Official Year Book of New South Wales.

No. 54. 1955.

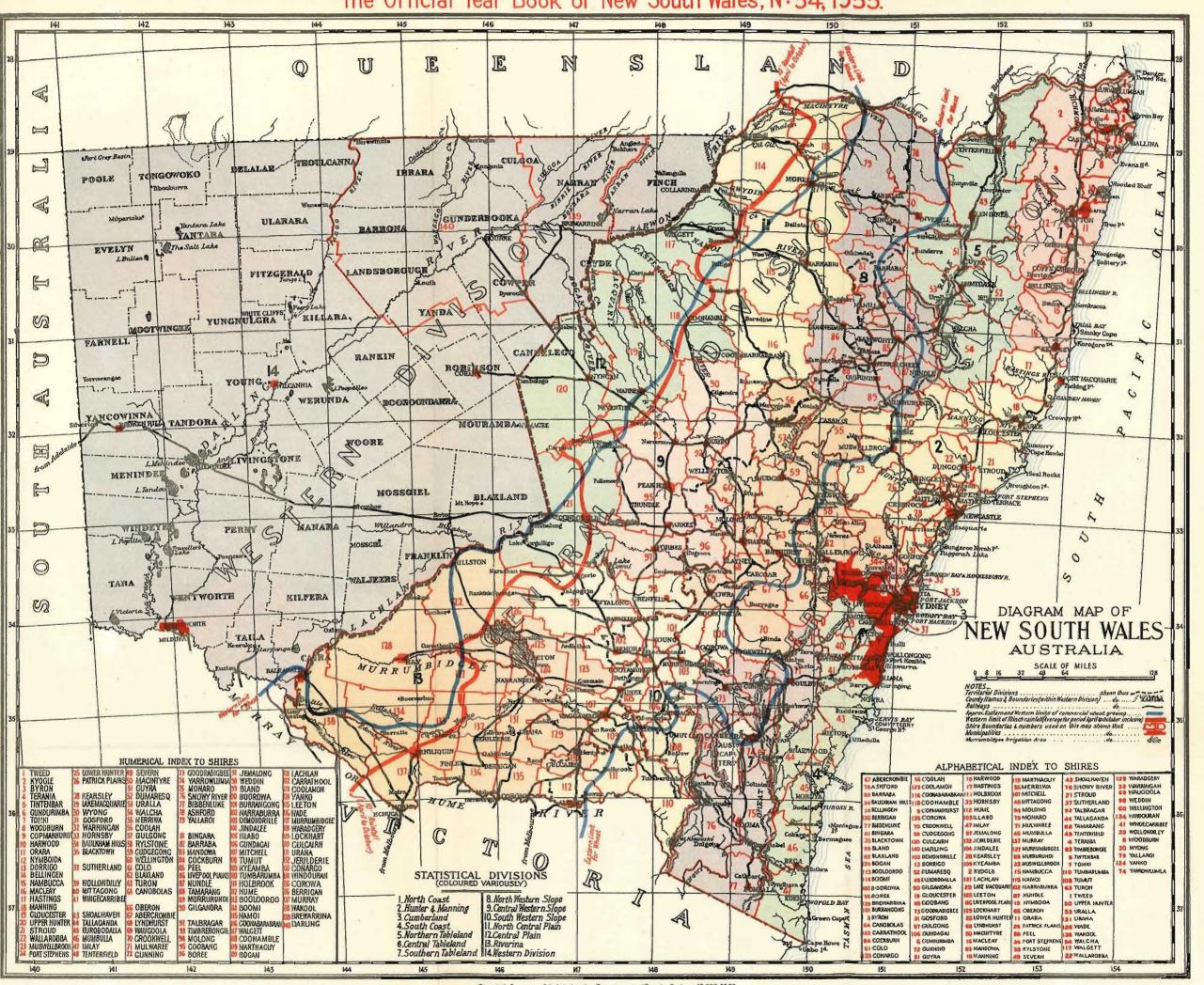
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The Official Year Book of New South Wales, Nº54, 1955.





THE

OFFICIAL YEAR BOOK OF NEW SOUTH WALES

No. 54 1955

S. R. CARVER
Government Statistician

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PREFACE

THIS is the fifty-fourth issue of the Official Year Book of New South Wales, which, from the first issue in 1886 to 1904, was known as the "Wealth and Progress of New South Wales."

There have again been unavoidable delays in publishing this edition. The chapters, which were published separately as soon as possible after preparation, contain the latest figures available at the time of preparation.

Every care has been taken to keep the work free from errors, but if any be observed by readers, notification regarding them would be appreciated.

The "Statistical Register of New South Wales," published annually by this Bureau, will prove of service to those seeking more details regarding the matters treated generally in this Year Book. The "Statistical Bulletin," published quarterly, and the "Monthly Summary of Business Statistics" contain a summary of the latest available statistics of the State.

My thanks are tendered to the responsible officers of the various State and Commonwealth Departments and to others who have supplied information, often at considerable trouble. In particular I wish to thank Mr. R. B. Phibbs (Editor of Publications), Mr. R. E. Verrills (Assistant Editor), Mr. W. J. McCullough, Mr. D. B. Knudsen, and other officers of the Bureau upon whom the great bulk of the work in preparing this volume devolved. Special acknowledgment is also due to the Government Printer and his staff.

S. R. CARVER, Government Statistician.

Bureau of Statistics and Economics, Sydney, October, 1956.

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GEOGRAPHY

The name "New South Wales" was given to the eastern part of Australia (then known as New Holland) on its discovery by Captain Cook in 1770, and for fifty-seven years all Australian territory east of longitude 135° east was known by that name. In 1825, shortly after the separation of Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land), the western boundary was moved to longitude 129°. The steps by which the territory of the State assumed its present boundaries and dimensions are shown below:—

Table 1.—Territorial Adjustments of New South Wales since 1788.

Date.	Nature of Territorial Adjustment.	Area involved in Adjustment.	Area of New South Wales after Adjustment	Population of Territory known as New South Wales at end of Year.
1788	New South Wales defined as whole of Australasia east of longitude 135° east.*	sq. miles.	sq. miles. 1,584,389	1,024 (26th Jan.)
1825	Tasmania practically separated from New South Wales.	26,21 5	1,558,174	33,500†
1825	Western boundary of New South Wales moved to longitude 129° east.	518,134	2,076,308]
1836	South Australia founded as a separate colony.	3 09,850	1,766,458	78,929
1841	New Zealand proclaimed a separate colony	103,862	1,662,596	145,303
1851	Victoria proclaimed a separate colony	87,884	1,574,712	197,265
1859	Queensland proclaimed a separate colony	55 4 , 3 00	1,020,412	327,459
1861-3	Northern Territory and territory between longitude 129° and 132° east separated.	710,040	310,372	377,712
1911	Australian Capital Territory ceded to Com- monwealth.	911	3 09-161	1,701,736
1915	Territory at Jervis Bay ceded to Common-wealth.	28	309,433	1,895,603

^{*}Literally interpreted, the boundaries defined included Fiji, Samoa, and some neighbouring islands.

† Approximate. ‡ Exclusive of area of Pacific Islands, except New Zealand.

The area of New South Wales in the years 1788 to 1841, as shown above, as approximate only.

BOUNDARIES AND DIMENSIONS.

The present boundaries of New South Wales are as follows:—On the east, the South Pacific Ocean from Point Danger to Cape Howe; on the west, the 141st meridian of east longitude; on the north, the 29th parallel of south latitude proceeding east to the Barwon River, and thereafter along the Macintyre and Dumaresq Rivers to the junction with Tenterfield Creek; thence along the crest of a spur of the Great Dividing Range, the crest of

that range north to the Macpherson Range, and along the crest of the Macpherson Range east to the sea; on the South, the southern bank of the Murray River to its source at the head of the River Indi, and thence by a direct marked line to Cape Howe.

The greatest dimension of the State is along a diagonal line from Point Danger to the south-west corner of the State—a distance of 850 miles. The shortest dimension, along the western boundary, is about 340 miles. The length of coast, measured direct from Point Danger to Cape Howe, is 683 miles, the actual length of seaboard being 907 miles. The greatest breadth, measured along the 29th parallel of latitude, is 756 miles.

AREA.

The total area of New South Wales, including Lord Howe Island, but excluding the Federal Territory, is 309,433 square miles, or 198,037,000 acres, being rather more than one-tenth of the area of Australia. About 4,639 square miles, or 2,969,080 acres, of the total surface are covered by water, including 176 square miles, or 112,750 acres, by the principal harbours. The area of Lord Howe Island is 5 square miles.

The area of New South Wales in relation to the total area of Australia is shown in the following statement:—

State or Territory.		Area.	Per cent. of total Area.	Ratio of Area to Area of New South Wales	
New South Wales	•••	sq. miles. 309,433	10.40	1.000	
Victoria		87,884	2.96	•284	
Queensland		670,500	22.54	2.167	
South Australia	•••	380,070	12.78	1.228	
Western Australia		975,920	32.81	3.154	
Tasmania	•••	26,215	-88	0.085	
Northern Territory		523,620	17.60	1.692	
Australian Capital Territory	•••	911	.03	•003	
Federal Territory at Jervis Bay		28	.00	•000	
Australia	•••	2,974,581	100.00	9.613	

Table 2.—Area of Australian States and Territories.

New South Wales is approximately three and a half times as large as Victoria, nearly twelve times as large as Tasmania, and one-fifth smaller than South Australia. Queensland is more than twice and Western Australia three times as large as New South Wales.

The following table shows the extent of the State of New South Wales and of the Commonwealth of Australia in comparison with the total area of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and certain individual countries:—

Country.	Area.	Ratio of Area to Area of New South Wales.	Ratio of Area to Area of Australia.
i	sq. miles.	1	
New South Wales	309,433	1.00	·10
Australia	2,974,581	9.61	1.00
Great Britain	89,041	.29	•03
Canada	3,845,144	12.43	1.29
Argentina	1,112,743	3.60	•37
United States	3,022,387	9.77	1.02
British Commonwealth	14,435,060	46.65	4.85

LORD HOWE ISLAND.

Lord Howe Island is a dependency of New South Wales, and, for the purpose of representation in the State Parliament, is included in a metropolitan electorate. It is situated about 300 miles east of Port Macquarie and 436 miles north-east of Sydney. The island was discovered in 1788. It is of volcanic origin, and Mount Gower, the highest point, reaches an altitude of 2,840 feet. The climate and soil are favourable for the growth of sub-tropical products, but on account of the rocky formation of the greater part of the surface of 3,220 acres, only about 300 acres are arable. The land has not been alienated, and is leased at nominal rentals, being utilised mainly for the production of Kentia palm seed. The island, which is a favoured tourist resort, is linked with Sydney by air. A Board at Sydney and an elected Island Committee manage the affairs of the island and supervise the palm seed industry. At 31st December, 1952, the estimated population was 224 persons.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The physiographical characteristics of New South Wales, in particular its coastline, geological structure, mountains, rivers, and lakes, were outlined on page 3 of the Official Year Book, 1929-30. For particulars of the distribution of industries and settlement throughout the State, reference may be made in particular to chapters "Rural Industries" and "Factories."

The general configuration of New South Wales and the distribution of rainfall are illustrated by a diagrammatic map on page 8. Another map, on page 9, indicates the principal agricultural, pastoral, dairying and mining regions of the State.

Natural features divide New South Wales into four strips of territory extending from north to south, viz., the Coastal divisions; the Tablelands, which form the Great Dividing Range between the coastal districts and the plains; the Western Slopes of the Dividing Range; and the Western Plains.

The Coastal divisions are undulating, well watered, and fertile. The average width is 50 miles in the north and 20 miles in the south—the widest

portion being 150 miles in the valley of the Hunter River. The coastline is regular with numerous sandy beaches, inlets and river estuaries, and, at intervals, there are lakes, partly marine and partly estuarine, which provide extensive fishing grounds and tourist and holiday resorts.

An extensive, and almost unbroken succession of plateaux, varying in width from 30 to 100 miles, forms the main watershed and comprises the Tablelands division. The average height of the Northern Tableland is 2,500 feet, but a large portion in the New England Range has an altitude greater than 4,000 feet. The average height of the Southern Tableland is slightly less than the northern, though the Kosciusko Plateau which it contains is the most elevated part of the State, rising at Mount Kosciusko, Australia's highest peak, to an elevation of 7,328 feet. The Jenolan and other caves occur in the limestone belt in the central portion of the Tablelands.

To the westward, the tablelands slope gradually to the great plains district, which covers nearly two-thirds of the area of New South Wales. On the slopes, there is generally an adequate rainfall. On the plains, the surface consists of fertile red and black soils, but the rainfall is scanty, particularly in the far western section. These divisions are watered by the rivers of the Murray-Darling system. Large storage dams have been constructed on the upper courses of the Murray, Murrumbidgee and Lachlan Rivers, and the construction of others on tributaries of the Darling River is being undertaken to maintain the supply in periods of scarce rainfall. The Darling and its tributaries are liable to shrinkage in dry weather, but when heavy rains occur in their upper basins they overflow their banks and spread over the surrounding country for miles, producing a luxuriant growth of grasses. The Broken Hill mining field is located on the low Barrier Range near the western boundary of New South Wales.

PRINCIPAL RIVERS.

The length of the principal rivers has been computed by the Lands Department of New South Wales on a uniform basis. Considerable data were obtained from the results of surveys of the greater part of the Murray, Darling, Murrumbidgee, and Lachlan Rivers, and where such information was not available the length was measured on the standard parish maps. In every case the starting point was the furthest source of the river. The lengths as determined are as follows:—

Inland Rivers.	Length.	Coastal Rivers.	Length.	Coastal Rivers.	Length.
	miles.	· · · · · ·	miles.	[miles.
Murray	1,609*	Tweed	50	Wollomba	45
Darling	1,702†	Richmond	163	Hunter	287
Murrumbidgee	981	Clarence	245	Hawkesbury !	293
Lachlan	922	Bellingen	68	Shoalhaven	206
Bogan	451	Nambucca	69	Clyde	67
Macquarie	590	Macleay	250	Moruya	97
Castlereagh	341	Hastings	108	Tuross	91
Namoi	526	Camden Haven	33	Bega	5 3 *
Gwydir	415	Manning	139	Towamba	57

Table 4.-Length of Principal Rivers.

^{• 1,203} miles within New South Wales. † 1,626 miles within New South Wales.

The relative magnitude of some of the more important rivers as shown by the average annual volume of water which they carry has been ascertained from the records of river gaugings. An acre-foot of water is the quantity which would cover an acre of land to a uniform depth of one foot.

	River.				Distance from	Drainage	Average Annual	Period of Records.		
Ri▼			Gauging Sta	tion.	Source of River.	Area.	Run off of Water.	From-	To-	
	•				miles.	sq. miles.	acre-feet.			
Murray			Tocumwal		435	10,160	4,461,700	1895	1949	
Murrum bidg	gee		Wagga Wagga	[396	10,700	2,720,470	1885	1948	
Darling			Menindie		1,383	221,700	2,163,750	1885	1950	
Macquarie			Narromine		318	10,090	586,220	1902	1947	
Lachlan			Condobolin		380	10,420	439,100	1896	1950	
Lachlan			Forbes		253	6,775	541,700	1893	1949	
Namoi	***	•••	Narrabri		302	9,820	485,190	1892	1947	
Hunter			Singleton		198	6,580	582,790	1898	1949	

Table 5.—Drainage Area and Volume of Principal Rivers.

The operation of the Hume Reservoir has affected the Tocumwal run-off since 1929, Burrinjuck has affected Wagga Wagga since 1914, and Wyangala Dam has affected Condobolin and Forbes since 1935.

Tourist Features.

Throughout the tableland and coastal districts of New South Wales there are many pleasure resorts, centres of scenic beauty, and some remarkable examples of natural phenomena.

A variety of tourist features are situated in proximity to Sydney. Port Jackson, the harbour of the metropolis, has great natural beauty and the Sydney Harbour Bridge, spanning one of its many arms, is an immense and imposing structure. Near the metropolis, the National Park and Ku-ring-gai Chase are extensive reserves for recreation, intersected by waterways. The natural fauna and flora have been preserved and the scenery is typical of the Australian bush. The Hawkesbury River, within 50 miles of Sydney, and Broken Bay, into which it discharges, possess unusual grandeur and natural beauty.

Natural surfing beaches abound along the entire length of coastline, and the beach and foreshores are often highly developed, especially in the vicinity of Sydney. The sandy beaches contrast with the timbered and scrub-covered mountain sides fringing much of the State's coastline, and numerous lookout points provide extensive panoramas of coast, coastal plain and mountains. Salt-water lakes open to the sea, such as Tuggerah Lake and Lake Macquarie between Sydney and Newcastle, are found along much of the coast, and on their shores are many holiday and fishing resorts.

The Blue Mountains (50 to 80 miles west of Sydney) contain many popular tourist resorts; among the deep valleys, largely in their natural state, there are waterfalls, cascades, and fern groves. There is a remarkable series of limestone caves at Jenolan in the central tableland, about 120 miles from Sydney. There are caves containing similar geological phenomena at Wombeyan and Yarrangobilly, which are also situated in the tablelands. Around Kosciusko, Australia's highest mountain peak, there is a large national park, and facilities are provided for tourists and snow sports. At Moree, in the north-west of the State, hot mineral springs are used for bathing for medicinal purposes.

Canberra, the capital city of the Commonwealth of Australia, is situated in the southern tablelands, about 200 miles from Sydney. The site of the city was transferred to the Commonwealth Government in 1911 and it has been developed on spacious lines in a setting of trees and gardens, in accordance with a design accepted after a world-wide competition.

The Government Tourist Bureau circulates literature and provides detailed information concerning resorts and travel throughout the State.

CLIMATE

New South Wales is situated entirely in the temperate zone. Its climate is generally mild and equable and mostly free from extremes of heat and cold, but occasionally very high temperatures are experienced in the north-west and very cold temperatures on the southern tablelands. Abundant sunshine is experienced in all seasons. On an average the capital city is without sunshine on only twenty-three days per year, and the average range of temperature between the hottest and coldest month is not more than 19° Fahr. In the hinterland there is even more sunshine and the range of temperature is greater, but observations with the wet bulb thermometer show that the temperature is not maintained in any part of the State at a level so high as to be detrimental to the health and physique of persons engaged in outdoor labour.

Practically the whole of New South Wales is subject to the influence of frosts during five or more months of the year. Snow has been known to fall over nearly two-thirds of the State, but its occurrence is comparatively rare except in the tableland districts. Snow is found over most of the year on the peaks of the southern tableland.

The seasons are not so well defined in the western interior as on the coast. They are generally as follows:—Spring, during September, October, and November; summer during December, January, and February; autumn during March, April, and May; winter during June, July, and August.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Meteorological services are administered by a Bureau of the Commonwealth Department of the Interior. A Deputy Director in Sydney directs observations throughout the State of New South Wales. Climatological stations are established at a number of representative towns, and there are hundreds of rainfall recording stations.

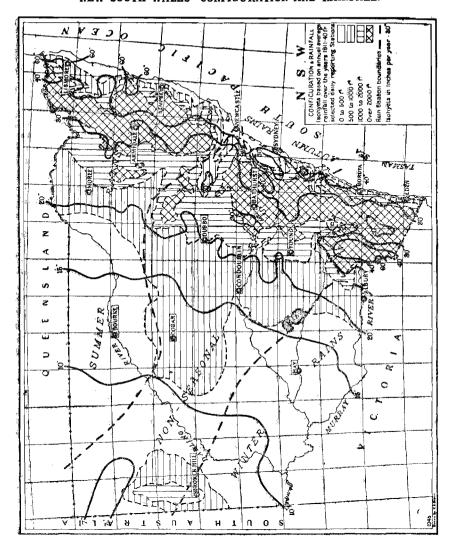
Weather observations are telegraphed daily from many stations to the Weather Bureau, Sydney, where bulletins, rain maps, and isobaric charts are prepared and issued for public information. Weather forecasts and forecasts of conditions over the ocean and for aviation purposes are prepared. When necessary, flood and storm warnings are issued to the press, broadcasting stations, and public departments.

Particulars of meteorological observations at various stations in New South Wales are published annually in the "Statistical Register."

WINDS.

The weather in New South Wales is determined chiefly by anti-cyclones, or areas of high barometric pressure, with their attendant tropical and southern depressions. The anticyclones pass almost continually across the face of the continent of Australia from west to east. A general surging movement occasionally takes place in the atmosphere, sometimes towards, and sometimes from, the equator. The movement causes sudden changes in the weather—heat when the surge is to the south, and cold weather when it moves towards the equator.

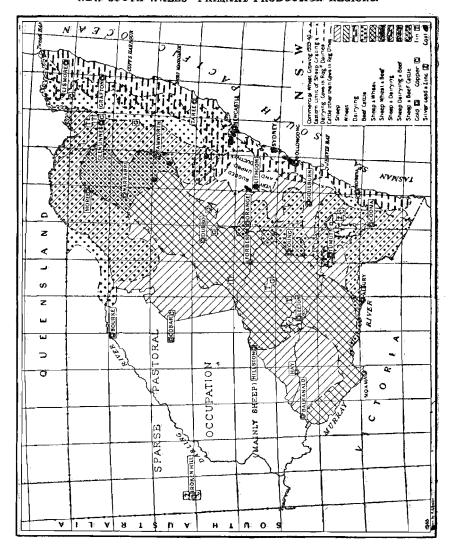
NEW SOUTH WALES-CONFIGURATION AND RAINFALL.



New South Wales is fairly free from cyclonic disturbances, although occasionally a cyclone may result from an inland depression, or may reach the State from the north-east tropics or from the southern low-pressure belt which lies to the south of Australia. In the summer months, the prevailing winds on the coast are north-easterly, mainly on account of the consistency of the sea breezes, and they extend inland to the high-lands. West of the Great Divide, however, the winds are variable, being dependent on the control of the various atmospheric systems; they have a marked northerly component in the northern half of the State and a pronounced southerly component in the southern areas. Southerly changes are characteristic of the summer weather on the coast. These winds, which

GEIMATE. 9

NEW SOUTH WALES-PRIMARY PRODUCTION REGIONS.



blow from the higher southern latitudes, cause a rapid fall in the temperature and sometimes are accompanied by thunderstorms. During winter, the prevailing direction of the wind is westerly. In the southern areas of the State, the winds are almost due west, but proceeding northwards there is a southerly tendency. Australia lies directly in the great high-pressure belt during the cold months of the year.

RAINFALL.

Rainfall in New South Wales is associated mainly with two types of depression—tropical and southern. The amount of rainfall varies very greatly over the wide expanse of territory, the average decreasing from about 80 inches per annum in the north-eastern corner to less than 7 inches in the

north-western corner. Rainfall exerts a very powerful influence in determining the character of settlement, but its effects can be gauged only in a general way from annual averages as to quantity because consideration must be given also to other important factors such as seasonal distribution and reliability.

The coastal districts receive the largest annual falls, ranging from an average of 30 inches in the south to about 80 inches in the extreme north. Despite their proximity to the sea, the mountain chains are not of sufficient elevation to cause any great condensation, so that, with slight irregularities, the average rainfall gradually diminishes towards the north-western limits of the State.

An approximate classification of areas in New South Wales (including the Australian Capital Territory) according to average annual rainfall is as follows:—

Annual Rainfall.		Area.	Propor- tion of	Annual Rainfall.		Агеа.	Propor- tion of total	
inches.	Sq. Miles.	Acres.	Area. per cent.	inches.	Sq. Miles.	Acres.	Area.	
Over 70	549	351,360	.2	20 to 30	72,317	46,282,880	23.3	
60 to 70 50 to 60	2,098 5,046	1,342,720 3,229,440	·7 1·6	15 to 20 10 to 15	54,315 72,937	34,761,600 46,679,680	17·5 23·5	
4 0 to 50 3 0 to 40	11,240 30,727	7,193,600 19,665,280	3·6 9·9	Under 10	61,143	39,131,520	19.7	
• 10 10	00,,_,	•,•••,=••		Total	310,372	198,638,080	100.0	

Table 6.—Areas in New South Wales according to Annual Rainfall.

Approximately 39 per cent. of the area of the State receives rains exceeding on the average 20 inches per year. Over the greater part of the State the annual rainfall varies on the average between 20 per cent. and 35 per cent. from the mean, but in the south-eastern corner the degree of variation is less and in the north-western quarter it is more. Protracted periods of dry weather in one part of another are not uncommon, but simultaneous drought over the whole territory of the State has been experienced only very rarely.

The seasonal distribution of rainfall may be described as follows. A winter rain region, which includes the southern portion of the western plains and about two-thirds of the Riverina, is bounded on the north by a line from Broken Hill to Wagga Wagga with a curve around Albury. A summer rain region, including the whole of the northern subdivision, is bounded on the south by a line which waves regularly, first south and then north of a direct line from the north-western corner of the State to Newcastle. Between these there extends a region, including the central and south-eastern portions of the State, where the rains are distributed fairly evenly throughout the year, but a narrow coastal strip between Nowra and Broken Bay receiver its heaviest rains in the autumn.

Southern depressions are the main cause of good winter rains in the Riverina and on the southern highlands. A seasonal prevalence of this type of weather would cause a low rainfall on the coast and over that portion of the inland district north of the Lachlan River. A tropical

prevalence ensures a good season inland north of the Lachlan, but not necessarily in southern areas. An anti-cyclonic prevalence results in good rains over coastal and tableland districts, but causes dryness west of the mountains.

The distribution of rainfall is dependent on three factors—the energy present in, and the rate of movement of, the atmospheric stream, and the prevailing latitudes in which the anti-cyclones are moving.

A diagrammatic map published on page 8 of this Year Book shows the seasonal rainfall regions and the distribution of rainfall in relation to the configuration of New South Wales.

RAINFALL IN DIVISIONS.

Records of monthly rainfall at individual stations are published annually in the "Statistical Register of New South Wales". The mean annual rainfall registered at recording stations in the main divisions of the State during each of the ten years 1943 to 1952 is shown below, in comparison with the normal annual rainfall calculated over the period of thirty years, 1911 to 1940. In a few instances where records are not available for the full period, averages are stated for the period of record. The divisions (see frontispiece of this Year Book) are subdivided for purposes of the table into northern and southern or eastern and western sections, as indicated by the letters N., S., E., W.

Table 7.—Annual Rainfall.

Division.	Normal Rainfall	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1 9 52.
						Inches					
Coast—	ŀ										
	N 55.44	. 53.42	48.43	63-06	47.72	66.94	59.94	55.12	90.79	48.80	50.44
	S 55.63	54.24	47.79	64.24	43.68	60.83	55.31	72.02	113.02	52.77	55.95
Hunter and Manning		54.97	37.03	47.97	42.74	57.71	45.87	69.44	96.28	50.09	51.90
	S 34.63	35.48	21.08	34.84	32.65	34.24	34.39	54.97	63.13	38.67	39-69
Metropolis	41.90	49.44	29.20	40.32	35.22	37.42	34.67	65.40	87.84		57.53
Balance of Cumberlar		39-69	12.67	31.55	25.91	31.65	23.91	47.35	72.34	37.65	46.49
South	N 42.96	50.61	22.47	38-87	29.49	37.00	36.86	52.60	87.26	55.65	64.75
	S 36.28	35.45	22.77	38.91	30.44	35.27	35.27	46.09	72.89	48.19	63.23
lableland—											
	E 40·19	34.38	27.99	48.66	37.28	58.04	45.37	47.43	70.03		34.98
	W 30.45	30.48	25.68	34.16	28.57	38.77	30.69	43.16	47.07	27.71	37.77
Central	N 23·10	23.89	16.48	28.34	18.25	32.61	27.80	29.87	55.39		26.93
South	S 33·42 S 25·79	37.02	15.75	33.23	27.17	41.46	33.71	41.40	68.81	39.27	47.91
Kosciusko Plateau		$31.28 \\ 32.72$	14.84	23.51	24·30 42·48	26·15 38·65	28·86 34·99	27.91	45.39	27.67 34.89	41.55 45.85
	33.38	34.17	23.70	31.99	42.40	30 00	34 88	32.30	47.98	34.09	45.99
Western Slope—		l			1				l .		
North	N 26.06	25.21	17.18	24.85	21.38	31.63	27.70	30.51	44.23		31.06
G4-01	S 24·28 N 22·85	24.37	18.91	25.19	14.33	30.50	25·29 23·81	34.80	42.38		30.20
Central		20·22 22·56	15·31 10·69	26.82	13.98 16.53	35·02 28·76	22.85	27.32	52.69		27·50 26·45
South	S 21·93 N 23·27	24.44	11.33	20.53	22.85	30.44	23.63	25·92 27·57	51·35 41·90		32.94
South	S 33·37	28.76	14.64	24.53	29.08	33.14	26.16	30.83	41.75		44.03
p1 :	33 37	- 2010	14 04	21 00	-20 00	. 50 11	2010	30.09	41.73	34.10	- 11 00
Plains— North	TE 07 07	00.50		01.55		00.00	22.25	00.40			00.00
	E 21.81 W 18.38	20·52 15·37	14·07 9·14	$\begin{vmatrix} 21.57 \\ 17.78 \end{vmatrix}$	15.97 17.37	28.06	21.82	26.42	44.01		22·83 19·18
O	W 18·38 N 17·13	14.84	11.02	18.74	11.02	24.27	20.37	25.59 19.89	44.55		20.76
Central	S 17.46		7.87	16.00	12.94	25.12	17.29	18.73	37.34		19.24
Riverina	E 18.46	14.27	9.62	14.06	17.31	19.91	16.42	17:30			24.09
	W 13.71	10.36	7.03	10.59	14.36	16.43		14.78	19.50		19.15
Western Division—	1011	-1	l 	-	·	-3 10	-		-		123 10
Eastern Division—	N 12·82	9.65	7.24	10.78	8.56	20.45	14.74	1.500	33.09	0.00	13.99
rastern itan	8 12.87	9.55	7.24	10.78	13.55	18.35	11.64	15·33 14·22	20.41		16.77
Western half	N 8.29		4.98	6.89	9.96	12.14		18.50			10.31
	S 9.67		4.39	6.78	11.64	13.54					10.84

In relation to the rural industries, the seasonal distribution and reliability of the rainfall, rather than the annual aggregate, is the important consideration. In wheat farming, for instance, sufficient moisture is required to enable the soil to be prepared for planting, which takes place from April to June; to promote germination of the seed and steady growth; and then for the filling of the grain (about August or September for early crops) until harvesting, from November to January. Heavy rains may delay ploughing and sowing, or later in the season may cause disease or rank growth, or beat down the crops. For dairy farming, conducted mainly in the coastal areas, a more even distribution of rainfall is desirable to maintain the pastures in a satisfactory condition throughout the year. For sheep, spring and autumn rains are needed to ensure supplies of water and herbage, and summer rains of sufficient quantity to mitigate the effect of warm sunshine on the pastures; too much rain is likely to cause disease in the flocks.

The relationship between rainfall and the principal rural activities is indicated in the diagrammatic maps on pages 8 and 9. Monthly indexes of the rainfall in the wheat, sheep, and dairying districts are shown later in Part "Rural Industries and Settlement."

The normal monthly rainfall in each of the divisions is shown in the following table. The averages are based on records of rainfall at various stations during the years 1911 to 1940, or in a few instances on the years of this period for which records are available.

Table 8.-Normal Monthly Rainfall.

Div	ision.		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec
			<u> </u>								-			
								Inch	es.					
Coast—														
North	•••	N	6.14	5.90 6.96	7.18	5.94 6.21	5.74 4.60	4·02 3·87	3.93	$\frac{2.14}{1.90}$	$\begin{array}{ c c c } 2.43 \\ 2.89 \end{array}$	2·97 3·56	3.70	$ rac{4.68}{5.09}$
Hunter and M	danning	S N	4.99	5.20	5.67	6.50	5.13	4.37	4.47	2.43	3.39	3.30	3.33	4.42
		s	3.19	2.95	3.54	3.54	2.76	2.76	3.21	1.81	2.47	2.29	2.48	3.63
Metropolis		· · · · ·	3.67	3.01	4.27	5.32	4'32	3.24	4.22	2.25	2.68	2.78	2.61	3.23
Balance of Cu South		37	3·27 4·08	2·67 3·65	3·20 4·41	3·28 4·55	2·35 4·02	1.95 3.63	2·51 4·20	1.24 2.22	1.83 2.81	2:07 2:69	2·49 2·78	3.18
south		N	3.81	3.19	3.79	3.51	3.54	2.94	2.69	1.96	2.43	2.60	2.63	3,19
Tableland													\	
North		E	5.26 3.77	4·94 2·78	4.70 2.41	3·30 1·78	2·57 1·59	2.60 2.41	2·33 2·40	1.43 1.74	2·04 2·07	2·74 2·66	3·56 3·05	4·72 3·79
Centrai		N	2.13	1.87 2.80	2·04 3·02	1.75 2.89	1.46 2.39	1.94 2.87	2.03	1.55 2.34	1.61 2.36	1.81 2.62	2.43	2·48 3·27
South		. S	3·16 2·43	1.99	2.19	1.97	1.82	2.24	2.20	2.08	1.97	2.26	2.10	2.24
Kosciusko			2.71	2.24	2.57	2.30	2.57	3.07	2.88	3.20	3.12	3.16	2.59	2.97
Western Slope-	_													
North		N	$\frac{3.17}{2.71}$	2·41 2·08	2·41 2·10	1.57 1.56	1.59 1.27	2.05 2.10	$\frac{2.01}{2.01}$	1.45 1.54	1.59 1.62	2·21 2·06	2·55 2·30	3.05
Central		N	2·29 1·85	$\frac{2.02}{1.52}$	2.07 1.73	1·72 1·76	1.41 1.47	2.05 2.29	$\frac{2.17}{2.05}$	1.44	1.54 1.55	1.59 1.77	2.08 1.87	2·47 2·22
South		N	1.69 1.86	1.52 2.00	1.77 2.43	1.83 2.44	1.74 2.72	2·56 4·05	2·27 3·50	2·25 3·90	1·80 2·82	1.93 2.98	1.80 2.17	2·11 2·50
Plains—														
North	•	E	2·33 2·09	1.95 1.73	1.99 1.75	1.38 1.18	1.33	1.96 1.75	1.83 1.50	1·16 0·88	1·31 1·02	1.22 1.22	2·08 1·71	2·70 2·22
Central	··· •	N S	1.58 1.49	1.35 1.46	1.42 1.31	$1.32 \\ 1.38$	1.22 1.28	1.81 1.92	1.52 1.43	1.07 1.38	1.11	1·23 1·37	1.58 1.40	1.92
Riverina	•	. ĕ	1.28 1.00	1:34 0:95	1·31 0·86	1.46 1.07	1.52 1.18	2·13 1·49	1.68 1.25	1.83 1.26	1.53 1.08	1.68 1.28	1·29 1·05	1·41 1·24
Western Divisio Eastern half		N	1.26	1:30	1.13	0.84	0.99	1.26	0.98	0.63	0.72	0.87	1.19	1.65
Window half		. S	0.69	1·12 1·05	0.88 0.55	0.83 0.58	1.08 0.75	1.38 0.80	0.59	0.34	1·01 0·48	0.68	1.04 0.70	1.36
Western half	•••	. N	0.62	0.97	0.58	0.60	1.00	0.99	0.75	0.75	0.80	0.92	0.90	0.79
		~							1	l			(l .

EVAPORATION.

The rate of evaporation is influenced by the prevailing temperature and by the atmospheric humidity, pressure, and movement. In New South Wales, evaporation is an important factor, because in the greater part of the inland districts water for use of stock is generally conserved in open tanks and dams. Actual measurements of the loss by evaporation have been made at a number of stations, and the average monthly evaporation (measured by loss from exposed water) over a period of years, is shown below, together with the average monthly rainfall over the same period. The total annual loss by evaporation is about 40 inches on the coast and southern tablelands and as much as 90 inches in the west. In the far north-western corner of the State, for which actual records are not available, the total loss from evaporation is probably equal to nearly 100 inches per year.

Table 9.—Average Evaporation and Rainfall over a Period of Years.

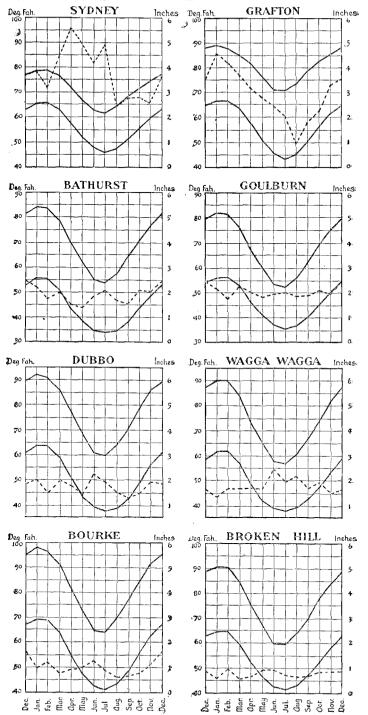
Station.	ĺ	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Мау.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
-							<u> </u>	Inche	s.	<u> </u>	·			-
Wilcannia— Evaporation Rainfall	•••	9·46 0·71	7·89 1·16	7·15 0·57	4·94 0·66	2·95 0·87	1·90 0·85	1.95 0.65	2·89 0·50	4·46 0·55	6·37 0·83	7:56 0:80	8.95 1.28	66·47 9·43
Walgett— Evaporation Rainfall	•••	1.05	7·10 1·41	6.44 1.42	4·32 1·12	3.04 1.36	2.05 1.74	2.00 1.24	2·71 0·76	4.08 0.96	6*03 1*14	7·23 1·37	8.58 1.96	61.67 16.63
Lecton— Evaporation Rainfall	•••	8·88 1·22	6·95 0·86	5·63 1·03	3·12 1·47	1.96 1.38	1.23 1.84	1·17 1·36	1·48 1·67	2·56 1·31	4·17 1·49	6·34 1·26	7·87 1·24	51·36 16· 13
Umberumberka (ne Broken Hill)— Evaporation Rainfall		12·71 0·45	10.62 0.70	9·21 0·52	5·95 0·41	4·13 0·80	2·84 0·78	2·92 0·54	3·97 0·48	5·86 . 0·57	8·48 0·65	10·14 0·88	12·01 0·56	88·84 7·34
Burrinjuck Dam— Evaporation Rainfall	•••	5·99 1.95	4·99 1·90	$egin{array}{c} 4.21 \ 2.16 \end{array}$	2·40 2·63	1·17 2·75	0·70 4·25	0·71 3·79	1.05 3.98	1.92 2.76	3·01 2·86	4·29 2·24	5·35 2·23	35·79 33·50
Canberra— Evaporation Rainfall	•••	9·01 2·05	7·03 1·78	5.62 1.89	3·44 2·14	2·07 1·57	1.34 1.69	1·34 1·59	1.90 1.99	3·11 1·54	4·80 2·33	6·22 1·82	8·00 1·75	53·88 22·14
Sydney— Evaporation Rainfall	•••	5·42 3·86	4·33 3·15	3·71 4·44	2·68 5·65	1.88 4.98	1·49 3·68	1·57 4·89	2·02 2·41	2·79 2·77	3·94 2·80	4·73 2·54	5·52 3·63	40.08 44.80

CLIMATIC REGIONS.

The territory of New South Wales may be divided into four climatic regions, which correspond with the terrain—the Coastal divisions, the Tablelands, the Western Slopes of the Dividing Range, and the Western Plains and Western division (see map in frontispiece).

The northern parts of the State are generally warmer than the southern, the difference between the average temperatures of the extreme north and south being about 7° on the coast, 5° on the tablelands, and 7° on the slopes and plains. It should be noted, however, that the length of the State decreases from nearly 700 miles on the coast to about 340 miles on the western boundary. From east to west, the average mean annual temperatures vary little except where altitudes are different, but usually the summer is hotter and the winter colder in the interior than on the coast. Thus at Sydney the average temperatures range from 71° in summer to 54° in winter, as compared with 76° in summer and 52° in winter at Wentworth

MEAN MONTHLY MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL.



The graph shows mean maximum and minimum temperatures in shade (deg. Fah.) for 30 years (1911–1940). Aveent for Grafton and Wagga, which are for all years to 1940. The average monthly rainfall is for 30 years (1911–1940). Temperature is shown by firm line, rainfall by broken line.

in the same latitude in the western interior. Similar variations are found in the north. The mean daily range at any station is seldom more than 30° or less than 13°.

COASTAL DIVISIONS.

In the Coastal divisions, which lie between the Pacific Ocean and the Great Dividing Range, the average rainfall is comparatively high and regular, and the climate, though more humid, is generally milder than in the interior.

The following table shows the meteorological conditions of the principal stations in the Coastal divisions, arranged in the order of their latitude. These stations are representative, and the average temperature and rainfall are for the thirty-year period 1911-1940. Extremes of temperature are for all years of record.

Table 10.-Temperature and Rainfall-Coastal Division.

					7						
			tance ast.	<u>.</u>		Te	mperatu	re (in Sh	ade).		1.04 40.
Station	n.		Least Distance from East Coast.	Altitude.	Average Annual.	Average Summer.	Average Winter.	Mean Daily Range.	Highest.	Lowest.	Rainfall— Avge Annual, 1911-1940.
North Coast—			miles.	feet.			° Fahi	enheit.			inches
Lismore	•••		13	42	66.7	75.2	56.9	22.6	113.0	23.0	52.11
Grafton		•••	22	21	68.6	77:3	58.4	24.3	114.0	24.0	34.68
Hunter and M	I annin	g_					}				
Jerry's Plain	ıs	•••	53	150	64.6	75.8	52.3	28.5	120.5	19.0	24.84
West Maitla	nd		18	40	64.6	74.7	53.5	21.7	115.0	28.0	33.35
Newcastle	•••		1	106	64.4	72.1	55.5	14.4	112.0	31.0	41.36
Cuinberland—											
Sydney	•••	٠	5	138	63.7	71.3	55.2	14.8	113.6	35.7	44.80
South Coast—											
Wollongong			0	33	63.0	70.0	55.2	15.9	115.2	33.6	48.49
Nowra]	6	50	62.8	70.5	54.5	19.7	110.8	31.5	37.87
Moruya Hea	ds		0	55	60.3	67:0	52.8	14.6	111.0	22.6	35.71
Bega		•••	8	50	59.8	68.7	49.9	26.2	116.5	20.0	35.92

Taking the coast as a whole, the difference between the mean summer and mean winter temperature is only about 18°.

The north coast districts are favoured with a warm, moist climate, the rainfall being from 34 to 80 inches annually. The mean temperature for the year is from 66° to 69°, the summer mean being 75° to 77° and the winter mean 56° to 59°. On the south coast the rainfall varies from 30

to 60 inches, and the mean temperature ranges between 60° and 63°, the summer mean being from 66° at the foot of the ranges to 70° on the sea coast and the winter from 50° to 55° over the same area.

Coastal rains come from the sea with both south-east and north-east winds, being further augmented in the latter part of the year by thunderstorms from the north-west.

Sydney.

Sydney is situated on the coast about half-way between the extreme northern and southern limits of the State. Its mean annual temperature is 63° Fahr. The mean seasonal range is only 17°, calculated over a period of eighty-seven years, the mean summer temperature being 71° and the winter temperature 54°. On the average, rain occurs on only 150 days in the year. The hours of sunshine average 6.78 hours a day over the whole year, ranging from an average of about 5½ hours in June to about 7½ hours daily from September to January.

The following table shows the average meteorological conditions of Sydney, viz., barometric observations, temperature and rainfall based on the thirty-year period 1911 to 1940, and mean hours of sunshine for the thirty years 1921 to 1950.

Table 11.-Temperature, Sunshine and Rainfall-Sydney.

			_							
		ading eter, ah.; and 	Temper	ature (in	Shade).			Rain	fall.	
Month,		Average Hourly Reading of Standard Barometer, corrected to 32° Fah.; Standard Gravity and Mean Sea Level.	Mean Standard. Averace Reading of Maximum Thermometer. Averace Reading of Minimum of Minimum		Averace Reading of Minimum Thermometer.	Average Hours of Sunshine.	Average.	Greatest.	Least.	Average number of days Rain,
		inches.	۰F	ahrenh	eit.	hours.		days.		
January		29.875	71.8	78.6	65.1	231.2	3.86	15.26	0.25	13
February		$29 \cdot 942$	72.1	78.7	65.5	194.9	3.15	18.56	0.12	12
March	•••	30.002	69.8	76.6	62.9	197.2	4.44	20.52	0.42	13
$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{pril}$		30.063	64.9	72.0	57.7	182.3	5.65	24.49	0.08	14
M ay		30.048	59.7	67.0	52.4	177.3	4.98	23.03	0.18	12
June		30.078	55.5	62.8	48.1	16 0 ·4	3.68	25.30	0.19	11
July		30.070	54.1	61.8	46.4	187.8	4.89	13.23	0.10	12
\mathbf{August}	• • • •	30.060	56· 0	64.3	47.6	216.9	2.41	14.89	0.04	10
$\mathbf{September}$	•••	30.018	59.9	68.3	51.4	$219 \cdot 2$	2.77	14.05	0.08	11
October	•••	29.976	63.8	71.7	55.9	231.3	2.80	11.13	0.21	11
${f November}$	•••	29.935	67.1	74.5	59.8	225.6	2.54	9.88	0.07	11
December		29.881	70.1	76.9	63.2	232.3	3.63	15.82	0.23	13
Annual	•••	30.000	63.7	71.7	56.3	2464.9	44.80	86.33	23.01	143

The extremes of temperature (in shade) were 113.6° on 14th January, 1939 and 35.7° on 22nd June, 1932.

The greatest rainfall recorded on any day, 11.05 inches, occurred on 28th March, 1942.

TABLELAND DIVISIONS.

On the Northern Tableland, the rainfall ranges from 29 inches in the western parts to 40 inches in the eastern. The temperature is cool and bracing, the annual average being between 56° and 60°; the mean summer temperature lies between 66° and 72° and the mean winter between 44° and 47°. The Southern Tableland is the coldest part of the State, the mean annual temperature being about 54°. In summer, the mean ranges from 55° to 68° and in winter from 33° to 45°. At Kiandra, the elevation of which is 4,578 feet, the mean annual temperature is 44.3°. Near the southern extremity of the tableland, on the Snowy and Muniong Ranges, snow is usually present over most of the year.

The statement below shows, for the Tableland divisions, particulars of average temperature and rainfall at typical stations over a period of 30 years, 1911-1940:—

Table 12.—Temperature and Rainfall—Tableland Divisions.

			Distance om Coast.	.e.		Tem	perature	(in Shad	le.)		nual 40.
Station	Station.		Least Distance from East Coast.	Altitude.	Average Annual.	Average Summer.	Average Winter.	Average Daily Range.	Highest	Lowest.	Rainfall— Av'ge Annual 1911–1940.
			miles.	feet.			° Fahre	nheit.			inches
Northern Tables Tenterfield Inverell Glen Innes			80 124 90	2,837 1,980 3,518	58·4 60·0 56·2	68·7 71·9 66·5	46·8 47·3 44·8	24·0 29·7 24·4	101·5 107·0 101·4	14.0	30·18 28·77 31·32
Central Tablela	 nd—	•••		0,010	002				1011	100	
Cassilis (Dal Mudgee Bathurst Katoomba Crookwell	keith) 	•••	120 121 96 58 81	800 1,635 2,204 3,356 2,910	60·3 60·1 57·1 54·3 53·1	72·2 72·8 69·0 63·9 64·6	47·8 47·1 44·9 43·7 41·4	24·1 27·9 25·7 15·7 24·0	109·5 113·2 112·9 101·8 105·0	15·0 13·0 26·5	21·27 24·02 22·56 53·17 33·91
Southern Table			54	2,093	56.9	68.2	45.2	21.8	111.0	13.0	24.27
Canberra Kiandra	••• •••	•••	68 88	1,906 4,578	56·1 44·4	68·3 55·2	43·9 33·1	22·4 21·1	107.4	18·1 5below	22.45*
Bombala	•••	•	37	2,313	52.7	62.7	41.9	24.6	104.5		26.33

• 1924 to 1947.

WESTERN SLOPE DIVISIONS.

On the Western Slope, the rainfall is distributed uniformly, varying from an annual average of 20 inches in the western parts to 30 inches in the eastern; the most fertile part of the wheat-growing area of the State is situated on the southern part of these slopes, where the average rainfall is about 25 inches per annum. The mean annual temperature ranges from 67° in the north to 59° in the south; the summer mean ranges from 80° to 72° and the winter from 53° to 46°.

North of the Lachlan River, good rains are expected from the tropical disturbances during February and March, although they may come as late as May, and at times during the remainder of the year. In the Riverina district, south of the Murrumbidgee generally, and on the south-western slopes, fairly reliable rains, light but frequent, are experienced during the winter and spring months.

The next table gives information as to average temperature and rainfall for the principal stations in the Western Slope divisions over a period of 30 years, 1911-1940:—

		_						
Table	13.—	-Temperature	and	Rainfall—	-Western	Slope	Divisions.	

	ance st.	, di		Tem	perature	(in Sh	ade.)		'ual',
Station.	Least Distance from East Coast.	Altitude.	Average Annual.	Average Summer.	Average Winter.	Average Daily Range.	Highest.	Lowest.	Rainfall— Av'ze Annual, 1911–1940,
	miles.	feet.			° Fahre	enheit.			inches.
North Western Slope-				'					
Moree Narrabri Quirindi	. 193	686 697 1,278	67·6 66·6 61·8	80·5 80·1 74·6	53·4 52·1 48·4	28·1 27·7 29·2	117·0 117·0 114·0	19·0 20·5 13·0	21·43 24·14 25·58
Centra' Wes'ern Slope-]			Ì	1		
Dubbo	177	870	63.6	76.9	49.9	26.3	115.4	16.9	20.91
South Western Slope-		1						ì	
Young		1,416	59.5	72.6	46.6	25.7	113.0	19.0	24.59
Wagga Wagga .		612	61.6	74.9	48.5	24.7	117.0	22.0	21.42
Urana Albury	175	395 530	62.1	75·1 74·2	48·7 48·6	$25.5 \\ 25.2$	119·0 117·3	19·9	17·40 27·66

Western Plain and Western Divisions.

The Western Plain and Western divisions consist of a vast plain broken only by the low Grey and Barrier Ranges. Owing to the absence of mountains in the interior, the annual rainfall over a great part of this division, which lies in the zone of high pressure, does not exceed 10 inches. It increases from 7 inches on the north-western boundary of the State to 10 and 15 inches along the Darling River, and 20 inches on the eastern limits of the plain country. The lower Murray and Murrumbidgee basins, which extend into these divisions, are closer to the Victorian than the New South Wales coast, and this factor facilitates precipitation over that region under the influence of southern depressions. The mean annual temperature ranges from 69° in the north to 62° in the south; the summer mean is from 83° to 74° and the winter from 54° to 50°. The summer readings of the thermometer in this district are from 10° to 20° higher than those on the coast. Excessive heat is experienced occasionally during the summer season. In winter, the average temperature is 52° and skies are clear. Owing chiefly to the dryness of the climate, these inland regions produce merino wool of excellent quality.

CLIMATE.

19

Particulars of meteorological conditions of the Western Plain and the Western divisions are shown in the following statement:—

Table 14.—Temperature and Rainfall—Western Plain and Western Divisions.

		Distance com Coast.	de.		Ten	peratur	e (in Sha	de).		 nual, 40.
Station	n.	Least Dist from East Cog	Altitude.	Average Annual.	Average Summer	Average Winter	Average Daily Range.	Highest.	Lowest.	Rainfall— Av'ge Annual, 1911–1940.
		miles.	feet.			° Fahr	enheit.			inches
Brewarrina Bourke Wileannia Broken Hill Condobolin Wentworth Hay Deniliquin		 345 386 473 555 227 478 309 287	$\begin{array}{c} 430 \\ 361 \\ 267 \\ 1,000 \\ 655 \\ 125 \\ 310 \\ 311 \\ \end{array}$	67·9 68·7 66·7 64·4 65·0 63·8 62·3 61·8	81·7 82·5 80·0 76·8 78·7 75·8 74·7 73·8	53·5 54·0 53·0 51·7 50·9 52·0 49·9 49·8	27.6 26.7 26.6 22.7 26.8 24.1 24.9 23.1	120·0 125·0 122·2 115·9 120·0 118·5 118·2 116·5	22.0 25.0 21.8 27.0 20.0 21.0 22.9 26.0	13·68 11·74 9·43 9·20 16·12 10·80 13·65 15·46

WEATHER CONDITIONS IN NEW SOUTH WALES, 1952.

Rainfall in 1952 was above average over practically the whole of the State, the principal exception being the north coast, which received 6 per cent. less rain than normal. At the beginning of the year, drought conditions prevailed in all districts and they were aggravated by the effects of serious bushfires. Devastating fires occurred over a wide area of the State in January and February, with considerable loss of life and damage to property. General rains in late summer broke the drought and were followed by regular falls during the year. One unusual feature was that rainfall of tropical origin occurred in the winter, and although serious floods resulted, most districts ultimately benefited from the steady soaking rain. Some rivers recorded record flood heights, and at one time in August fourteen river systems were in flood simultaneously.

Autumn and spring were comparatively cold and windy. Apart from the north-east portion of the State, temperatures for the year were below normal—the average annual maximum and the average annual minimum both being less than usual. January was a particularly warm month and November markedly cool. Rainy and cloudy conditions, which extended over a fairly long period from February to November, resulted in relatively colder days and warmer nights than are usually experienced.

OBSERVATORY.

Sydney Observatory, lat. 33° 51′ 41.1″ south, long. 151° 12′ 17.8″ east, established in the year 1856, is a State institution. The work of the Observatory is astronomical, and the instruments are a 6″ meridian circle, 11½″ equatorial refractor, and a 13″ astrograph on which is also mounted a 10″ wide angle camera. The scientific work consists of the determination of the position, distribution, and movement of stars in the region of the sky allotted to Sydney (52° to 65° of south declination) in the international astrographic programme and in the observation of minor planets, double stars, occulations of stars by the moon, etc. Astronomical observations are made for the determination of time, and signals are transmitted from the Observatory for use in navigation and for civil purposes. Educational work consists of lectures on astronomy and reception of visitors interested in the subject.

Standard Time

The mean time of the 150th meridian of east longitude, or 10 hours east of Greenwich, has been adopted as the standard time in New South Wales, which is, therefore, 10 hours ahead of the standard time in England.

In the district of Broken Hill, South Australian standard time is generally observed, viz., $142\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ of east longitude or 9 hours 30 minutes east of Greenwich. In the States of Queensland, Victoria and Tasmania, and in the Australian Capital Territory, the standard time is the same as in New South Wales. In Western Australia the standard time is that of 120° of east longitude, or 8 hours east of Greenwich.

Daylight saving was observed in Australia between 1942 and 1944, as described on page 22 of Year Book No. 51, the standard time being advanced by one hour between September and March in those years.

TIDES.

A self-recording tide-gauge has been in operation at Fort Denison, in Port Jackson, since 1866. The datum of hydrographic plans, tide records, and predictions is zero of the gauge. The heights of the various planes above this datum are as follows:—mean low water spring 0.39 feet, mean low water 0.79 feet, mean high water 4.32 feet, mean high water springs 4.72 feet. The mean range of tides is 3 feet 6½ inches. The lowest tide was recorded on 16th July, 1916, when the tide fell 1 foot 3 inches below datum. The highest tide was recorded on 26th May, 1880, viz., 7 feet 6½ inches; in 1876 the gauge recorded 7 feet 4½ inches on 22nd June and 7 feet 3 inches on 21st July. On 3rd August, 1921, the gauge registered 7 feet 2 inches, and on that day occurred the greatest tidal range on record—6 feet 9½ inches.

At Port Hunter the average rise and fall of tides is 3 feet $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and of spring tides 4 feet 3 inches, the greatest range being 6 feet 5 inches. The highest tide registered was 7 feet 4 inches in May, 1898.

On the coast the average rise of spring tides is 4 feet 3 inches approximately.

HISTORY

A general historical sketch of New South Wales up to the year 1929 was published on pages 40-52 of the Official Year Book for 1929-30.

A summary of the industrial history of the State has been published at intervals in the "Official Year Book." The first record covering the period up to 1899 was published in the "Wealth and Progress of N.S.W." 1897-98 at page 399, and particulars for later years appeared successively in the "Official Year Book" for 1921 (page 623), 1928-29 (page 809) and 1936-37 (page 736).

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF PRINCIPAL EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

A chronological table of events in the history of New South Wales from 1770 to 1919 was published in the "Official Year Book," 1919, at pages 1 to 8. Principal events in subsequent years are listed below:—

- 1920 Compulsory school attendance introduced—Proportional representation and multiple electorates—Profiteering Prevention Act—Control of Australian Note Issue transferred to Commonwealth Note Board.
- Forty-four hour week introduced (State)—Voluntary wheat pool inaugurated—First direct wireless press message, England to Australia.
- 1922 Rural Bank established—Sydney Harbour Bridge Act—Reversion to 48-hour week (State).
- 1923 Agreement to extend certain Victorian railways into New South Wales.
- 1924 Grafton-Kyogle-South Brisbane Railway Agreement—Migration Agreement with British Government on basis of £34,000,000 loan—Control of Australian Note Issue transferred to Commonwealth Bank Board.
- 1925 Main Roads Board established—Sydney Harbour Bridge commenced— Broadcasting stations established—Compulsory voting at Federal elections—Visit of American Fleet.
- 1926 First section of City Underground Railway opened—Electrification of suburban railway lines commenced—44-hour week re-introduced—Widows' pensions (State) instituted—Workers' Compensation extended —Sydney Branch of Royal Mint ceased operations.
- First sitting of Federal Parliament at Canberra opened, 9th May—Commercial wireless communication established with England—Family Endowment (State) instituted—Marketing of Primary Products Act—System of single seats and preferential voting introduced at State elections—44-hour week (Federal awards).
- 1928 Financial Agreement signed between Commonwealth and State Governments; Loan Council created—Liquor Prohibition proposal rejected at referendum—First aeroplane flight from United States to Australia.
- 1929 Protracted disputes in timber and coal mining industries—Royal Commission on Coal Industry—Compulsory voting at State elections—Compulsory military training suspended.
- Wireless telephone service to England established—Reversion to 48-hour week (1st July)—Unemployment Relief Tax imposed—Acute economic depression—Moratorium Act—Prohibitive duties and embargoes placed on certain imports—Sales Tax imposed—Brisbane-Kyogle railway opened.

- Forty-four hour week re-introduced (1st January)—Government Savings
 Bank of N.S.W. suspended payment (22nd April); subsequently reopened and amalgamated with Commonwealth Savings Bank—Premiers'
 Financial Agreement (reduction of expenditure)—Commonwealth Conversion Loan (internal debts £558,000,000)—State Lottery initiated—
 State levy on local sales of Wheaten Flour—Legislation for reduction
 of interest and rents—Commonwealth Arbitration Court reduced wages
 by 10 per cent.
- 1932 Sydney Harbour Bridge opened—State Cabinet dismissed by Governor— Imperial Economic Conference (Ottawa)—Clarence River bridge completes standard gauge railway to Brisbane—Farmers' Relief Act— Industrial Commission reconstituted.
- 1933 Huge wheat harvest—World Economic Conference (London)—Census, 30th June—State Family Endowment Tax abolished.
- 1934 Legislative Council reconstituted—Hume Dam completed—Federal Wheat Commission—New States Royal Commission—Bread Inquiry—the England-Australia Air Mail inaugurated—Constitution of Greater Newcastle.
- 1935 Silver Jubilee of King George V—Visit of Japanese Goodwill Envoy—Sydney County Council (Electricity) formed—State industrial undertakings (brickworks, etc.) sold—Royal Commission on banking.
- 1936 Death of H.M. King George V—Import quotas imposed—H.M. King Edward VIII abdicates; accession of H.M. King George VI.
- Aviation and Marketing Referendums (rejected)—Imperial Conference (London)—Commonwealth Court's "basic wage" adopted for State awards—Co-operative societies home building scheme initiated.
- 1938 150th Anniversary of foundation of Australia—British Empire Games and Empire Producers' Conference (Sydney)—Empire Air Mail Service—British Commonwealth Relations and Imperial Trade Conferences (London)—Australian Wheat Stabilisation Scheme.
- Defence Measures—National Security Act—National Register and Wealth Census—Commonwealth Arbitration Court adopts 44 hours as standard week—War with Germany (3rd September)—Emergency control of exchange, prices, etc.—Imperial purchase of primary products—Federal wheat pool.
- Australian Forces abroad—Empire Air Training Scheme—First Australian oversea diplomatic representatives—Coal mining dispute—School attendance compulsory from 6th to 14th birthday—Prices of Commonwealth securities stabilised—Public works co-ordinated under Loan Council—Petrol and newsprint rationed—Petrol from Glen Davis shale—War with Italy (11th June)—Tasman Air Service—Compulsory Defence Training—Volunteer Defence Corps formed—Enemy raiders in Australian waters—Commonwealth industrial arbitration powers extended—Trade Union Advisory Panel—National Advisory War Council—Building restricted—Libraries Act proclaimed.
- 1941 Federal income tax, instalment payments—Commonwealth provides Child Endowment—Payroll tax—Manpower organised—Minister to China—Youth Welfare Act proclaimed—Minimum school leaving age increased to 14 years 4 months—Australian Forces in Malaya—War with Japan (8th December)—Coal Miners' Pensions—United States-Australia Lendlease agreement.
- Fall of Singapore—United control of South-West Pacific Forces—Air raids on coastal areas—Japanese submarines sunk in Sydney Harbour—National Register of Civilians—Coupon rationing of clothing, tea, sugar—Uniform Commonwealth replace States' income and entertainments taxes—War damage insurance—Minimum school leaving age increased to 14 years 8 months—Shearing and retail deliveries zoned—Daylight saving—Commonwealth Widows' Pensions—Subsidy for dairy industry—Commonwealth Constitution: Conference for extending Commonwealth powers—Open-cut coal mining begun.

HISTORY.

- Airgraph oversea service—National Welfare Fund (social services) established—Civilian Register—Prices Stabilisation Plan—Butter rationed by coupons—School attendance compulsory from 6th to 15th birthday—Compulsory third party motor vehicle insurance—Dairying industry wages award—Commonwealth Bank opens Mortgage Department—Daylight saving.
- 1944 Referendum, extended Commonwealth powers (rejected)—Australia-New Zealand Agreement ratified—Meat rationed by coupons—"Payas-you-earn" income taxation—British Pacific Fleet based on Sydney.
- H.R.H. Duke of Gloucester, Governor-General—Hostilities cease, Europe, 8th May, Pacific, 15th August—United Nations charter signed (50 nations)—Captain Cook Dock opened—Annual Holidays Act operates—Occupation Survey (June)—Unemployment and Sickness Benefits—Banking and Life Insurance Acts—United Kingdom-Dominions wool marketing agreement—State controls fish marketing—Cumberland County Council (town planning)—Peats Ferry (Hawkesbury R.) Bridge opened for road traffic—General Demobilisation (from October).
- Commonwealth Hospitals Benefits—Electricity Authority (N.S.W.) constituted—Manpower controls end—Pensions for Members of Legislative Assembly—Commonwealth-State agreements ratified: War Service Land Settlement, Housing, Hospital Benefits, Coal Industry—Wool auctions resumed—Day baking of bread—First Australian-born Governor in office—Commonwealth airlines services inaugurated—Telecommunications Agreement (British Empire)—Immigration Agreement with United Kingdom—Basic wage raised 7s. a week by Commonwealth Court's Interim Judgment—National Security Act terminated, but Commonwealth a State Acts continue certain controls—Referendums, Commonwealth powers over social services (approved); organised marketing and employment (rejected)—Double Income Tax relief agreement with United Kingdom.
- Commonwealth-State Joint Coal Board appointed—State referendum, Hotel Closing (6 p.m. approved)—Hon. W. J. McKell (Premier of N.S.W.) appointed Governor-General—Census, 30th June—Commonwealth Tuberculosis Benefits—40-hour week, State awards—Border Rivers Agreement with Queensland—Commonwealth arbitration law amended; Conciliation Commissioners appointed—Banking (Nationalisation) Act—Australia joins International Monetary Fund and Bank—Compulsory voting for local government elections—Commonwealth wage subsidies cease and price stabilisation subsidies curtailed—Sugar rationing abolished—Empire Conference on Japanese peace settlement at Canberra.
- Record cereal harvests and wool prices—40-hour week under Commonwealth awards—South Pacific Commission; first meeting (Sydney)—Commonwealth referendum, rents and prices (rejected)—Control of rents, prices and land sales assumed by States—Further price subsidies withdrawn—Quotas on imports from "dollar" countries—Banking (Nationalisation) Act held invalid by High Court—British Commonwealth Conference (London)—Australia-New Zealand economic and trade co-operation agreement—First all-Australian motor car.
- Local government areas in County of Cumberland reduced by amalgamations from 66 to 41—New motor vehicles sales and real property sales de-controlled—British Commonwealth Constitutional and Financial Conferences—Dollar erisis—Devaluation of Australian currency in terms of U.S.A. Dollar—General Coal Strike (June-August) with consequent widespread dislocation—Rationing of gas and electricity—Petrol rationing discontinued and re-introduced—Banking (Nationalisation) Act declared invalid by Privy Council—Snowy River Waters Act (water conservation and hydro-electricity scheme)—International Wheat Agreement—Nationality and Citizenship Act in force from 26th January—University of Technology established—Commonwealth Parliament enlarged.

- State Legislative Assembly enlarged—Capital issues de-controlled—Petrol, tea and butter rationing ended—British Commonwealth Conference in Sydney on economic aid to South-east Asia—Child endowment extended to first child in family—Commonwealth free life-saving drugs scheme commenced—Building controls relaxed; new home building de-controlled—International Bank grants \$100 mill. loan to Australia—Wool Sales Deduction (prepayment of income tax)—Communist Party Dissolution Act (Commonwealth)—Australian units fight with U.N. Forces in Korea—Commonwealth Court awards increase of £1 in basic wage (females 75 per cent. of male rate); applied in State awards—Commonwealth National Security Resources Board established—Centenary of Sydney University—Record year's rainfall and severe floods.
- Golden Jubilee Celebrations of Commonwealth—High Court invalidates Communist Party Dissolution Act—War gratuities paid—Record wool prices—Electricity zoning restricting industrial and commercial use to four days in five—Control of capital issues re-imposed—Sydney Ferries Ltd. ferries bought by State—Double dissolution of Commonwealth Parliament—Compulsory defence training resumed—Long service leave for all workers under State awards—Commonwealth pensioners' medical scheme commenced—Defence Preparations Act—Commonwealth referendum, Alteration of Constitution (Communism) rejected.
- Death of H.M. King George VI; accession of H.M. Queen Elizabeth II

 —Japanese Peace Treaty ratified—Pacific Pact: U.S.A., Australia and
 N.Z.; first meeting held—Record deficit in Balance of Payments, 195152—Severe import restrictions—International Bank grants further
 \$50 million loan to Australia—Last of emergency building controls
 removed—Restrictions on consumption of electricity relaxed—Means
 test reintroduced in public hospitals—Commonwealth Government
 co-operates in controlled atomic explosion off Western Australia—
 Price control discontinued on many commodities—Economic Conference
 of Commonwealth Prime Ministers in London—Australian Atomic
 Energy Commission established.
- Coronation of H.M. Queen Elizabeth II—Record wool production, 1952-53—Record yield of wheat per acre, 1952-53—Royal Commission on television—Import restrictions relaxed—Commonwealth medical benefits scheme commenced—Restrictions on consumption of electricity abolished—Armistice in Korea—British atomic weapons exploded in tests in Central Australia—Commonwealth Arbitration Court abolishes quarterly adjustments of basic wage; applied in State awards—Compulsory unionism.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

There are three levels of government in New South Wales—the Commonwealth, with authority derived from a written constitution, and centred in Canberra; the State, with residual powers, centred in Sydney; and the local government bodies, with authority based upon a State Act, operating within incorporated areas covering nearly two-thirds of the State.

The present system of government in the State dates from 1856. The Commonwealth Government was established in 1901. Local government, previously limited to municipalities scattered throughout the State, was extended to the whole of the eastern and central territorial divisions in 1906.

A brief account of the early forms of government in New South Wales and of the introduction of the present parliamentary system was published at page 25 of the 1921 edition of the Year Book. The system of local government is described in the chapter "Local Government."

GOVERNMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Constitution of New South Wales is drawn from several diverse sources, viz., certain Imperial statutes, such as the Colonial Laws Validity Act (1865) and the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act (1900); the Australian States Constitutional Act, 1907; the Letters Patent and the Instructions to the Governor; an element of inherited English law; amendments to the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act; certain State statutes; numerous legal decisions; and a large element of English and local convention.

For all practical purposes, the Parliament of New South Wales may legislate for the peace, welfare, and good government of the State in all matters not specifically reserved to the Commonwealth. The Imperial Parliament is legally emnipotent in local as well as in imperial affairs, but, by convention, its authority to legislate in respect of affairs of the State has not been exercised for many years. Section 9 (2) of the Statute of Westminster, 1931, contains, in effect, a saving of the right of a State to ask for Imperial legislation in a matter within its exclusive authority, without the concurrence of the Commonwealth "in any case where it would have been in accordance with the constitutional practice existing before the commencement of (the) Act that the Parliament of the United Kingdom should make that law without such concurrence."

Imperial legislation forms the basis of the Constitution of New South Wales, and powers vested in the Crown by virtue of its prerogative are exercised by the Governor.

THE GOVERNOR.

In New South Wales, the Governor is the local representative of the Crown, and through him the powers of the Crown in the matters of local concern are exercised. In addition, he is titular head of the Government of New South Wales; he possesses powers similar to those of a constitutional sovereign, and he performs the formal and ceremonial functions which attach to the Crown.

His constitutional functions are regulated partly by various statutes, partly by the Letters Patent constituting his office, and partly by the Instructions to the Governor.

The present Letters Patent were given under the Royal Sign Manual in 1900, and amended in 1909, 1935, and 1938. The present Instructions were issued in 1900 and were amended in 1909 and 1935.

These functions cover a wide range of important duties, and it is directed that "in the execution of the powers and authorities vested in him the Governor shall be guided by the advice of the Executive Council". This provision, however, is modified by the further direction that, if in any case the Governor should see sufficient cause to dissent from the opinion of his Ministers, he may act in the exercise of his powers and authority in opposition to the opinion of his Ministers, reporting the matter to Her Majesty through the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations without delay.

The Governor possesses important spheres of discretionary action, e.g., in regard to dissolution of Parliament. Moreover, he is entitled to full information on all matters to which his assent is sought, and may use his personal influence for the good of the State. The general nature of his position is such that he is guardian of the Constitution and bound to see that the great powers with which he is entrusted are not used otherwise than in the public interest. In extreme cases his discretion constitutes a safeguard against malpractice.

His more important constitutional duties are to appoint the Executive Council and to preside at its meetings; to summon, prorogue, and dissolve the Legislature; to assent to, refuse to assent to, or reserve bills passed by the Legislature; to keep and use the Public Seal of the State; to appoint all ministers and officers of State, and, in proper cases, to remove and suspend officers of State. He exercises the Queen's prerogative of mercy, but only on the advice of the Executive Council in capital cases and of a Minister of the Crown in other cases.

According to the law laid down in the last century, the Governor is not a viceroy and cannot claim as a personal privilege exemption from being sued in the courts of the State. Politically, he is indirectly responsible to the Imperial Parliament through the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, but in State politics he usually acts on the advice of his Ministers, and they take the responsibility for their advice.

The Governor's normal term of office is five years. His salary is £5,000 per annum, which, with certain allowances, is provided in terms of the Constitution Act out of the revenues of the State.

The periods for which the Governor may absent himself from the State are limited by the Instructions. When he is absent, the Lieutenant-Governor acts in his stead in all matters of State. The Chief Justice is usually the Lieutenant-Governor. In the event of the Lieutenant-Governor not being available to fill the Governor's position, an Administrator assumes office under a dormant Commission appointing the Senior Judge of the State as Administrator.

Lieutenant-General Sir John Northcott, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., who has been Governor of New South Wales since 1st August, 1946, is the first Australian-born Governor of the State. The Chief Justice, the Honourable Kenneth Whistler Street, was appointed Lieutenant-Governor on 6th January, 1950.

Succession of Governors.

A statement showing the succession of Governors from the foundation of New South Wales was given on page 63 of the Official Year Book, 1916. The Governors who have held office since 1913 were:—

		From.	To.
Sir Gerald Strickland, Count della Catena, G.C.M.G.	14	3 1913	27 10 1917
Sir Walter Davidson, K.C.M.G.	18	2 1918	14 9 1923
Admiral Sir Dudley Rawson Stratford de Chair, K.C.B., M.V.O.	28	2 1924	8 4 1930
Air Vice-Marshal Sir Phillip Woolcott Game, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.	29	5 1930	15 1 1935
Brigadier-General The Honourable Sir Alexander Gore Arkwright Hore-Ruthven, V.C., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. (afterwards Lord			
Gowrie of Canberra and Dirleton).	21	$2\ 1935$	22 1 1936
Admiral Sir David Murray Anderson, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O.	6	8 1936	29 10 1936
Captain the Right Hon. John de Vere, Baron Wakehurst, K.C.M.G.	8	4 1937	6 6 1945
Lieutenant-General Sir John Northcott, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.	1	8 1946	(In office)

THE CABINET AND EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

Executive government in New South Wales is based on the British system, which is generally known as "Cabinet" government, the essential condition being that Cabinet is responsible to Parliament. Its main principles are that the head of the State (the Governor, representing Her Majesty the Queen) should perform governmental acts on the advice of his Ministers; that he should choose his principal Ministers of State from members of Parliament belonging to the party, or coalition of parties, commanding a majority in the popular House (in this instance, the Legislative Assembly); that the Ministry so chosen should be collectively responsible to that House for the government of the State; and that the Ministry should resign if it ceases to command a majority there.

The Cabinet system operates by means, chiefly, of constitutional conventions, customs or understandings, and of institutions that do not form part of the legal structure of the government at all.

Formally, the executive power is vested in the Governor, who is advised by an Executive Council, which, however, meets only for certain formal purposes, as explained later. The whole policy of a Ministry is, in practice, determined by the Ministers of State, meeting, without the Governor, under the chairmanship of the Premier. This group of Ministers is known as the Cabinet.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

All important acts of State, except in the limited spheres where the Governor possesses discretionary powers, are performed or sanctioned by the Governor-in-Council.

The Council is established by virtue of Letters Patent constituting the office of Governor. By convention, its members are invariably members of the Ministry formed by the leader of the dominant party in the Legislative Assembly. When a member resigns from the Ministry he resigns also from the Executive Council, otherwise he may be dismissed by the Governor.

The Executive Council meets only when summoned by the Governor, who is required by his Instructions to preside at its meetings unless absent for "some necessary or reasonable cause". In his absence the Vice-President presides.

The meetings of the Executive Council are formal and official in character, and a record of proceedings is kept by the Clerk. At Executive Council meetings the decisions of the Cabinet are (where necessary) given legal form; appointments made; resignations accepted; proclamations issued, and regulations and the like approved.

THE MINISTRY OR CABINET.

In New South Wales the Ministry and Cabinet both consist, by custom, of those members of Parliament chosen to administer departments of State and to perform other executive functions. The Ministry is answerable to Parliament for its administration, and it continues in office only so long as it commands the confidence of the Legislative Assembly, from which nearly all its members are chosen. An adverse vote in the Legislative Council does not affect the life of the Ministry. The constitutional practices of the Imperial Parliament with respect to the appointment and resignation of ministers have been adopted tacitly. Cabinet acts under direction of the Premier, who supervises the general legislative and administrative policy and makes all communications to the Governor.

Meetings of Cabinet are held to deliberate upon the general policy of the administration, the more important business matters of the State and the legislative measures to be introduced to Parliament, and to manage the financial business of the State. Its decisions are carried into effect by the Executive Council or by individual Ministers as each case requires. Many administrative matters are determined by ministerial heads of departments without reference to the Executive Council, every Minister possessing considerable discretionary powers in the ordinary affairs of his department.

The Cabinet does not form part of the legal mechanism of government. Its meetings are private, no official record of proceedings is kept, and the decisions have, in themselves, no legal effect. As Ministers are the leaders of the party or parties commanding a majority in the popular House, the Cabinet substantially controls, in ordinary circumstances, not only the general legislative programme of Parliament, but the whole course of Parliamentary proceedings. In effect, though not in form, the Cabinet, by reason of the fact that all Ministers are members of the Executive Council, is also the dominant element in the executive government of the State. Even in summoning, proroguing or dissolving Parliament, the Governor is usually guided by the advice tendered him by the Cabinet, through the Premier, though legally the discretion is vested in the Governor himself.

The Ministry in office in January, 1954, consisted of the following sixteen members:—

Premier and Colonial Treasurer.—The Hon. J. J. Cahill, M.L.A.

Deputy-Premier and Minister for Education.—The Hon. R. J. Heffron, M.L.A.

Minister of Justice and Vice-President of the Executive Council.— The Hon. R. R. Downing, LL.B., M.L.C.

Minister for Housing and Minister for Co-operative Societies.—The Hon. C. R. Evatt, Q.C., LL.B., M.L.A.

Chief Secretary and Minister for Immigration.—The Hon. C. A. Kelly, M.L.A.

Minister for Health .- The Hon. M. O'Sullivan, M.L.A.

Minister for Agriculture and Minister for Food Production.—The Hon, E. H. Graham, M.L.A.

Attorney-General.—The Hon. W. F. Sheahan, Q.C., LL.B., M.L.A.

Secretary for Lands.—The Hon. F. H. Hawkins, M.L.A.

Secretary for Public Works and Minister for Local Government.— The Hon. J. B. Renshaw, M.L.A.

Minister for Conservation .- The Hon. A. G. Enticknap, M.L.A.

Minister for Labour and Industry and Minister for Social Welfare.— The Hon. A. Landa, LL.B., M.L.A.

Minister without Portfolio.—The Hon. J. F. McGrath, M.L.A.

Secretary for Mines.—The Hon. F. P. Buckley, M.L.C.

Minister for Transport.—The Hon. E. Wetherell, M.L.A.

Minister without Portfolio.-The Hon. W. M. Gollan, M.L.A.

Ministerial Salaries.

The salaries of Ministers are fixed by statute. Particulars of variations since 1925 are shown below:—

Table 15 .- Annual Salaries of State Ministers.

			Date	e of Change	·.		
Ministers.	1stJuly, 1925.	1st April, 1930.	7th Aug., 1931.	1st Dec., 1932.	1st July, 1938.	1st July, 1947.	1st Jan., 1952.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
The Premier	2,445	2,078	1,800	1,710	2,445	2,945	3,445
The Attorney-General	2,095	1,781	1,564	1,486	2,095	2,595	3,095
The Vice-President of the Executive Council (and leader of the Government in the Legislative Council)		1,169	1,072	1,018	1,375	2,445	2,945
Other Ministers of the Crown	17,505	14,879	13,167	12,510	17,505	29,340	38,285
Total	23,420	19,907	17,603	16,724	23,420	37,325	47,770

^{*} The number of "Other Ministers" increased from 9 to 13 during this period.

 $[\]dagger$ £2,945 each for 13 Ministers; since August, 1952, the number of "Other Ministers" has varied between 12 and 13.

These amounts include the annual allowances paid to Ministers as members of the Legislative Assembly. From 1st July, 1947, the Premier also received an entertainment allowance of £500 per annum, which was increased to £750 from 1st January, 1952. An entertainment allowance of £250 per annum was paid to each other Minister from 1st January, 1952.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The State Legislature consists of the Crown and two Houses of Parliament, and State laws (except in the event of disagreement between the Houses—see page 32) are enacted "by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly in Parliament assembled". It exercises a general power of legislation and possesses plenary and not delegated authority. The Constitution Act of 1902 provides that "the Legislature shall, subject to the provisions of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, have power to make laws for the peace, welfare, and good government of New South Wales in all cases whatsoever". It can delegate its powers, and within its territory its enactments are restricted only by legislation of the Imperial Parliament applying to New South Wales and by valid Commonwealth enactments.

The two Houses of Parliament are the Legislative Council (or Upper House) and the Legislative Assembly (or Lower House). Their powers are nominally co-ordinate, but it is provided that bills appropriating revenue or imposing taxation and bills affecting itself must originate in the Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Assembly is elected by general franchise and it controls taxation and expenditure. Moreover, the responsibility of the Ministry for financial measures is secured by a provision of the Constitution Act that the Legislative Assembly may not appropriate any part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund or of any other tax or impost for any purpose, unless it has first been recommended by a message of the Governor to the Assembly during the current session.

Every member of Parliament must take an oath or make an affirmation of allegiance.

By virtue of the Constitution Act, it is a function of the Governor to summon, prorogue, and dissolve Parliament, but it is provided that both Houses shall meet at least once in every year, so that a period of twelve months shall not elapse between sessions. The continuity of Parliament is ensured by law. The Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act, passed in 1912 and amended in subsequent years, provides that writs for the election of new members must be issued within four days after the publication of the proclamation dissolving Parliament or after the Assembly has been allowed to expire by effluxion of time; that they must be returned within sixty days after issue (unless otherwise directed by the Governor); and that Parliament shall meet within seven days of the return of writs. The duration of Parliament was limited to three years in 1874. An amending Act of 1950 provides that any Legislative Assembly shall not be extended beyond three years without approval of the electors at a referendum.

The procedure of each House is conducted according to that of its prototype in the Imperial Parliament, but comprehensive standing orders for regulation of the business of each House have been drawn up. Provision has been made to prevent deadlocks in the case of disagreements arising between the two Houses.

With the consent of the Legislative Council, any member of the Legislative Assembly who is an Executive Councillor may sit in the Upper House for the purpose of explaining the provisions of bills relating to or connected with the Department administered by him. He may take part in debate and discussion, but may not vote in the Legislative Council.

The circumstances in which the Governor may grant a dissolution of Parliament are not clearly defined. Strictly speaking, only the Legislative Assembly is dissolved, but Parliament is ended thereby, because both Houses are necessary to constitute a Parliament. It is considered that the main cases in which a dissolution may be granted arise when, on a question of policy, the Ministry sustains an adverse vote in the Legislative Assembly, and when the Legislative Assembly becomes factious, or will not form a stable administration.

THE PARTY SYSTEM.

In New South Wales, as elsewhere, the party system has become a dominating influence on parliamentary government. A candidate is seldom elected to the Legislative Assembly, and latterly, to the Legislative Council, unless he is endorsed by one of the major political parties.

Political parties in this State are organised in branches and usually have a council for each electorate of the Legislative Assembly and a supervising body or executive for the whole State. Each State sends delegates to constitute a Federal supervising organisation. The major parties have an annual State conference attended by delegates from each branch, at which the party's aims, policies and organisation are reviewed.

Party candidates for election to the Legislative Assembly are generally selected by majority vote of party members in that electorate and, subject to ratification by the State executive of the party, the endorsed party candidate is assisted by the party electioneering organisation in the conduct of his election campaign. In some instances (generally in respect of a constituency where a member of that particular party is assured of election) more than one candidate is endorsed by a party, but this practice is not common. The loss of party endorsement by a sitting member usually means the loss of the holder's parliamentary seat.

There are three main parties represented in the current New South Wales Parliament, viz., Country, Labour and Liberal. From 1920 to 1932, a coalition of the Country and National or United Australia parties (fore-runners of the Liberal party) alternated with Labour in control of the Legislative Assembly, and, consequently, of the Government. From May, 1932, to May, 1941, a coalition of United Australia and Country parties governed continuously—gaining a majority at three successive general elections—and since May, 1941, Labour, with majorities at five successive general elections, has been continuously in office. The three parties each have an official policy in general terms and it is the custom for each parliamentary party leader to deliver a more specific policy speech prior to a general election.

The most significant feature of the party system is that the policies to be followed in Parliament are determined in advance of parliamentary proceedings at regular meetings of party members. These meetings have no formal status in the parliamentary system, but it has become the custom for party members to vote or act in Parliament in accordance with the majority decisions made at these meetings. Where a party controls the

Government, members attending party meetings include the Cabinet ministers, who, as leaders of the party, influence the results of discussions. The decisions reached are often in the form of recommendations to Cabinet, which is not bound to follow them. In practice, party meetings of a Government are frequently used as a means of informal contact between Cabinet ministers and the remainder of the party, with frank discussion permitted on both sides. But whether the party is in government or opposition, the custom of party solidarity is generally maintained—i.e., in the course of any contentious official parliamentary proceedings, the members of a party vote and act in accordance with party policy.

CASES OF DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN HOUSES.

In the case of disagreement between the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council in respect of money bills, the constitutional provisions of 1933 preserve the traditional right of the Legislative Assembly to control the purse. Bills relating to appropriations for annual services may be presented for Royal Assent, with or without any amendment suggested by the Council, and may become Acts notwithstanding the failure of the Upper House to agree to them; but any provisions in any such Act dealing with any matter other than the appropriation shall be of no effect.

To overcome disagreements in regard to bills (other than such Appropriation bills) passed by the Legislative Assembly, it is provided that the Legislative Assembly may pass the bill again after an interval of three months. If the Legislative Council rejects it again (or makes amendments unacceptable to the Legislative Assembly) and if a conference of managers appointed by the two Houses and a joint sitting of the two Houses fails to attain agreement, the Legislative Assembly may direct that the bill be submitted to a referendum of the electors. If approved by a majority of electors, the bill becomes law.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Until 1934 the Legislative Council was a nominee chamber, consisting of a variable number of members appointed for life, but it was then reconstituted in terms of the Constitution Amendment (Legislative Council) Act, 1933.

The Legislative Council, as reconstituted on 23rd April, 1934, consists of sixty elected members. The services of members were rendered without remuneration or reimbursement until 1st September, 1948, but from that date members (other than the executive officers of the Council and Ministers of the Crown) became entitled to receive by way of reimbursement of expenses an allowance at the rate of £300 per annum. This amount was increased to £500 per annum from 1st January, 1952. The members of the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council comprise the electoral body. They record their votes by secret ballot at simultaneous sittings of both Houses. Casual vacancies are filled by a like election. Contested elections in which more than one seat is to be filled are decided according to the principle of proportional representation, each voter having one transferable vote; but where only one member is to be elected, a preferential system is used.

Any man or woman who is entitled to vote at the election of members of the Legislative Assembly and has been resident for at least three years in the Commonwealth of Australia is eligible for election as a member of the Legislative Council, except that members of the Legislative Assembly are debarred. Membership of the Council is rendered void by the acceptance of any office of profit under the Crown or of any pension from the Crown; exceptions are persons in receipt of pay, half pay, or pension by virtue of service in the Defence Forces or office of profit in those services, together with the holder of the office of Vice-President of the Executive Council and Ministers of the Crown as specified in the second schedule to the Constitution Act, and the holders of offices of profit under the Crown created by Act of Parliament as offices of the Executive Government. The seats of members are rendered vacant by death, resignation, absence without leave, acceptance of foreign allegiance, bankruptcy, acceptance of public contracts, or by criminal conviction. Each candidate for election must signify his consent to nomination and his nomination paper must be signed by two "electors"; an "elector" may sign only one nomination paper.

In the election of the first House of sixty members, four separate ballots were taken, and in each fifteen members were elected, the term of service being twelve years in the case of the fifteen first elected, and nine, six, and three years, respectively, for each successive group. A group of fifteen members is elected for twelve years every third year during the six months immediately preceding the retirement of the fifteen members whose term of service is about to expire. Members elected to fill casual vacancies serve only for the unexpired period of the term of the vacant seat.

The presence of one-fourth of the members, exclusive of the President, is necessary to form a quorum. The Legislative Councillors are required to choose a President from amongst their number. He ceases to hold office if he ceases to be a member of the Legislative Council, and may be removed from office by a vote of the Chamber, or he may resign his office. He receives a salary of £2,200 per annum. There is also a Chairman of Committees and a Leader of the Opposition, to whom annual salaries of £1,400 and £1,000, respectively, are paid. Members of the Legislative Council are allowed free travel on State transport services.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The Legislative Assembly is the elective or popular House of Parliament, and is the more important chamber. All bills appropriating any part of the public revenue, or for imposing any new rate, tax, or impost, must originate in the Assembly, and by its power over Supply it ultimately controls the Executive. It consists of ninety-four members (ninety prior to the election of 1950) elected on a system of universal adult suffrage for a maximum period of three years. Any person who is qualified to vote at any State election is eligible to be elected to the Legislative Assembly, except persons who are members of the Commonwealth Legislature or of the Legislative Council, or who hold non-political offices of profit under the Crown, other than in the Army or Navy; but any officer of the public service of New South Wales may be elected to the Legislative Assembly on condition that he forthwith resign his position in the service. All legal impediments to the election of women to the Legislative Assembly were removed in 1918. Several women have since contested seats at the elections and a number have been elected; the first to be elected sat in the 28th Parliament. There are no women in the present Legislative Assembly, but one woman, elected in 1952; sits in *51643-2 K3

the Legislative Council. The seat of a member becomes vacant in cases similar to those stated above for Legislative Councillors and may be filled at a by-election.

A Speaker presides over the House, and his election is the first business when the House meets after election. He presides over debate, maintains order, represents the House officially, communicates its wishes and resolutions, defends its privileges when necessary, and determines its procedure. There is also a Chairman of Committees elected by the House at the beginning of each Parliament; he presides over the deliberations of the House in Committee of the Whole and acts as Deputy-Speaker.

Payment of members of the Legislative Assembly was introduced as from 21st September, 1889. The amount was fixed originally at £300 per annum. Subsequent changes are shown below:—

	_					
Date of Change.	Amount per annum.	per Date of Change.		Date of Change.	Amount per annum.	
	£		£		£	
September, 1889	300	July, 1925	875	July, 1938	875	
September, 1912	500	April, 1930	744	July, 1947	1,375	
November, 1920	875	August, 1931	706	January, 1952	1,875	
July, 1922	600	December, 1932	670			
					1	

Table 16.—Payment to Members of the Legislative Assembly.

Each member receives an official postage stamp allowance of £30 per annum and free travel on State transport services. The annual salary of the Speaker is £2,675, the Chairman of Committees, £2,250, and the Leader of the Opposition, £2,375. The Government and Opposition Whips receive £2,225 per annum. An entertainment allowance of £250 per annum is paid to the Speaker and the Leader of the Opposition.

Legislative Assembly Members' Provident Fund.

A provident fund for members of the Legislative Assembly, which was established in May, 1946, under the Legislative Assembly Members Superannuation Act, 1946-1951, is financed by a uniform annual contribution from members and, in certain circumstances, a contribution from the Government. Pensions from the fund are payable without any means test to ex-members (or their widows) whose length of service is sufficient to render them eligible. The fund is administered by the Under-Secretary of the Treasury, who is custodian trustee, and six members of the Legislative Assembly who are selected by the House to act as managing trustees.

The annual contribution of each member to the fund, which is fixed by statute, was £78 from 1946 to 1951, and, following the introduction of higher rates of pension, £117 from 1st January, 1952. The Act provides for the institution of a sectional account for each Parliament, which normally is

elected every three years. Where a deficiency exists in any sectional account, it is met by a grant from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. There has been a deficiency in the account for the thirty-fourth Parliament for each of the last six years and the first deficiency in the account for the thirty-fifth Parliament occurred in 1951-52; Government contributions on account of these deficiencies have aggregated £9,891. Contributions to the fund (less refunds) by members amounted to £54,174 in the seven years ended June, 1953.

Under the amending Act passed in 1951, rates of pension payable were increased by fifty per cent. from 1st January, 1952. Ex-members who have served for an aggregate period of 15 years or more receive £9 a week, and those who have served in any three Parliaments, £7 10s. a week. Prior to January, 1952, these rates were £6 and £5 a week respectively. In order to qualify for the lower rate of pension, the ex-member must contest the election following the dissolution of the Parliament of which he was a member, or furnish the trustees with sufficient reasons for his failure to do so. Pension at the rate of £6 a week is payable to the widow upon the death of a member entitled to a pension or of an ex-member receiving a pension (unless he married whilst in receipt of pension). The widow's right to pension ceases if she marries again. The rate of widow's pension was £3 a week from May, 1946, to November, 1949, and £4 a week from that month to the end of 1951.

When a person ceases to be a member and is not entitled to pension, his contributions are refunded to him or his widow. An ex-member is not eligible for pension but may elect to continue contributing to the fund if he (a) resigns and is elected to the Parliament of the Commonwealth or another State or (b) is appointed to an office of profit under the Crown. At 30th June, 1953, nine ex-members were continuing to contribute in order to preserve their right to a pension.

Particulars of contributors, pensioners and finances for the last seven years are as follows:—

	G4-i7	Pension	Pensioners at		Revenue.		Expenditure.			
Year ended 30th	Contrib- utors to the Fund at end of	end of the year.		Contributions of—			Pensions.		Total	
June. the year.	Ex- Members.	Widows.	Members.	Govern- ment.	Total Revenue.		Contribu- tions Refunded.	Expend- iture.		
1947* 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953	No. 93 93 93 94 100 100 101 103	No. 5 4 4 12 9 8 14	No 2 4 5 6 7 8	\$ 8,106 6,988 6,994 8,192 7,717 9,742 11,859	£ 853 944 301 1,126 1,564 5,103	£ 8,136 8,089 8,441 9,249 9,754 12,423 18,384	£ 402 1,050 1,390 1,979 3,966 4,773 6,619	£ 295 1,201 274 3,654	£ 711 1,050 1,390 3,183 4,240 4,773 10,273	

Table 17.—Legislative Assembly Members' Provident Fund.

At 30th June, 1953, accumulated funds amounted to £48,856, of which £43,516 was invested in Government securities.

^{*} From 7th May, 1946, to 30th June, 1947.

[†] Including interest on investments.

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STATE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES.

A number of committees consisting of members of Parliament is appointed to deal with special matters connected with the business of the State and of either House; from time to time, select committees are chosen to inquire into and report on specific matters for the information of Parliament and the public. Each House elects committees to deal with its Standing Orders and with printing, and a joint committee to supervise the library. In addition there are the more important committees described below.

Committees of Supply and of Ways and Means.

These committees consist by custom of the whole of the members of the Legislative Assembly, and they deal with all money matters. The Committee of Supply debates and determines the nature and amount of the expenditure, and the Committee of Ways and Means debates and authorises the issue of the sums from the Consolidated Revenue Fund and frames the resolutions on which taxing proposals are based.

Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works.

The Public Works Act, 1912 and amendments provide for the constitution of a joint committee comprising three members of the Legislative Council and four members of the Legislative Assembly, called the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works, to be elected by ballot in every Parliament.

It requires proposals submitted to Parliament for public works (with specified exceptions) of an estimated cost exceeding £20,000 to be referred to the Committee for report. The Committee has not been constituted since the 28th Parliament which ended in 1930, and subsequently such public works have been excluded from this provision by the Acts authorising their construction.

Public Accounts Committee.

For the better supervision of the financial business of the State, a Public Accounts Committee is elected by the Legislative Assembly in every Parliament, under provisions of the Audit Act, 1902, from among the members of the House, other than Ministers. It consists of five members and is clothed with powers of inquiry into questions arising in connection with the public accounts referred to it and into all expenditure by a Minister of the Crown made without Parliamentary sanction. It reports on such matters to the Legislative Assembly.

COURT OF DISPUTED RETURNS.

The Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act provides for the establishment of a Court of Disputed Returns—a jurisdiction conferred on the Supreme Court. The business of the Court is to inquire into and determine matters connected with election petitions and questions referred to it by the Legislative Assembly concerning the validity of any election or the return of any member, and questions involving the qualifications of members. The law in this respect has been made applicable to disputed elections of the Legislative Council.

Decisions of the Court are final, but must be reported to the House.

COMMISSIONS AND TRUSTS.

In addition to the Ministerial Departments, various public services are administered by statutory Commissions, Boards, and Trusts, of which the more important are:—

Aborigines Welfare Board.

Board of Fire Commissioners of New South Wales.

Commissioner for Main Roads.

Commissioner for Railways.

Commissioner for Government Transport.

Commissioner of Police.

Conservation Authority of N.S.W.

Electoral Commissioner.

Electricity Authority of N.S.W.

Electricity Commission of N.S.W.

Forestry Commission.

Government Insurance Office.

Hospitals Commission.

Housing Commission.

Hunter District Water Board.

Joint Coal Board.

Maritime Services Board.

Metropolitan Meat Industry Board.

Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board.

Milk Board.

Prickly Pear Destruction Commission.

Public Service Board.

Public Trustee.

Rural Bank of New South Wales.

State Mines Control Authority.

State Superannuation Board.

Superintendent of Motor Transport.

Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission.

Western Lands Commissioner.

In each case the authority controls a specific service and administers the statute law in relation to matters of its concern.

AUDITOR-GENERAL.

The Auditor-General is appointed by the Governor, and holds office during good behaviour until the age of 65 years. He may be suspended by the Governor, but is removable from office only on an address from both Houses of Parliament. He is required to take an oath undertaking to perform his duties faithfully, and is debarred from entering political life. He is endowed with wide powers of supervision, inspection, and audit in regard to the collection and expenditure of public moneys and the manner in which the public accounts are kept. The Auditor-General exercises control over the issue of public moneys, and all warrants for the payment of money out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and certain other accounts must be certified by him. Matters connected with the public accounts are subject to special or annual report to Parliament by him, and he may refer any matter to the Public Accounts Committee.

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

The State of New South Wales maintains an Agent-General's Office in London, at 56-7 The Strand, W.C.2. As official representative of the State, it is the function of the Agent-General to work in close co-operation.

with the High Commissioner for Australia, to keep the Government informed of political and economic developments overseas, to promote trade with the United Kingdom and other countries, and to act as agent for the State in the United Kingdom.

STATE ELECTORAL SYSTEM.

The electoral system is administered by the Electoral Commissioner, who is charged with the administration of the provisions of the Acts relating to the registration or enrolment of electors, the preparation of rolls, and the conduct of elections of the Legislative Assembly and of referendums under the Constitution Amendment (Legislative Council) Act. The Electoral Commissioner holds office for seven years and is eligible for re-appointment. He may be removed from office only by resolution of both Houses of Parliament.

Franchise.

The elections of members of the Legislative Assembly are conducted by secret ballot. Adult British subjects, men and women, are qualified for enrolment as electors when they have resided in the Commonwealth for a period of six months, in the State for three months, and in any subdivision of an electoral district for one month preceding the date of claim for enrolment. By amending legislation, members and discharged members of the fighting forces, including those under 21 years of age who had served outside Australia and adult members of the Civil Constructional Corps, if British subjects, serving on projects outside Australia, were entitled to vote, though not enrolled, at the general election of 1944. Persons are disqualified from voting who are of unsound mind or who have been convicted and are under sentence for an offence punishable in any part of the British Commonwealth by imprisonment for one year or longer.

Women voted for the first time in 1904, having been enfranchised by the Women's Franchise Act, 1902, and since that year practically the whole of the adult population has been qualified to vote. Each elector is entitled to one vote only. Compulsory enrolment was introduced in 1921, and compulsory voting came into force on 16th September, 1930. Joint electoral rolls are compiled for State and Commonwealth purposes.

ELECTORATES AND ELECTORS.

The Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act was amended substantially in 1949. It provides that electorates are to be redistributed by the Electoral Commissioner whenever directed by the Governor or, in default of such direction, at intervals of nine years. The Act of 1949 increased the number of electorates from 90 to 94 and provides for the division of the State into two areas, viz., the Sydney area with 48 seats, and the country area (which includes Newcastle) with 46 seats. Quotas are determined for each area by dividing the total number of electors by the number of seats in the area. The number of electors in an electoral district must be within 20 per cent. of the area quota.

The following table shows certain particulars as to representation in the Parliament of New South Wales in each year in which elections have been held since 1913. Similar information covering the period 1856 to 1916 was published on page 26 of the 1931-32 edition of this Year Book.

Table 18.—Parliamentary Representation in New South Wales.

Year of Election.	Number of Members of Legislative Assembly.	Population per Member.	Proportion of persons enrolled to Total Popula- tion.	Total Number of Electors qualified to Vote.	Average number of Electors per Member.	
			per cent.			
1913	90	20,500	55·1	1,037,999	11,533	
1917	90	21,000	58.5	1,109,830	12,331	
1920	90	22,800	56-1	1,154,437	12,827	
1922	90	23,950	58.0	1,251,023	13,900	
1925	90	25,500	58.3	1,339,080	14,879	
1927	90	26,700	58.6	1,409,493	15,661	
4930	90	28,100	57.4	1,440,785	16,008	
1932	90	28,700	56.8	1,465,008	16,278	
1935	90	29,350	57.9	1,528,713	16,986	
1938	90	30,200	59.2	1,607,833	17,865	
1941	90	31,100	60.3	1,684,781	18,720	
1944	90	32,000	60.4	1,732,706 *	19,252	
1947	90	33,150	62·1	1,852,787	20,587	
1950	94	34,100	59.9	1,919,479	20,420	
1953	94	36,5 00	56.9	1,952,953	20,776	

^{*} Exclusive of members of the forces eligible to vote though not enrelled.

A member of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales is elected for each electoral district by a system of preferential voting. Voters must number the candidates in order of preference on the ballot-paper, and votes are informal unless preferences have been duly expressed for all candidates. In counting votes, the candidate is elected who has secured an absolute majority of votes either of first preferences outright, or of first preferences plus votes transferred to him in due order of preference by excluding in turn candidates with the lowest number of votes and reallotting their votes according to the next preference indicated.

The following table shows the voting at the general elections of members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in 1925 and later years. Compulsory voting first applied in the elections of 1930. Similar particulars regarding each election since 1894, when a system based on single electorates and the principle of "one man one vote" was introduced, are shown in earlier editions of the Year Book (see 1930-31, page 27 and No. 50, page 33). The number of electors as stated represents the number qualified to vote.

	Whole State.	Contested Electorates.							
Year of Election.			Votes R	ecorded.	Informal Votes.				
	Electors Enrolled.	Electors Enrolled.	Number.	Percentage of Electors Enrolled.	Number.	Percentage of Votes Recorded.			
1925	1,339,080	1,339,080	924,979	69-1	30,155	3.28			
1927	1,409,493	1,394,254	$1,\!150,\!777$	82.5	15,086	1.08			
1930	1,440,785	1,428,648	1,356,423	94.9	30,428	2.24			
1932	1,465,008	1,418,141	1,367,087	96.4	30,260	2.21			
1935	1,528,713	1,347,884	1,294,752	95.8	39,333	3.04			
1938	1,607,833	1,268,980	1,215,494	95.8	32,237	2.65			
1941	1,684,781	1,540,974	1,425,752	92.5	35,858	2.52			
1944	1,732,706	1,433,166	1,310,272*	+	43.329	3.31			
1947	1.852,787	1,713,921	1,621,527	94.6	32,262	1.99			
1950	1,919,479	1,768,601	1,640,313	92.7	28,964	1.77			
1953	1,952,953	1,691,231	1,588,293	93.7	39,416	2.48			

Table 19.-Voting at Elections of Legislative Assembly, New South Wales.

The electors who were enrolled in 1953, viz., 1,952,953 persons, comprised 954,966 men and 997,987 women. Female electors have been in the majority since 1938. Slightly more women than men generally fail to vote; the proportion of electors who omitted to vote at contested electorates in 1953 was men, 6.0 per cent., and women, 6.6 per cent.

At general elections, polling is conducted on the same day in all electorates, subject to provisions for adjournment of the poll for certain causes. Polling-day (invariably a Saturday in recent years) is a public holiday from noon, and the hotels are closed during the hours of polling. The Commonwealth Australian Broadcasting Act 1942-46, prohibits the broadcasting of any political speech or matter on the day of a Commonwealth or State election or the two days preceding it.

Electors absent from their sub-divisions are permitted to record their votes at any polling-place in the State, such votes being designated "absent votes." Under the amending Act of 1949, postal voting is provided only for persons who are recorded on the electoral roll as living more than five miles from any polling place which will be open on polling day in the electoral district.

New provisions were made for persons living within five miles of a polling place who by reason of illness, infirmity, or approaching maternity are precluded from attending at a polling place. Such persons may apply to record their votes in the presence of an electoral visitor, or in certain circumstances may record their votes at "mobile" polling booths. An electoral visitor for each subdivision visits each applicant at a reasonable hour during the day time, taking with him a locked ballot box. Scrutineers may accompany him. He supplies the applicant with a ballot paper, which is marked by the elector and deposited in the ballot box. For inmates of institutions who are similarly handicapped, a "mobile" polling booth is provided within those institutions at which there is a polling place.

^{*} Including 54,332 votes by members of the Forces, some of whom were not enrolled as electors.

t Not available.

An elector, who is not enrolled or whose name has been marked as having voted, may in certain circumstances vote after making a declaration that he has not already voted; votes recorded under this provision are known as "section votes".

The appended table shows the extent to which the franchise was exercised by absentee and other voters at general elections in recent years:—

Table 20.—General Elections, Legislative Assembly of N.S.W.—Types of Vote Recorded.

Type of Vote.		Number of Votes Recorded in Contested Electorates at Election of—									
		1935.	1938.	1941.	1944.	1947.	1950.	1953.			
Absent Postal Electoral Visitor Section Ordinary		92,572 19,644 2,975 1,179,561	98,525 21,069 1,937 1,093,963	135,450 20,749 3,294 1,266,259	94,174 27,285 2,859 1,185,954	158,512 31,337 1,623 1,430,055	132,301 399 7,717 2,02 7 1,497,869	151,135 824 7,567 3,157 1,425,610			
Total Votes Recor	ded	1,294,752	1,215,494	1,425,752	1,310,272	1,621,527	1,640,318	1,588,293			

STATE PARLIAMENTS.

A list of the Parliaments from 1889, when payment of members was instituted, up to 1920, was published in the 1931-32 issue of this Year Book. A list of Parliaments since 1920 follows:—

Table 21.—Parliaments of New South Wales since 1920.

Number of Parliament.	Return of Writs.	Date of Opening,	Date of Dissolution.	Duration.	Number of Sessions.
25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35	21st April, 1920 19th April, 1922 20th June, 1925 29th Oct., 1927 21st Nov., 1930 30th June, 1932 10th June, 1935 26th April, 1938 17th June, 1941 22nd June, 1944 27th May, 1947	27th April, 1920 26th April, 1922 24th June, 1925 3rd Nov., 1927 25th Nov., 1930 23rd June, 1932 12th June, 1935 12th April, 1938 28th May, 1941 22nd June, 1944 28th May, 1947	17th Feb., 1922 18th April, 1925* 7th Sept., 1927 18th Sept., 1930 13th May, 1932 12th April, 1935 24th Feb., 1938 18th April, 1941 24th April, 1944 29th March, 1947 22nd May, 1950	yrs mths. dys. 1 9 27 3 0 0 2 2 18 2 10 20 1 5 27 2 9 12 2 8 14 2 11 23 2 10 8 2 9 8 2 11 26	3 5 5 4 1 4 3 4 5 3
36 37	19th July, 1950 14th March, 1953	12th July, 1950 11th March, 1953	14th Jan., 1953	2 5 27	3

^{*} Expired by effluxion of time.

The normal duration of Parliament is three years. Unless previously dissolved, Parliament continues for three years from the day of the return of the writs.

On account of war conditions and the disturbed state of public affairs, the Legislative Assembly Continuance Act, 1916, was passed to provide for an extension of the term of the 23rd Parliament to four years. The Parliament, however, terminated after three years and sixty days.

STATE MINISTRIES.

The various Ministries which have held office since 1922, together with the term of each, are shown below. The life of a Ministry does not necessarily correspond with the life of a Parliament. Since 1856, when the present system was inaugurated, there have been fifty-six Ministries but only thirty-seven Parliaments. Up to 13th April, 1922, forty Ministries had held office.

T-11-	22 -Ministries	-C N	S 4 1.	Wales	einca	1922.
lable	ZZ.—Ministries	of New	South	w ales	since	1944.

	Ministry	•			In Office.				
Number.	Name of Premier as	id Pa	rty.		From-	То—			
41	Fuller (National)*				13th April,	1922	17th June, 192		
42	Lang (Labour)	•••	•••		17th June,	1925	26th May, 192		
4.3	Lang (Labour)†	•••	•••		27th May,	1927	18th Oct., 192		
44	Bavin (National)*	•••	•••	•••	18th Oct.,	1927	3rd Nov., 193		
45	Lang (Labour)	•••	•••		4th Nov.,	1930	13th May, 193		
46	Stevens (United Aust.)	*	•••		16th May,	1932	11th Feb., 193		
47	Stevens (United Aust.)	* †	•••		11th Feb.,	1935	13th April, 193		
48	Stevens (United Aust.))*	•••]	13th April,	1938	5th Aug., 193		
49	Mair (United Aust.)*		•••		5th Aug.,	1939	16th May, 194		
50	McKell (Labour)	•••	•••		16th May,	1941	8th June, 194		
51	McKell (Labour)	•••	•••		8th June,	1944	6th Feb., 194		
52	McGirr (Labour)	•••	•••		6th Feb.,	1947	19th May, 194		
53	McGirr (Labour)	•••	•••	•••	19th May,	1947	30th June, 195		
54	McGirr (Labour)	•••	•••	•••	30th June,	1950	2nd April, 19		
55	Cahill (Labour)				2nd April,	1952	23rd Feb., 198		
56	Cahill (Labour)		• • • •		23rd Feb.,	1953	‡		

[•] And Country Party.

COST OF STATE PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT.

The following statement shows the annual cost of State parliamentary government in New South Wales in 1938-39 and the last seven years; expenses of Commonwealth and local government are not included:—

Table 23 .- Cost of State Parliamentary Government.

Year ended 30th June.	Governor and Executive Council.	Ministry.	Parlia Salaries of Members.*	other Expenses.	Total of Foregoing.	Electoral.	Royal Commissions and Select Committees.	Totai Cost.
1939 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953	£ 14,623 25,409 24,143 36,922 26,956 31,057 48,983 38,588	£ 24,877 24,258 39,663 41,141 39,311 39,479 47,211 52,646	£ 73,508 73,244 109,664 123,987 121,142 136,572 157,626 183,550	£ 103,403 122,417 138,734 151,426 158,100 175,151 217,805 261,657	£ 216,411 245,328 312,204 353,476 345,509 382,259 471,625 536,441	£ 4,979 101,400 22,600 11,910 80,092 43,599 12,321 128,931	£ 11,322 242 202 1,997 2,354 4,956 24,078 14,574	£ 232,712 346,970 335,006 367,383 427,955 430,814 508,024 679,946

^{*} Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council. Excludes members who are in the Ministry.

[†] Reconstruction.

In office (January, 1954).

[†] Includes members' travelling expenses, parliamentary staff and maintenance.

Some of the expenditure included above is partly attributable to parliamentary government and partly to ordinary administration. This applies particularly to the salaries and expenses of ministers of the Crown, who fill dual roles as administrative heads and parliamentary representatives, and to the cost of Royal Commissions, which, in many cases, are partly administrative inquiries. As expenditure of this nature cannot be dissected, these items have been treated as incidental to the system of parliamentary government. On the other hand, items such as ministerial motor cars and the salaries of ministers' private secretaries are omitted from account as being mainly administrative costs.

The total cost of State parliamentary government, as shown in Table 23, increased from £232,712, or 1s. 8d. per head of population, in 1938-39, to £679,946, or 4s. 0d. per head, in 1952-53. The increase was common to all groups of regular expenditure. Annual expenditure on elections and Royal Commissions, etc., necessarily fluctuates. The cost of members' salaries in 1952-53 was distributed between the Legislative Assembly, £152,202, and the Legislative Council, £31,348.

Particulars in Table 23 do not represent the total cost of parliamentary government in New South Wales because Commonwealth parliamentary government is excluded. Total expenditure in Australia on Commonwealth parliamentary government amounted to £516,455, or 1s. 6d. per head of population in 1938-39, and £2,089,968, or 4s. 9d. per head, in 1952-53.

THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT.

The federation of the six Australian States was formally inaugurated on 1st January, 1901. A detailed account of the inauguration of the Federation and the nature and functions of the Commonwealth Parliament in their relation to the State was published in the Year Book for 1921 on pages 38-40 and 625.

The Commonwealth Constitution prescribes that the seat of Government of the Commonwealth shall be in the State of New South Wales. Canberra, the site, was surrendered to the Commonwealth by New South Wales by the Seat of Government Surrender Act, 1909, and accepted by the Commonwealth by the Seat of Government Acceptance Act, 1909. The Commonwealth Parliament commenced regular sittings at Canberra on 9th May, 1927.

The broad principles of federation were: the transfer of limited and specified powers of legislation to the Commonwealth Parliament consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives, the former intended to be a revisory chamber wherein the States are equally represented, and the latter, the principal chamber, consisting of members elected from the States in proportion to their population (except that for any original State the number may not be less than five); complete freedom of action for the State Parliaments in their own sphere; a High Court to determine the validity of legislation; and an effective method of amending the constitution. State laws remain operative in all spheres until superseded by laws passed by the Commonwealth Parliament in the exercise of its assigned powers. State laws, however, are invalid only to the extent of their inconsistency with valid Commonwealth enactments.

Since the inauguration of the Commonwealth, there has been a great advance in its status in relation to the United Kingdom and other nations. At the conclusion of the war of 1914-18, Australia was a signatory to the Treaty of Versailles and in 1920 became a member State of the League of Nations. Its representative attended the League Assembly under sole authority of the Commonwealth Government, without intervention by the Imperial Parliament or powers from the King in his Imperial capacity. Moreover, treaties concluded by the United Kingdom Government affecting Australia became subject to ratification by the Parliament of the Commonwealth

Imperial conferences attended by representatives of the governments of Great Britain and various parts of the British Commonwealth are held periodically for discussion of matters of common interest. These conferences have no constitutional powers, but facilitate agreements which subsequently may be ratified by the Parliaments of the political units affected.

At the Imperial Conference in 1926, it was affirmed in respect of the United Kingdom and the Dominions of Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and South Africa that "they are autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate to one another, in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations". By the Statute of Westminster, 1931, passed by the Imperial Parliament with the concurrence of the Dominions, provision was made for the removal of all restrictions upon the legislative autonomy of the Dominions. Sections 2 to 6 inclusive of the Statute were adopted by Australia from 3rd September, 1939.

The Commonwealth Government maintains legations in a number of foreign countries and exchanges diplomatic representatives.

COMMONWEALTH LEGISLATURE.

The Parliament of the Commonwealth consists of the Queen, the Senate, and the House of Representatives. The Governor-General is appointed by the Sovereign and is her representative in the Commonwealth. The executive power of the Commonwealth is vested in the Sovereign and is exercisable by the Governor-General as her representative. His Excellency Field Marshall Sir William Joseph Slim, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., K.St.J., has been Governor-General since 8th May, 1953.

The elections of members of both Houses of Parliament are conducted by secret ballot, supervised by the Commonwealth Electoral Commissioner. There is universal adult suffrage, conditions for enrolment being similar to those operating in respect of elections for the State Legislative Assembly; a common roll is used for both Commonwealth and State elections. Compulsory voting was introduced in 1924.

The debates of the Senate and the House of Representatives are regularly broadcast by the national broadcasting system.

THE SENATE.

The Senate consists of sixty members, each State being represented by ten senators. Prior to 22nd February, 1950, the Senate comprised thirty-six members—each State returning six senators. The enlargement of the Senate was prescribed by the Representation Act, 1948, and the twenty-four additional senators were elected at the general election of 10th December, 1949.

Ordinarily the term of a senator is six years, half the number of senators retiring every three years. In the case of a double dissolution (the second of which occurred in March, 1951), all senators are elected at the same time, half the number serving for three years and half for six years. In ordinary elections, senators commence their term from 1st July following their election, but in the case of an election following a double dissolution, the term is calculated from 1st July preceding their election.

A preferential system of voting was used in the elections of 1946 and earlier years. In 1949 and later years, voting for the Senate was on the proportional system, which was described on pages 49 and 50 of Year Book No. 52. Particulars of voting for the Senate at the last seven elections are as follows:—

	E	eetors Enroll	ed.	Votes R	ecorded.	Informal Votes.	
Year of Election.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Number.	Percentage of Persons Enrolled.	Number.	Percentage of Votes Recorded.
1937 1940 1943 1946 1949 1951	799,538 832,280 840,992 902,533 938,953 950,460 966,830	796,804 834,776 900,414 956,216 977,793 990,867 1,012,764	1,596,342 1,667,056 1,741,406 1,858,749 1,916,746 1,941,327 1,979,594	1,542,829 1,575,949 1,680,329* 1,757,150 1,848,572 1,864,239 1,873,521	96·6 94·5 † 94·5 96·4 96·0 94·6	136,841 183,015 201,052 147,953 222,576 146,729 74,231	8·9 11·6 12·0 8·4 12·0 7·9 4·0

Table 24.—Elections for the Senate—Voting in New South Wales.

The ratio of informal votes to all votes recorded is comparatively high; a similar ratio in respect of voting for the House of Representatives fluctuates between 2 and 3 per cent. The same system of marking applies to both ballot papers, but the number of candidates shown on the Senate paper is much greater than on the ballot paper for the House of Representatives.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

It is prescribed by the Constitution that the number of members in the House of Representatives shall be as nearly as practicable twice the number of senators and that the number of members chosen in the several States shall be in proportion to the respective numbers of their people. The Constitution prescribed a method of determining the number until Parliament otherwise provided. Other provision was made by the Representation Act. 1905.

The number to be elected in each State is determined in the following manner: a quota is ascertained by dividing the number of people of the Commonwealth by twice the number of senators, then the number of people of each State is divided by the quota. The result indicates the number of representatives for each State, one more member being chosen if on the division there is a remainder greater than one-half of the quota. It is provided also that at least five members shall be elected in each original State. The representation of the States may be adjusted in every fifth year.

[†] Not available.

^{*} Including 155,563 votes by members of the Forces, many of whom were not enrolled as electors.

In terms of the Constitution and the Representation Act, 1905-1948, the House of Representatives was enlarged at the general election in December, 1949. The number of members representing the various States in the House of Representatives (a) preceding and (b) subsequent to this election was as follows:—

Table 25.—Composition	of the House of	Representatives by States.
-----------------------	-----------------	----------------------------

	Number of Members Representing—								
Period.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total, Australia.		
[1937 to 1949	28	20	10	6	5	5	74		
1949 to 1954	47	33	18	10	8	5	121		

There are also two non-voting members, representing the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory, who attend debates but vote only on motions for the disallowance of any ordinance of their Territory, or on amendments of any such motions. The member for the Australian Capital Territory was first elected in December, 1949, but the member for the Northern Territory has sat in the House since 1922.

Members of the House of Representatives are elected for three years in single-member constituencies and the system of voting is preferential.

COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTS AND MINISTRIES.

The first Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia was convened by proclamation of 29th April, 1901, and was opened on 9th May, 1901. Sittings were held in Melbourne, Victoria, until 9th May, 1927, when they were transferred to Canberra, Australian Capital Territory. The following statement gives particulars of Commonwealth Parliaments and Ministries since 1929:—

Table 26.—Parliaments and Ministries of the Commonwealth since 1929.

	Parliamen	ts.	Ministries.						
No.	Opened	Dissolved.	No. and Name.	From.	To.				
12 13	26 11.1929 17.2.19 3 2	27.11.1931 7.8.1934	16. Scullin 17. Lyons	22.10.1929 6.1.1932	6.1.19 32 7.11.19 3 8				
14 15	23.10.1934 30.11.1937	$21.9.1937 \\ 27.8.1940$	18. Lyons 19. Page	7.11.1938 7.4.1939	7.4.1939 26.4.1939				
16	20.31.1940	7.7.1943	20. Menzies 21. Menzies 22. Fadden	$\begin{array}{c} 26.4.1939 \\ 14.3.1940 \\ 29.8.1941 \end{array}$	14.3.1940 29.8.1941 7.10.1941				
17	23.11.1943	16.8.1946	23. Curtin 24. Curtin 25. Forde	$7.10.1941 \\ 21.9.1943 \\ 6.7.1945$	21.9.1943 6.7.1945 13.7.1945				
18 19 20	6.11.1946 22.2.1950 12.6.1951	31.10.1949 19.3.1951*	26. Chifley 27. Chifley 28. Menzies 29. Menzies	13.7.1945 1.11.1946 19.12.1949 11.5.1951	1.11.1946 19.12.194 9 11.5.195 1 †				

Double dissolution.

REFERENDUMS.

COMMONWEALTH REFERENDUMS.

For alteration of the Constitution of the Commonwealth, a proposed law must be submitted in each State to the electors qualified to vote for the election of members of the Senate and House of Representatives and it must be approved by a majority of electors voting (a) in a majority of the States and (b) by a majority of all the electors voting in the Commonwealth.

In all, twenty-four questions relating to alteration of the Federal Constitution have been submitted by referendums, and only in four matters (one each in 1906, 1909, 1928, and 1946) were the proposals approved. A majority of the votes in every State was in favour of three of these proposals. The majority in New South Wales was affirmative only on four other questions, including those relating to Organised Marketing of Primary Products and to Industrial Employment submitted in September, 1946. In three instances (including two in 1946) rejection was due to lack of approval in a majority of the States, although the aggregate votes cast in Australia favoured the proposals. (Two non-constitutional referendums relating to conscription for military service in the First World War were resolved in the negative.)

The last referendum, submitted to the electors in September, 1951, proposed an amendment to Section 51 of the Constitution in order to provide powers to deal with communists and communism. This proposal was rejected; three States voted in favour of its adoption, and three States (including New South Wales) and an overall majority of the voters in the Commonwealth rejected it.

STATE REFERENDUM.

The question of the hour of closing of hotels and certain other licensed premises in New South Wales was referred by the State Government to the electors by referendum on 15th February, 1947, and the voting favoured the continued closing of licensed premises at 6 p.m. Further particulars regarding this referendum are given on page 893 of Year Book No. 50.

DEFENCE

The Parliament of the Commonwealth has exclusive power to legislate in defence matters. Naval or military forces may not be raised or maintained by any State without the consent of the Commonwealth Parliament, but the Commonwealth has a constitutional obligation to protect every State against invasion and, on application by the State, against domestic violence. Under the Defence Act, citizen forces may not be called out or utilised in connection with an industrial dispute. Male citizens between the ages of 18 and 60 years are rendered liable, under the Defence Act, to serve in the citizen forces for home defence in time of war.

COMPULSORY NATIONAL SERVICE TRAINING IN PEACETIME.

Compulsory military training was in force in Australia from 1911 to 1929 (and during the Second World War, 1939-1945). National service training was reintroduced in 1951, under the National Service Act, 1951.

Under the national service scheme, all male British subjects ordinarily resident in Australia who turn eighteen years of age after 1st November, 1950, are required to register. The first group, comprising youths whose eighteenth birthday occurred between 1st November, 1950, and 31st July, 1951, was required to register in May, 1951; youths reaching 18 years after 31st July, 1951, have to register when directed by proclamation (usually at four-monthly intervals). Registrants who attain the requisite standard of fitness are liable to be called up for service as soon as possible. Exemption from training is granted in relatively few instances, but a registrant can apply for deferment of his training on the ground of exceptional hardship. Such applications are referred to a Court for determination. The Minister may defer the training of students and apprentices. Service under the scheme is with the Naval, Military or Air Citizen Forces and only trainees who volunteer for service outside Australia are enlisted in the Naval Citizen Forces or Air Citizen Forces.

The total period of compulsory training for which the youths are liable is 176 days, most of which is usually served in continuous full-time training immediately after enlistment. In the first two years of the scheme, the initial training period generally comprised 98 days in a military camp, 154 days in a naval ship or establishment, and two periods of 88 days or one period of 176 days on an air force station; the balance for which trainees are liable is served during the subsequent 3 or 4 years. There is no statutory obligation on employers to make up any difference between the civil and service pay of employees who are undergoing training, but some employers, e.g., the Government of New South Wales, do so voluntarily. Employees of at least one month's standing must be reinstated to their former employment, without any sacrifice of leave or pension rights, on the completion of each period of training.

The compulsory trainees first entered camp in New South Wales in July, 1951, and up to 30th June, 1953, the highest number in full-time training at the one time was 5,463 between September and November, 1952. Youths commencing compulsory training in New South Wales totalled 12,850 in 1951-52 and 13,829 in 1952-53; of the 26,679 youths commencing training in these two years, 21,873 were assigned to the army, 4,157 to the air force and 649 to the navy.

DEFENCE FORCES.

The armed forces of the three Services in Australia are divided into two main groups, viz., the permanent or full-time forces and the citizen or part-time voluntary forces. In wartime, the citizen forces are liable to be called up for full-time duty. Officers of the permanent forces are normally appointed on a full-time career basis, and a few are entered on short service commissions. Other ranks are entered for periods ranging from 6 years to 12 years and on the termination of the initial period may re-engage for further terms. The citizen forces consist of personnel who have voluntarily enlisted to train part-time, personnel carrying out training under the national service scheme, and trained personnel on the reserve list.

At 30th June, 1953, the strength of the Forces in Australia was as follows:—

Table 27.—Strength of the Armed Forces in Australia—30th June, 1953.

			Citize		
Service.		Permanent Forces.	Volunteers.	National Service Personnel.	Total.
Navy Army Air Force	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	No. 14,273 28,052 15,517	No. 5,009 15,640 2,595	No. 2,080 54,644 9,584	No. 21,362 98,336 27,696
Total		57,842	23,244	66,308	147,394

EXPENDITURE ON DEFENCE SERVICES.

The basic defence organisation of the Commonwealth comprises the central administration of the Defence Department, a Department for each of the Services—Navy, Army and Air—and the Departments of Supply and Defence Production. In 1952-53 the total cost of these Departments amounted to £216,584,000, equivalent to 21 per cent. of all Commonwealth expenditure. Particulars of the cost of each Department during the last seven years are set out below:—

Table 28.—Expenditure by the Commonwealth on Defence Services.

Year ended		Departmen	t of—	Total of	Departments of Supply and	Total						
30th June.	Defence. Navy.		Army.	Army, Air.		Defence Production.	Defence Services.					
	£ thousand.											
1947	144	$22,291 \pm$	65,784 +	22,940	111,159	13,202	124,361					
1948	239	18,532	28,457	18,541	65,769	8,402	74,171					
1949	250	20,695	15,315	16,907	53,167	8,762	61,929					
1950	303	17,010	15,588	11,963	44,864	10,410	55,274					
1951	422	24,827	26,755	27,874	79,878	69,280	149,158					
1952	557	37,951	56,560	48,576	143,644	27,055	170,699					
1953	690	47,523	92,157	55,509	195,879	20,705	216,584					

Table 28 includes expenditure on capital works and services but excludes expenditure on war and repatriation services (war pensions, etc.). The increase in expenditure by the combat services since 1949-50 has been partly due to expansion of the armed forces and partly to higher rates of remuneration and cost of equipment. A special reserve for strategic stores and equipment was established under the Minister of Supply in 1950-51, and expenditure debited to that reserve amounted to £57,048,000 in 1950-51 and £10,049,000 in 1951-52, representing the bulk of the increase in the cost of the Departments of Supply and Defence Production.



OVERSEA TRADE

CONTROL OF OVERSEA TRADE.

The Commonwealth Parliament makes laws with respect to trade and commerce with other countries and among the States of Australia.

The first Commonwealth Act relating to customs came into operation by proclamation on 4th October, 1901. The Act, with amendments, provides administrative machinery in relation to customs, prescribes the manner in which duties are to be computed and paid, and authorises the inspection of imports and exports.

Prior to federation, a different tariff was in operation in each State, and interstate trade was subject to the same duties as oversea trade. On 8th October, 1901, when the Customs Tariff Act of 1902 was introduced in the Commonwealth Parliament, a uniform tariff for all the States was imposed, trade and commerce between the States became free, and the power of the Commonwealth to impose duties of customs and excise became exclusive, except that the State of Western Australia was given the right to levy duty on interstate imports for a period of five years.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND CUSTOMS.

The Commonwealth Department of Trade and Customs, which is under the direction of a cabinet minister, is responsible for the collection of customs and excise duties, and for the administration of various controls over the import and export of goods. A brief description of the customs tariff scale, international trade agreements and allied matters is given on page 54 et seq.

Control of Imports.

Under the Customs (Import Licensing) Regulations promulgated in December, 1939, no goods may be imported into the Commonwealth unless a licence for their importation has been issued by the Customs Department, or they have been specifically exempted from the application of the regulations. These restrictions were at first applied only to imports from non-sterling countries with the object of conserving non-sterling exchange and to enable priority in shipping space to be given to essential imports. In December, 1941, as a result of a fall in Australia's sterling balances in London and changes in the general war situation, the restrictions were extended to cover a wide range of imports from sterling countries. The situation remained basically the same during the remainder of the war and in the immediate post-war period.

As Australia's external financial position improved, the restrictions were progressively relaxed until, by November, 1950, imports from most countries had been exempted from the application of the regulations, and, with minor exceptions, the restrictions applied only to imports from the dollar countries and Japan. This position obtained until March, 1952.

In 1951-52, following a fall in the price of wool and a considerable increase in the volume of imports, Australia incurred a substantial deficit in the balance of payments on current account. Oversea reserves fell rapidly in the latter part of 1951 and early 1952, and from 8th March, 1952, licences were again required for practically all imports from every source except Papua, New Guinea and Norfolk Island, the object being to achieve a substantial reduction in the value of imports in 1952-53. For this purpose the bulk of the imported commodities was divided into two groups, "A" and "B". In the case of Category A, the value of imports was to be limited to an annual value equivalent to 60 per cent. of the value of similar imports in 1950-51 (i.e., a reduction from £155,402,000 in 1950-51 to £93,241,000 in 1952-53); in the case of Category B, the corresponding limit was 20 per cent., i.e., a reduction from £207,598,100 in 1950-51 to £41,519,600 in 1952-53. Imports outside these categories were brought under administrative control. From 1st April, 1953, restrictions on imports from sources other than the dollar countries and Japan were to some extent relaxed; in particular, the base year limit was raised to 70 per cent, for Category A and to 30 per cent, for Category B.

The controls imposed by the Import Licensing Regulations were introduced for reasons connected with the balance of payments. In addition, the Customs Act provides for the prohibition of the importation of specified types of commodities. Import items prohibited are listed in the Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations, and they include dangerous drugs, firearms, undesirable publications and articles dangerous to public health.

Control of Exports.

Under the Customs Act, the export of goods from Australia may be prohibited, or may be subjected to prescribed conditions or restrictions. Export items controlled in this way are listed in the Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations. The principal objects are to safeguard supplies of essential commodities in Australia, to control the export of goods which are the subject of Empire Marketing Agreements, and to strengthen the control (under the Banking Act, 1945) over the export of capital in the form of goods.

Under the Banking (Foreign Exchange) Regulations, which came into force in January, 1947, foreign exchange transactions are subject to control by the Commonwealth Bank, primarily for the purpose of controlling the export of capital in the form of goods. The Regulations prescribe that a licence must be obtained from the Department of Trade and Customs for the export of any goods not specially exempted from control. Foreign currency arising from the sale of Australian products overseas is placed at the disposal of the Commonwealth Bank, which pays the exporter are equivalent amount in Australian currency.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND AGRICULTURE.

The Commonwealth Department of Commerce and Agriculture is primarily responsible for matters relating to Australia's export trade.

There are two administrative divisions within the Department, viz., the Marketing Division and the Trade Policy Division. The former is responsible for assisting in the administration of government policy in relation to the marketing of primary products. This involves oversea export and

interstate marketing arrangements for which the Commonwealth has constitutional authority, and the organisation of primary industries for marketing purposes; it includes the negotiation of bulk purchase and sales contracts in association with industry organisations and marketing boards, consideration of proposals for international commodity agreements and investigation of proposals for the establishment of central authorities for the export marketing of particular primary products. The Marketing Division maintains close contact with all marketing organisations which have been constituted by Commonwealth legislation to control the export and distribution abroad of certain Australian commodities.

The functions of the Trade Policy Division include the collection and dissemination of commercial information, international trade exhibitions and fairs, trade promotion and general trade enquiries. The administration of export aspects of trade agreements, and the negotiation of such agreements in collaboration with other Commonwealth Departments, is an important part of the Division's work. The Division also assists these Departments in maintaining contact with international organisations such as the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation.

The reputation of Australian products in overseas markets is protected by regulations made under the Customs and Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Acts, in which are prescribed minimum standards in respect of the preparation, manufacture, quality, grading, packing and labelling of practically all foodstuffs exported. These standards are enforced by departmental inspectors.

Trade representation abroad is conducted by Trade Commissioners who have been appointed for service in the United Kingdom, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Indonesia, Malaya, Hong Kong, Egypt, the United States of America, British West Indies, France, Germany, Italy and Japan. The Agent-General is the official representative of the Government of New South Wales in London.

CUSTOMS TARIFF.

TARIFF BOARD.

The Tariff Board was appointed to assist the Minister under an Act which came into operation in March, 1922. The Board consists of four members, including an administrative officer of the Department of Trade and Customs, who is chairman. The Tariff Board Act, 1921-1952, prescribes that the Minister shall refer to the Board for investigation such matters as appeals against the decisions of the Comptroller-General in respect of the interpretation of the tariff; the necessity for new, increased, or reduced duties or for bounties; the effect of bounties; proposals for applying preferential tariffs to any country; and questions such as whether undue advantage is being taken of tariff protection by charging unnecessarily high prices. In addition, the Minister may require the Board to inquire into the classification of goods under by-law items in the tariff or the determination of the value of goods for duty, and he may request it to report as to the effect of the customs and excise tariffs and of the customs laws on the industries of the Commonwealth, and on other matters affecting the encouragement of industries in relation to the tariff.

Customs Duties.

The Australian Customs Tariff is based on the policy of protection of Australian industries and preference to goods of British origin. The principles for determining margins of preference in the case of goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom are laid down in the United Kingdom and Australia Trade Agreement Act, 1932, and in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (see page 56). Under the Act of 1932, Australia is to maintain minimum margins of preference between the British Preferential Tariff and either the Intermediate or General Tariff. The General Agreement establishes maximum margins of preference.

There are three scales of customs duty, as follows:—

The British Preferential Tariff applies to goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, provided that they have been shipped from the United Kingdom without transhipment. It also applies to the majority of goods originating in Canada, New Zealand and the Territories of Papua and New Guinea, and to certain exports of Ceylon and the non-self-governing British Colonies, Protectorates and Trust Territories.

The Intermediate (or "Most-Favoured Nation") Tariff, which became effective from 1st January, 1937, applies to countries with which Australia has negotiated trade agreements (including agreements negotiated under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade), and to countries which accord Australia reciprocal "most-favoured-nation" tariff treatment by reason of agreements between those countries and the United Kingdom.

The General Tariff applies to all goods other than those to which the benefits of the British Preferential Tariff or Intermediate Tariff have been extended, or which are not entitled to special rates of import duty under Acts of Parliament.

PRIMAGE DUTIES.

Primage duty is a supplementary customs duty introduced in 1930. Under the Customs Tariff (Primage Duties) Act, 1934-1950, ad valorem primage duties at rates of 4 per cent., 5 per cent., or 10 per cent. are levied on imports according to the origin and type of goods. Goods the produce or manufacture of Norfolk Island, New Zealand, Fiji, Papua, and the Territory of New Guinea, and a number of specified goods for use by primary producers are exempt from primage duty; also exempt are many machines, tools of trade, and raw materials not manufactured or produced in Australia. Primage duties at the rates applicable to the British Preferential Tariff are imposed on Canadian goods admissible under the British Preferential Tariff, and on proclaimed commodities from British non-self-governed colonies and protectorates. Primage duties at concessional rates (in most cases at the rate equivalent to the British Preferential Tariff rate) are payable on a limited number of goods the product of certain countries, including the United States. Revenue from primage duties in New South Wales is shown in Table 51.

SPECIAL WAR DUTY.

An additional (wartime) customs duty, representing 10 per cent. of the sum of customs and primage duties, was payable on all goods except unmanufactured tobacco, petrol and similar petroleum and shale products from 3rd May, 1940, to 15th November, 1946. Collections were shown in previous issues of the Year Book.

EXCHANGE ADJUSTMENT.

The Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Act, 1933, and subsequent amendments, provided for adjustments to be made in ordinary customs duties because of the depreciation of Australian currency in relation to the currencies to which the benefit of the British Preferential Tariff extended. The Acts were repealed in November, 1947, when the basis of valuation of goods for duty purposes was changed from British to Australian currency. An outline of these Acts was given in earlier issues of the Year Book (see No. 50, page 137).

SALES TAX.

Since 1st August, 1930, certain goods imported into Australia, as well as local secondary products, have been subject to sales tax. Where the sales tax is payable on imports, it is collected by the customs authorities at ports of entry, unless the importer is a manufacturer or wholesaler registered under the Sales Tax Assessment Act. It is payable on the sum of the following:—(a) the value of the goods for duty purposes; (b) the customs duty payable; and (c) 20 per cent. of the sum of (a) and (b). Certain imports from Fiji, New Zealand, Papua, New Guinea and Norfolk Island are exempt. Particulars as to rates of sales tax, etc., are published in the chapter, "Public Finance."

The total amount of sales tax paid in New South Wales in 1951-52 was £39,894,026, and of this sum £2,500,454 or 6.3 per cent. was collected by the Trade and Customs Department.

TRADE AGREEMENTS.

Brief particulars of trade agreements in force between Australia and various other countries are given below:—

United Kingdom.—A reciprocal trade agreement between the United Kingdom and Australia came into force on 14th October, 1932 (see above). The general effect of the agreement was that Australia secured preferences in the United Kingdom market for a wide range of Australian exports in return for tariff concessions and preferences in respect of United Kingdom goods.

Canada.—A reciprocal trade agreement between Canada and Australia which came into force on 1st October, 1925, was replaced by a new agreement from 3rd August, 1931. With some exceptions, the basis of the new agreement was the mutual accord of British Preferential Tariff treatment.

New Zealand.—A reciprocal trade agreement between New Zealand and Australia came into force on 1st December, 1933, superseding an earlier agreement of 1922. With some exceptions, the basis of the new agreement was the mutual accord of British Preferential Tariff treatment. Goods produced or manufactured in New Zealand are not subject to primage duty.

Southern Rhodesia.—An agreement between Southern Rhodesia and Australia came into force on 9th April, 1941. Under the agreement, Australia is required (a) to accord a preferential rate of 9d. per lb. lower than the British Preferential Tariff on unmanufactured tobacco from Southern Rhodesia, and (b) to admit raw asbestos and chrome ore at rates

of duty not higher than those applicable to the same products from other countries, and to admit them free of primage duty. In return, Southern Rhodesia agrees (a) to admit free of duty a schedule of Australian goods comprising 33 items; (b) to accord specified preferential rebates ranging from 10 per cent. to 50 per cent. from the duties applicable to United Kingdom goods on a schedule of Australian goods comprising 19 items; (c) to accord British Preferential Tariff rates to a schedule of Australian goods comprising 14 items; and (d) to accord similar tariff treatment to Australian wheat and flour in the event of permits being issued for importation from any other country at rates of duty lower than those accorded to Australia under the agreement.

Union of South Africa.—Under a trade agreement between Australia and the Union of South Africa which came into force from 1st July, 1935, the products of South Africa or of the mandated territory of South-West Africa entering Australia, and the products of Australia entering either of these countries, are subject to customs duties not higher than those imposed by the importing country on like products from the most favoured foreign nation. A reciprocal tariff arrangement under which products of Mozambique are admitted duty-free to South Africa is exempt from the agreement.

Foreign Countries.—Trade agreements are in operation between Australia and Belgium, Czechoslovakia and France. These agreements were in force before the war (1939-1945), but were suspended during the war period under the provisions of the Trading with the Enemy Act. A trade agreement concluded in 1938 between Australia and Switzerland, continued in limited operation during the war period.

THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE ORGANISATION.

An outline of the events leading to the drafting of the Havana Charter for an International Trade Organisation, and of the scope of the Charter itself, is given on page 52 of Official Year Book No. 53.

In accordance with the decision reached at the conclusion of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment in March, 1948, the Charter was submitted to the governments of the various nations represented at the Conference, but owing to the predominant influence of the United States in world trade, most other countries waited for a decision from that country before determining their own attitude to the Charter. On 6th December, 1950, the United States Government announced that it did not propose to resubmit the Havana Charter to Congress for approval, but would ask Congress to consider legislation making American participation in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade more effective. This move renders it unlikely that the Charter will come into force in its present form.

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

In April, 1947, the member nations of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment engaged in negotiations designed to reduce tariff barriers. The results of the negotiations were incorporated in a draft General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

which came into force provisionally from 1st January, 1948, after the signing of a Protocol of Provisional Application by Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Part I of the Agreement comprises schedules of negotiated tariff reductions and an undertaking to extend most-favoured-nation treatment to other participating countries, except where existing preferences are deemed valid. Part II applies only to the extent to which it is not inconsistent with existing legislation in the respective countries; it consists of undertakings regarding commercial policy to prevent tariff concessions being offset by other protective measures. However, each country retains the right (a) to impose new duties for protective purposes, except in respect of commodities where rates of duty have been fixed under the General Agreement; (b) to impose import restrictions to protect the balance of payments; and (c) to take emergency action where any industry is endangered by any negotiated tariff or preference reduction.

In June, 1953, the General Agreement was being provisionally operated by 34 countries, viz.:—Nine British countries (Australia, United Kingdom, New Zealand, Canada, India, Ceylon, Pakistan, Southern Rhodesia and Union of South Africa); the United States of America; thirteen European countries (including France, Belgium, Italy, Federal Republic of Germany and Czechoslovakia); and eleven other countries (including Brazil, Chile and Indonesia). Tariff reductions undertaken by Australia operated from 19th November, 1947.

The Agreement does not come definitively into force until instruments of acceptance have been lodged by countries accounting for 85 per cent. of the total external trade of the countries signatory to the Final Act. No country has yet definitively accepted the Agreement, but the Commonwealth Parliament has given approval for it to be signed by Australia after the United Kingdom and the United States have done so.

Under the tariff negotiations associated with the Agreement, concessions were offered to Australia on the principal products of which Australia is an actual or potential exporter to the individual countries concerned. Generally, the offers were made directly to Australia, but in some cases benefits arise indirectly from concessions granted to third countries which are more important suppliers of the particular product. The latter benefits occur through the operation of the "most-favoured nation" principle.

In April, 1949, a second series of tariff negotiations commenced at Annecy in France, and tariff concessions exchanged by Australia on this occasion were put into effect from 12th May, 1950. A third series of negotiations, conducted at Torquay, England, from September, 1950, to April, 1951, resulted in further tariff concessions which took effect from 27th September, 1951.

STATISTICS OF OVERSEA TRADE.

Source of Statistics.

Statistics of the oversea trade of the various States of Australia are compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician from records of the Department of Trade and Customs. The particulars of imports as shown in this chapter include those re-exported for consumption in other

States or elsewhere, Exports classified as "Australian Produce" include products of other Australian States which have been shipped oversea at ports in New South Wales, but they do not include products of New South Wales despatched abroad from ports in other States.

The values, as shown in the following tables relating to goods imported and exported oversea, are based on the values recorded by the Department of Trade and Customs.

Valuation of Imports.

The values of goods imported from oversea, as shown in this chapter, are expressed in Australian currency free on board at port of shipment. This basis was adopted, as from 15th November, 1947, for the valuation of goods for ad valorem duty, in terms of the Customs Amendment Act, 1947. Conversion to Australian currency is based on the commercial rates of exchange.

In the 50th and earlier issues of the Year Book, the values of oversea imports were shown, as recorded, in British currency, and represented the sum of the following:—(a) The actual price paid by the Australian importer plus any special deduction, or the current domestic value in the country of export at the date of exportation, whichever was the higher; (b) all charges for placing the goods free on board at the port of export; and (c) 10 per cent. of the amounts (a) and (b).

Valuation of Exports.

The value of goods exported is recorded in Australian currency and includes the cost of containers. Until 1st July, 1937, most commodities were assessed at their value in the principal markets in Australia, though a different method, as described in the Official Year Book, 1938-39, was adopted at various dates for sugar, wool, wheat, flour and butter.

Since 1st July, 1937, the values of exports generally have been assessed as follows:—

- (1) Goods sold to oversea buyers before export—the f.o.b. equivalent of the price at which the goods were sold; e.g., as regards wool, the actual price paid by the oversea buyer plus the cost of all services incurred by him in placing the wool on board ship.
- (2) Goods shipped on consignment—the Australian f.o.b. equivalent of the current price offering for similar goods in the principal markets of the country to which the goods were despatched for sale. As regards wool, the f.o.b. equivalent of the current price ruling in Australia normally provides a sufficient approximation of the f.o.b. equivalent of the price ultimately received.

Oversea Trade in the War Years.

An account of "civil" and Government oversea trade during the war years is given on pages 121 and 122 of Official Year Book No. 50.

During the war (1939-1945), lend-lease and mutual aid agreements resulted in heavy imports on Commonwealth Government account. In 1943-44, imports of merchandise into New South Wales free of duty for the Commonwealth Government amounted to £70,141,000 or 62 per cent. of total imports of merchandise. In the same year, exports of merchandise on Government account from New South Wales were valued at £18,757,000 or 35 per cent. of total exports. Thereafter there was a gradual decline (except for a slight increase in the proportion of Government exports in 1944-45), and in 1947-48 the proportion of imports and exports on Government account in New South Wales trade was only 3 per cent.

The statistics of New South Wales trade in this chapter exclude certain unentered exports from Australia on Government account which cannot be apportioned amongst the States. These exports are estimated at £12,600,000 in 1941-42, £2,500,000 in 1942-43, £10,000,000 in 1943-44, and £2,000,000 in 1944-45.

The amounts payable for imports or receivable for exports during the war years are not indicated accurately by the recorded trade figures. Exports to Australian Forces and imports and exports under Lend-Lease and mutual aid arrangements required no current payment, and payments were made under contracts by the United Kingdom Government for wool and some minor items irrespective of actual shipment of these, as well as for some unrecorded exports of war material. Moreover, certain war material was recorded in trade statistics in years later than those in which payment was made for it by Australia.

Goods imported or exported direct by Allied Forces temporarily resident in New South Wales are excluded from the trade statistics of the war years.

Oversea Imports and Exports-Total Value.

The following table (No. 29) shows the total value of the oversea imports and exports of New South Wales relative to those of Australia, during various years from 1920-21 to 1951-52. The figures do not include the value of exports in the form of ships' stores.

In the total oversea trade of Australia in 1951-52, the share of New South Wales was 36.5 per cent.; exports were 29.8 per cent. and imports 40.8 per cent. of the Commonwealth totals. A relatively high share of imports is usual, Sydney being the port of entry for some merchandise destined ultimately for other States.

During the war (1939-45), there was a steady increase in the values of New South Wales oversea imports and exports in spite of some fluctuation, and in the first post-war year, viz., 1945-46, imports were 40 per cent. greater and exports 67 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. Since the end of the war, oversea trade values have risen at an accelerated rate, mainly owing to the continuous upward trend of import and export prices. Between 1945-46 and 1950-51, oversea cargoes discharged and shipped at New South Wales ports increased by 60 per cent. and 2 per cent., respectively, whereas the value of imports rose by 246 per cent. and the value of exports by 283 per cent. The value of imports increased by 41 per cent. in 1951-52 as compared with 1950-51, but the value of exports declined by 38 per cent., mainly owing to a fall in the quantity and value of wool exported.

Products of the primary industries comprise the bulk of the exports from New South Wales, and seasonal conditions cause great variation in the quantities available for shipment oversea. Wide fluctuations in prices of the principal export commodities, added to changes in volume, normally render the total value of exports liable to sharp increase or decrease from year to year. The export of manufactures and semi-manufactures, such as prepared foods, iron and steel, electrical goods and machinery is of some importance, although they represent a small proportion of the total value of exports.

Table 29.—Oversea Imports and Exports, New South Wales and Australia, Including Bullion and Specie.

Year ended	N.S.W.	N.S.V	V. Oversea Exp	N.S.W.	Australia,	
30th June.	Oversea Imports.	Australian Produce.	Other Produce.	Total.	Total Trade Oversea.	Total Trade Oversea.
		VALUE IN S	EA THOUSAND,	F.O.B.		
1921	65,944	48,303	4,299	52,602	118,546	281,219
1929	57,777	47,170	2,119	49,289	107,066	272,335
1939	52,899	41,528	4,375	45,903	98,802	257,250
1942	63,990	62,425	1,712	64,137	128,127	342,571
1943	98,361	51,779	2,484	54,263	152,624	371,319
1944 1945	116,113	51,845	2,244	54,089	170,202	391,032
1946	115,402	58,221	2,616	60,837	176,239	370,279
1947	87,714 94,021	73,651 113,074	3,190	76,841	164,555	402,145
1948	151,917	131,730	3,506 3,020	$116,580 \\ 134,750$	210,601	518,513
1949	178,119	173,316	3,438	176,754	286,667 354,873	749,700 957,867
1950	214,617	213,560	3,091	216,591	431,203	1,151,765
1951	303,976	321,933	3,704	325,637	629,613	1,725,667
1952	429,104	195,754	5,703	201,460	630,564	1,728,250
		VALUE PER 1	HEAD OF POP	ULATION.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1921	31 11 3	23 2 4	2 1 2	25 3 6	56 14 9	51 19 7
1929	23 5 2	18 19 9	0 17 1	19 16 10	43 2 0	42 17 5
1939 1942	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	15 3 8	1 12 0	16 15 8	36 2 5	37 2 1
1943	22 14 11 34 11 3	22 3 9 18 3 11	0 12 2 0 17 6	22 15 11	45 10 10	47 19 0
1944	40 8 9	18 3 11 18 1 1		19 1 5	53 12 8	51 10 10
1945	39 15 6	20 1 4	0 15 8 0 18 0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	59 5 6	53 15 7
1946	29 18 3	25 2 4	1 1 9	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	60 14 10 56 2 4	50 7 10 54 2 8
1947	31 14 8	38 3 3	1 3 8	39 6 11	56 2 4 71 1 7	
1948	50 10 7	43 16 4	1 0 1	44 16 5	95 7 0	68 19 3 98 2 6
1949	58 2 8	56 11 4	1 2 5	57 13 9	115 16 5	122 16 5
1950	67 13 3	67 6 2	0 19 6	68 5 8	135 18 11	140 14 8
1951	92 16 10	98 6 7	1 2 8	99 9 3	192 6 1	207 12 7
1952	127 17 2	58 6 7	1 14 0	60 0 7	187 17 9	202 7 8

Particulars of the quantity and value of the principal commodities imported and exported are shown in Tables 36 to 42, and further details are published in the Statistical Register of New South Wales.

Oversea Imports and Exports-Merchandise and Bullion and Specie.

The annual values of imports and exports shown in Table 29, include consignments of bullion and specie (mainly gold), which relate to the trade of the Commonwealth rather than that of New South Wales. Particulars of merchandise and bullion and specie exported are given in the following statement:—

Table 30.—Imports and Exports of Merchandise and Bullion and Specie (N.S.W.).

	Imp	orts.	Exports.								
Year ended			M	erchandis	se.	Bullion and Specie.					
30th June.	Mer- chandise. Bullio and Specie		Aus- tralian Produce.	Other.	Total.	Aus- tralian Produce.	Other.	Total.			
	1		£A thou	usand, f.	o.b.						
1921	65,918	26	44,533	4,283	48,816	3,770	15	3,785			
1929	57,585	192	46,994	2,089	49,083	177	29	206			
1939	49,907	2,991	36,3 20	1,367	37,687	5,208	3,008	8,216			
1942	61,590	2,400	54,100	1,457	55,557	8,325	255	8,580			
1943	96,738	1,623	51,776	2,482	54,258	3	2	É			
1944	112,588	3,525	51,842	2,237	54,079	3	7	10			
1945	112,814	2,588	58,211	2,616	60,827	10	[16			
1946	86,076	1,638	73,530	2,860	76,390	121	330	453			
1947	93,030	991	113,043	3,476	116,519	31	30	6:			
1948	150,352	1,565	131,655	3,007	134,662	75	13	.88			
1949	177,211	908	173,195	3,414	176,609	121	24	14			
1950	214,030	587	213,451	3,075	216,526	49	16	6			
1951	301,702	2,274	321,878	3.695	325,573	55	9	6			
1952	426,818	2,286	188,245	5,663	193,908	7,509	43	7,553			

OVERSEA TRADE BY PORTS.

The great bulk of the oversea trade of New South Wales is handled at the port of Sydney; in 1951-52 only 4.1 per cent. of the imports and 8.5 per cent. of the exports passed through other ports. Particulars of the oversea trade of the principal ports of New South Wales in 1938-39 and the last six years are given in the following table:—

Table 31.—Oversea Trade of N.S.W. by Ports, including Bullion and Specie.

		F			
Year ended 30th June.	Sydney.*	Newcastle.	Port Kembla.	Other Ports.	Total.
		Imports			
	£A, f.o.b.	£A, f.o.b.	£A, f.o.b.	£A, f.o.b.	£A, f.o.b.
1939	50,961,778	1,849,186	87,460		52,898,424
1947	91,885,423	1.568,052	567,775		94,021,250
1948	147,434,673	2,718,734	1,763,497		151,916,904
1949	171,809,562	3,740,974	2,568,208		178,118,74
1950	207,765,013	4,637,243	2,215,075		214,617,33
1951	291,065,597	5,824,655	7,086,073		303,976,32
1952	411,730,999	9,785,645	7,587,492		429,104,13
		Expor	rs.		
	£A, f.o.b.	£A. f.o.b.	£A, f.o.b.;	£A. f.o.b.	£A, f.o b.
1939	42,203,489	2,893,563	724,277	81,751	45,903,080
1947	105,555,202	9,411,965	1,601,464	11,341	116,579,97
1948	120,745,665	12,785,022	1,219,297	464	134,750,44
1949	153,479,002	22,294,384	838,153	142,293	176,753,83
1950	190,624,894	24,428,386	1,342,355	195,168	216,590,80
1951	293,756,213	29,458,314	2,312,164	110.334	325,637.02
1952	184,309,903	12,957,155	4,124,154	68,356	201,459,56

[•] Including trade by air; imports by air in 1951-52 amounted to £3,575,413.

The proportion of total oversea imports handled at Newcastle was 3.5 per cent. in 1938-39 and 2.3 per cent. in 1951-52, and the proportion of exports was 5.1 per cent. and 6.4 per cent. respectively. Of the imports in 1951-52, £3,572,838 or 37 per cent. consisted of petrol and oils. Exports from Newcastle in 1951-52 included wool £9,641,654, iron and steel £680,304, and eggs £531,397.

Oversea imports at Port Kembla were valued at £7,587,492 in 1951-52, as compared with £2,215,075 in 1949-50 and £87,460 in 1938-39; in 1951-52 they included copper and copper-base alloys £4,462,474, petrol and kerosene £1,097,081, and phosphatic rock £82,517. Oversea exports from Port Kembla increased from £838,153 in 1948-49 to £2,312,164 in 1950-51 and £4,124,154 in 1951-52. Oversea exports from ports other than Sydney, Newcastle and Port Kembla in 1951-52 were valued at £68,356, and consisted almost entirely of timber for New Zealand; the ports of export were Coff's Harbour £54,666, Eden £13,091, and Clarence Heads £599.

DIRECTION OF TRADE.

Trade between New South Wales and other British countries usually shows a pronounced excess of imports from the United Kingdom, Canada, India and Ceylon, and an excess of exports to New Zealand and the Pacific Islands. The excess of imports in trade with the United Kingdom was approximately £44,408,000 in 1950-51, and £125,793,000 in 1951-52, and in trade with Canada it was £6.462,000 and £10,755,000 respectively.

With India, Pakistan and Ceylon, there was an excess of imports of about £18,051,000 in 1951-52, as compared with £15,645,000 in 1950-51. Exports to New Zealand exceeded imports therefrom by about £7,145,000 in 1950-51 and by £12,005,000 in 1951-52. Total imports of merchandise from British countries exceeded exports by £153,291,000 or 172 per cent. in 1951-52, as compared with £67,999,000 or 53 per cent. in 1950-51 and £7,125,000 or 33 per cent. in 1938-39.

In trade with most European countries there is normally a substantial excess of exports; for instance, total exports of merchandise to Europe in 1950-51 exceeded imports by £63,566,000. In 1951-52, however, as a result of the serious fall in exports from New South Wales and a significant increase in the value of imports, the balance of trade with Europe was reversed and imports exceeded exports by £28,269,000.

In normal years, imports considerably exceed exports in the case of Persia, Indonesia and the United States of America. In this connection, 1950-51 was an exceptional year, insofar as exports to the United States exceeded imports by £20,542,000, but the normal balance was restored in 1951-52, when imports exceeded exports by £31,255,000. The value of imports from Persia fell from £4,661,000 in 1950-51 to £558,000 in 1951-52, mainly owing to the reduced quantity of petroleum oils imported from that country. A considerable increase in imports from Japan and a relatively small fall in exports in 1951-52 as compared with 1950-51, reduced the excess of exports to that country from £21,481,000 to £6,996,000. Total imports of merchandise from foreign countries exceeded exports by £71,361,000 in 1951-52, as compared with an excess of exports amounting to £97,239,000 in 1950-51; in 1938-39 there was an excess of imports amounting to £3,979,000.

The direction of the oversea trade of New South Wales is indicated in the following statement, which shows the value of imports from and of exports to the principal countries in 1938-39 and the last two years. Particulars of the imports relate to the country of origin.

Table 32.—Direction of Oversea Trade of N.S.W.

Country.		Imports.		Exports.						
Country.	1938-39.	1950-51.	1951–52.	1938-39.	1950-51.	1951-52				
	MERCHANDISE.									
	£A. '000.	£A. '000.	£A. '000.	£A. '000.	£A. '000.	£A.'000				
United Kingdom	20,219	133,221	175,465	13,107	88,813	47,672				
Canada	3,879	8,409	11,700	608	1,947	1,005				
New Zealand India, Pakistan and	733	1,804	3,206	4,270	8,949	15,211				
India, Pakistan and Ceylon	2.167	23,989	22,701	383	8,244	4.650				
M.C. 1	2,107 435	13,443	9,450	767	5,365	4,355				
Malaya and Singapore	24	1,214	1,089	218	2,428	1,391				
Union of South Africa	147	1.632	1,596	159	814	787				
New Guinea and Papua	261	2,310	3,324	805	4.754	6,171				
Other Pacific Islands	312	819	749	878	4,281	5,602				
Other British Countries	464	10,065	12,874	321	3,212	2,079				
Total, British	28,641	196,806	242,214	21,516	128,807	88,923				
European Countries—				l — — — —	l — -					
Belgium	532	4,523	10,446	2,306	24.697	9,733				
France	590	6,273	8,623	4,205	35,011	20,348				
Italy	389	6,402	11,702	569	18,629	12,563				
Other	4,369	27,881	53,538	2,346	30,338	13,396				
Asiatic Countries—		,	'	'						
Persia (Iran)	296	4,661	558		230	133				
China	314	1,559	1,574	1,753	160	118				
Japan	2,028	5,871	15,226	[] 2,005	27,352	22,222				
Other	324	5,293	7,542	184	3,302	2,672				
Indonesia	2,962	5,397	6,439	506	1,226	.908				
Egypt	446	392	771	130	3,772	1,183				
United States	8,006	26,078	49,269	1,397	46,620	18,014				
Other Foreign Countries	294	5,197	10,658	770	5,429	3,695				
Total, Foreign	20,150	99,527	178,346	16,171	196,766	104,985				
* Country not stated	1,116	5,369	8,258							
Total, All Countries	49,907	301,702	426,818	37,687	325,573	193,908				
			BULLION A	ND SPECIE.						
	£A. '000.	£A. '000.		£A. '000.	£A. '000.	£A. '000				
British Countries	2,990	2,272	2,286	169	63	236				
Foreign Countries	2,330	2,212	2,200	8,047	i	7,316				
Motol .					64	7,552				
Total	2,991	2,274	2,286	8,216	04	7,552				

^{*} Includes "outside packages and containers."

In recent years, there has been some degree of fluctuation in the relative importance of trade with various countries. For instance, imports from Canada and New Zealand comprised a smaller proportion of total imports from British countries in 1951-52 than in 1938-39, whereas a larger proportion of imports in 1951-52 came from Malaya and Singapore, Hong Kong, South Africa and New Guinea and Papua. In respect of exports to British countries over the same period, there was a decline in the relative importance of Canada, and an increase in the relative importance of India and Ceylon, Malaya and Singapore, and New Guinea and Papua. Between 1938-39 and 1947-48 the United States' share in exports of merchandise from New South Wales to foreign countries grew from 8.6 per cent. to 17.3 per cent., and in foreign imports from 39.7 per cent. to 56.6 per cent.; in 1951-52 the proportions were 17.2 per cent. in respect of exports and 27.9 per cent. in respect of imports.

The following table shows the value of imports of merchandise from British and foreign countries in each year since 1941-42:—

Table 33.—Origin of Oversea Imports of Merchandise, N.S.W.

				Country	of Origin.			_	
Year ended 30th June.		British.			Fore	ign.			Total Imports.
	United King- dom.	Other.	Total.	Europe.	U.S.A.	Other.	Total.	Not Stated.	
			VALUE IN	£A THOU	SAND, F.O.	.в.			
1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1948 1950 1951 1952	26,270 36,021 31,753 40,648 29,993 30,884 56,990 85,070 106,482 133,221 175,465	14,137 20,155 23,854 20,924 16,773 26,168 35,425 36,948 39,834 63,585 66,749	40,407 56,176 55,607 61,572 46,766 57,052 92,415 122,018 146,316 196,806 242,214	293 196 177 187 805 5,369 13,375 19,761 22,137 45,079 84,309	13,234 36,799 51,402 41,606 22,751 18,896 30,779 18,171 23,026 26,078 49,269	6,486 2,387 3,214 7,530 7,964 6,486 10,189 13,037 18,460 28,370 42,768	20,013 39,382 54,793 49,323 31,520 30,751 54,343 51,019 63,623 99,527 176,346	1,171 1,180 2,188 1,919 7,790 5,227 3,594 4,174 4,091 5,369 8,258	112,588 112,814 86,076 93,030 150,352 177,211 214,030 301,702
	Prop	ORTION P	ER CENT.	ог Тотац	IMPORTS	OF MERCI	HANDISE.		
1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952	42.6 37.2 28.2 36.0 34.9 33.2 37.9 48.0 40.8 44.2 41.1	23·0 20·9 21·2 18·6 19·5 28·1 23·6 20·9 18·6 21·0 15·7	65·6 58·1 49·4 54·6 54·4 61·3 61·5 68·9 68·4 65·2 56·8	0.5 0.2 0.1 0.1 0.9 5.8 8.9 11.1 10.3 14.9 19.8	21·5 38·0 45·7 36·9 26·4 20·3 20·5 10·3 10·8 8·7 11·5	10.5 2.5 2.9 6.7 9.2 7.0 6.7 7.4 8.6 9.4 10.0	32·5 40·7 48·7 43·7 36·5 33·1 36·1 28·8 29·7 33·0 41·3	(1.9 1.2 1.9 1.7 9.1 5.6 2.4 2.3 1.9 1.8	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100

During the war years, the value of imports of merchandise from Europe declined to negligible proportions, and imports from other countries underwent considerable fluctuation. Before the war, the proportion of imports from the United Kingdom averaged between 38 and 40 per cent. per annum; the proportion fell to 28.2 per cent. in 1943-44, rose to 49.8 per cent. in 1949-50 and declined to 41.1 per cent. in 1951-52. The share of other British countries in imports declined from 23 per cent. in the early war years to 18.6 per cent. in 1944-45; thereafter it rose to 28.1 per cent. in 1946-47, but declined to 15.7 per cent. in 1951-52, which compares with an annual average of about 12 per cent. in the ten years 1926-27 to 1935-36, and 16 per cent. in the five years 1936-37 to 1940-41.

The proportion of imports of merchandise from Europe rose to the prewar average of 11 per cent. in 1948-49, and increased to 14.9 per cent. in 1950-51 and 19.8 per cent. in 1951-52. During the war years, the bulk of foreign imports came from the United States; imports from that country reached a peak of 94 per cent. of all foreign imports in 1943-44. The proportion of imports from the United States was 20.5 per cent. in 1947-48, but in 1951-52 it was only 11.5 per cent., as compared with the pre-war average of 16 per cent. Imports from foreign countries other than Europe and the United States comprised 10.5 per cent. of total imports in 1941-42 and 10 per cent. in 1951-52.

The value and proportion of exports to British and foreign countries in 1951-52 and the preceding ten years are shown in the following table:—

Table 34.—Destination of Oversea Exports of Merchandise from New South Wales.

			c	ountry of	Destinati	on,			
Year cnded 80th June.		British.			Fore	eign.			Total Exports
	United Kingdom	Other.	Total.	Europe.	U.S.A.	Other.	Total.	Not Stated.	
			VALUE IN	£A. THOU	SAND, F.O),В,			
1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952	10,632 12,293 11,942 15,294 15,621 22,843 39,224 63,360 70,850 88,813 47,672	13,851 23,513 21,519 19,575 22,684 32,313 36,584 40,031 40,954 39,994 41,251	24,483 35,806 33,461 34,869 38,305 55,156 75,808 103,391 111,804 128,807 88,923	581 114 654 7,519 30,021 37,395 49,871 68,428 108,675 56,040	19,585 10,408 9,303 9,645 11,790 10,213 8,037 16,190 46,620 18,014	5,600 2,517 4,359 3,743 7,624 11,246 15,310 20,104 41,471 30,931	25,766 12,926 13,776 14,042 26,933 61,363 58,854 73,218 104,722 196,766 104,985	5,308 5,527 6,842 11,917 11,152	55,557 54,259 54,079 60,828 76,390 116,519 134,662 176,609 216,526 325,573 193,908
1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1948 1950 1950 1951 1952	PROPO 19·1 22·7 22·8 25·1 20·4 19·6 29·1 35·9 32·7 27·3 24·6	25·0 43·2 39·1 37·8 29·7 27·7 27·2 22·6 18·9 12·3 21·2	44·1 65·9 61·9 62·9 50·1 47·3 56·3 58·5 51·6 39·6 45·8	1·0 1·1 9·9 25·8 27·1 28·2 31·6 33·4 28·9	35·2 19·2 17·2 15·9 15·4 15·2 7·6 4·6 7·5 14·3 9·3	0F MERC 10·2 4·7 8·3 6·1 9·9 11·7 9·0 8·7 9·3 12·7 16·0	46·4 23·9 25·5 23·1 35·2 52·7 43·7 41·5 48·4 60·4 54·2	9·5 10·2 12·6 14·0 14·7 	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100

During the war, the proportional distribution by countries of exports of merchandise from New South Wales fluctuated rather more than that of imports. The United Kingdom's share fell sharply from 52.9 per cent. in 1939-40 to 19.1 per cent. in 1941-42; it rose to 35.9 per cent. in 1948-49, but thereafter declined to 24.6 per cent. in 1951-52, as compared with an annual average of about 40 per cent. in the nineteen-thirties. The share of other British countries rose from 23.4 per cent. in 1940-41 to 43.2 per cent. in 1942-43, and then declined steadily to 12.3 per cent. in 1950-51; there was a significant increase to 21.2 per cent. in 1951-52.

Exports to Europe had virtually ceased by 1940-41, but in each year since 1946-47 the proportion has been higher than it was in 1938-39 (viz., 24.9 per cent.). The bulk of the merchandise exported to foreign countries during the war years was sent to the United States. The latter's share in the total exports of merchandise was 3.6 per cent. in 1938-39, 35.2 per cent. in 1941-42 and 4.6 per cent. in 1948-49; in 1951-52 it was 9.3 per cent. The years 1940-41 to 1945-46 were marked by a high proportion (reaching 14.7 per cent. in 1945-46) of exports not recorded by country of destination. The proportion of merchandise exported to foreign countries other than Europe and the United States was 16.0 per cent. in 1951-52, as compared with 10.2 per cent. in 1941-42.

Classification of Imports and Exports.

A classification of oversea imports and exports (New South Wales) in the last three years is shown in the sollowing table. The items are grouped in accordance with a statistical classification adopted by the Department of Trade and Customs.

	Table 35.—C	.iassinc	ation o	3Ť	Oversea	ı impor	ts and r	exports,	N.S. W.	
	Clausia and	•		-	•	Imports.			Exports.	
	Classificat	ien.			1949–50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1949–50.	1950–51.	1951-52.
						VALUI	E IN £A.	THOUSAND	, f.o.b.	
	Foodstuffs of Ania			···	1,810	2,639	3,305	13,035	9,440	12,683
11:	Foodstuffs of Beverages (non-			- 1	9,229	12,075	11.490	39,075	31,645	20,226
TTT	Spirituous and Al			• • •	745	876	1.408	184	207	246
	Tobacco and Prep			•••	6,721	8.481	9,814	258	234	320
	Live Animals	aranons	increor	•••	345	280	449	215	200	277
	Animal Substance	s not Fóc	detuffs	•••	1,369	1.775	2,008	138,405	250,666	116,854
	Vegetable Substan				7,536	12,163	13,576	352	567	757
	(a) Yarns and Ma				6,781	10,578	14,699	249	504	703
	(b) Textiles			•••	29,340	43,334	60,408	670	1,024	1,166
	(c) Apparel			•••	4,046	5,729	8,090	511	371	417
IX.	Oils, Fats, and W	axes			18,583	24,391	31,198	1,481	2,296	1,816
	Pigments, Paints				957	1,273	1,977	382	481	614
XI.	Rocks and Mine		uding O	res						
	and Concentrat		•••	•••	1,244	2,068	1,910	1,377	2,826	4,409
XII.	(a) Metals and	Metal Ma	anufactu	res						
	(except Electr	rical. A pp	liances a	ınd						
	Machinery)			•••	48,586	63,823	83,994	8,087	9,497	12,415
	(b) Dynamo Elec		enmery a	ına	11 014	11.545	15 097	1 010	1 000	1 901
	Appliances	Marilla.		•••	11,314	11,547	15,037	1,012	1,082	1,321
	(c) Machines and		ery (exce	ept	24,708	30,277	49,318	2,740	3,221	4,633
WIII	Dynamo Elec (a) Rubber and R	urbbon M	nufo atu		4,628	14,468	13,983	150	178	274
A111.	(b) Leather and L	oother Mi	anufaciu anufactu	res	184	290	438	695	929	618
YIV	Wood and Wieker	cather ma	anmaceu	res	3,926	7,736	10,866	1,159	856	1,553
	Earthenware, Chi		oto.	•••	3,421	4,531	7,112	443	662	939
XVI.	(a) Paper and Bo	ard incl	Puln	•••	6,105	11,097	29,070	78	124	347
22 7 1 .	(b) Paper Manuf			•••	0,103	11,057	20,010]] 10	1	01.
	_ Stationery	LCULLED II.	111/2		2,270	2,750	3,612	593	716	1,328
XVII.	Fancy Goods, Jev	zeller v. T i	meniece	s	3,218	4,434	4,531	178	360	490
XVIII.	Optical, Surgica	al, and	Scient	ific		1,10	,			
	Instruments	,		•••	3,908	4,798	6,749	764	821	1,223
XIX	. Drugs, Chemical	s, and Fe	rtilisers		4,610	8,293	13,062	1,682	2,735	3,306
$\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}$.	Miscellaneous	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			8,446	11,996	28,714	2,751	3,931	4,973
								<u> </u>		-
	Total Mercha			•••	214,030	301,702	426,818	216,526	325,573	193,908
$\mathbf{X}\mathbf{X}\mathbf{I}$.	Bullion and Speci	e	•••		587	2,274	2,286	65	64	7,552
	•					l	ļ	I		
	Total				214,617	303,976	429,104	216,591	325,637	201,460
		•••	•••	•••	,	1 2 3 3 , 2 . 0	1,	,	,_,	1, 0

Table 35.—Classification of Oversea Imports and Exports, N.S.W.

Machinery, metals and metal manufactures form the most important class of imports, their value in 1951-52 being £148,349,000 or 34.8 per cent. of total imports of merchandise, as compared with £84,608,000 and 39.5 per cent. in 1949-50. Imports of yarns, textiles and apparel in 1951-52 amounted to £83,197,000 or 19.5 per cent. of the total. Other important classes, with the proportion of all imports of merchandise in 1951-52 shown in brackets, are as follows: oils, fats and waxes (mainly petroleum oils), £31,198,000 (7.3 per cent.); paper £29,070,000 (6.8 per cent.); foodstuffs and beverages of vegetable origin (mainly tea), £11,490,000 (2.7 per cent.); vegetable substances and fibres, £13,576,000 (3.2 per cent.); rubber and manufactures (mainly crude rubber and motor tyres), £13,983,000 (3.3 per cent.); and tobacco, etc., £9,814,000 (2.3 per cent.).

Foodstuffs and animal substances (mainly wool and skins) form the bulk of the merchandise exported; together, these classes were valued at £190,515,000 or 87.9 per cent. of all merchandise exported in 1949-50, and £149,763,000 or 77.2 per cent. of the total in 1951-52. The decline is explained by the fact that the combined value of these three classes of exports in 1951-52 was 22 per cent. less than in 1949-50, whereas the value of total merchandise exported was only 11 per cent. less.

Exports of metals, metal manufactures and machinery in 1951-52 were valued at £18,369,000 or 9.5 per cent. of the total, as compared with £15,628,000 or 5.5 per cent. in 1949-50. Other important classes of exports in 1951-52 were yarns, textiles and apparel (£2,286,000) drugs and chemicals (£3,306,000), rocks and minerals (£4,409,000), oils and fats (£1,816,000), and timber (£1,553,000).

ARTICLES IMPORTED.

Particulars of the more important articles imported in the last three years are given in Tables 36 to 40 inclusive. The following statement shows the principal items of food, beverages and tobacco imported into New South Wales in those years:—

¥1					1	Quantity.		Value.			
Item	and U	nt or Q	uantity.		1949-50.	1950–51.	1951–52.	1949-50.	1950–51.	1951-52.	
						thousands.		£A 1	thousand, f	o.b.	
Tinned Fis	sh			lb.	7,238	10,102	9,702	924	1,492	, 1,403	
Tea.				Ib.	26,466	28,657	27,946	5,640	6,585	6,086	
Coffee .				lb.	3,606	2,599	2,405	386	486	506⊷	
Cocoa Bea	ns			lb.	9,874	6,333	5,555	882	919	767	
Whisky .			p	f. gal.	211	274	291	411	508	680	
Tobacco a	nd Cigar	rettes		n,	19 630	21 287	22 290	6.721	8 481	9.814	

3,541

18,505

5,600

24.071

6,761

26,017

Other Items

Total, Classes I to IV inclusive ..

Table 36.—Oversea Imports, N.S.W.—Food, Beverages and Tobacco.

In 1951-52 the value of imports of articles in the food, beverages and tobacco group was 40 per cent. greater than in 1949-50. Tea and tobacco and cigarettes are the principal items in this group, and in 1951-52 they comprised 61 per cent. of the total value. The quantity of coffee imported in 1951-52 was 33 per cent. less than in 1949-50, and the quantity of cocoa beans was 44 per cent. less. The quantity of most of the other items in the group was slightly less in 1951-52 than in 1950-51, but still significantly larger than in 1949-50.

The following table shows the principal items of skins, fibres, textiles, etc., imported. Some important items in this group, notably raw cotton, cotton and rayon yarns and cotton and rayon piecegoods, were considerably greater in 1951-52 than in 1949-50, in respect of both quantity and value. In respect of quantities imported, cotton and rayon piecegoods increased by 55 per cent. in 1951-52, rayon yarns by 108 per cent. and raw cotton by 33 per cent., as compared with 1949-50. The substantial decline in imports of linseed since 1949-50 has been accompanied by a considerable increase in imports of linseed oil (see Table 38).

Table 37.—Oversea Imports, N.S.W.—Skins, Fibres, Textiles, etc.

	nit of Owen	4:4		Quantity.	,		Value.	
Item and U	nit of Quan	itity.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951–52.	1949–50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
				thousands.			housand, f	
Linseed Copra Cotton, Raw Plastics, Gums an Cotton Yarns Kayon Yarns	d Resins	No ewt cwt lb lb lb doz	335 651 13,867 . 2,037 4,006	703 169 474 21,329 3,669 9,994 1,743	717 40 640 18,476 3,610 8,361 1,630	358 1,015 1,632 1,793 1,364 639 1,421 3,527	456 610 1,452 4,912 2,300 1,491 3,464 4,276	514 174 2,154 4,459 3,119 1,929 3,576 7,365
		sq. yds	. 21,807	112,824 29,917	129,893 34,342	11,381 4,938	18,028 7,185	28,139 9,315
Other Apparel and Attin Trimmings and O Linoleum Carpets		sq. yds	4,888 2,781	2,764 4,250 2,889	2,031 5,659 2,514	1,823 4,725 1,446 977 926 3,060 8,047	1,521 8,659 2,019 1,388 845 4,371 10,602	1,467 11,796 3,190 1,785 1,356 4,397 14,045
Total, Classes	s VI to VII	I incl		·		49,072	73,579	98,780

The next statement shows the quantity and value of oils, pigments and minerals imported. Petroleum oils constitute by far the largest item in this group; their value in 1951-52 was £26,522,000 or 76 per cent. of the total for the group. The quantity of petroleum and shale spirit imported in 1951-52, viz. 173 million gallons, was 38 per cent. greater than in 1949-50. In the same period, imports of crude petroleum increased by 50 million gallons or 45 per cent. The petroleum and shale spirit imported in 1951-52 included 15 million gallons of aviation spirit. The quantity of linseed oil imported in 1951-52, viz. 2,997,000 gallons, was considerably more than double the figure for 1949-50.

Table 38.—Oversea Imports, N.S.W.—Oils, Pigments and Minerals.

				,5				
Item and Unit of Quantity.			Quantity.		Value.			
Teem and One of Quantity.		1949-50.	1950–51.	1951–52.	1949–50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	
Petroleum Oils—			thousands.		£A t	housand, f	.o.b.	
Crude Petroleum* Petroleum and Shale Spirit Kerosene (Power and Other) Residual Oil Lubricating Oil Other	gal. gal. gal. gal. gal.	124,477 35,418 100,853	134,636 156,564 34,214 98,250 11,151	161,171 172,520 31,677 82,719 16,939	4,157 6,048 1,386 2,438 1,782 1,257	5,215 8,764 1,611 3,082 1,597 1,607	6,309 10,119 1,554 3,012 3,133 2,395	
Total					17,068	21,876	26,522	
Linseed Oil Colour Pigments for Paints Asbestos, Crude and Fibre Other Items	gal. cwt. cwt.	234	1,653 301 284	2,997 287 217	760 875 375 1,707	1,136 1,176 805 2,739	2,588 1,817 718 3,440	
Total, Classes IX, X and XI	-				20,785	27,732	35,0₹5	

[•] Including once run Distillate from Crude Petroleum.

Particulars of metals and metal manufactures (including machinery), rubber and timber imported in the last three years are as follows:—

Table 39.—Oversea Imports, N.S.W.—Metals, Metal Manufactures, Rubber and Timber.

		Quantity.			Value.	
Item and Unit of Quantity.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951–52.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
Iron and Steel—		thousands	•	£A 1	thousand, f	o.b.
Plate and Sheet cwt Other cwt Other cwt Aluminium and Alloys cwt Copper and Alloys cwt Copper and Alloys cwt Cutlery and Safety Razor Blades Hand Tools Builders' Hardware Aircraft and Parts Motor Vehicles and Parts Tractors and Parts Wire (not Electrical) Electrical Cable and Wire Telephone and Telegraph Equipment Electrical Equipment, Other Household Machines Office Machinery Textile Machinery Excavating	2,484 139 422 	2,327 2,322 193 556 149 457 168,199	2,754 2,286 253 495 100 394 155,610	4,260 5,151 1,057 3,482 783 1,267 511 704 27,055 4,573 2,214 2,484 3,078 852 1,763 2,197 1,763 2,117 2,113 2,875 17,402	8,390 4,854 1,645 5,979 1,042 1,403 827 975 29,913 5,714 2,043 2,763 6,741 1,374 2,425 2,286 2,440 1,584 11,345 5,721 25,596	11,905 7,877 2,610 6,688 1,383 2,079 1,651 1,431 35,691 6,550 4,432 1,655 2,927 3,095 2,891 4,919 2,956 8,161 7,547 45,807
Total, Classes XII to XIV incl				93,345	128,141	173,636

The value of imports in this group in 1951-52, viz. £173,636,000, was 86 per cent. greater than in 1949-50, the expansion being partly due to higher prices and partly to increased quantities imported. The group as a whole represented 45 per cent. of all merchandise imported in 1951-52.

Certain items, notably plate and sheet iron and steel, aluminium and alloys, copper and alloys, rubber and timber, were considerably greater in respect of quantity in 1951-52 than in 1949-50, the increase being more than double in the case of plate and sheet iron and steel. Of the total value of the group in 1951-52, motor vehicles, tractors and parts represented £42,241,000 (or 24 per cent.), and iron and steel £19,782,000 (or 11 per cent.). Other valuable items in 1951-52 included electrical equipment, various types of machinery, crude rubber (valued at £8,161,000), and timber (valued at £7,547,000).

The principal items of miscellaneous merchandise imported are shown in Table 40. Imports of paper of various kinds comprised 19 per cent. of the total value of the group in 1949-50 and 31 per cent in 1951-52. The quantity of printing paper imported in the latter year was 45 per cent. greater than in 1949-50, and the quantity of writing and wrapping paper was 285 per cent. greater. Prefabricated buildings valued at £4,509,000 were imported in 1951-52, as compared with £250,000 in 1949-50. In 1951-52 the miscellaneous group represented 22 per cent. of the value of all imports of merchandise.

Table 40.—Oversea Imports, N.S.W.—Principal Miscellaneous Items.

			[Quantity.			Value.		
(Item and Unit of	temand one of quantity.					1951-52.	1949–50.	1950–51.	1951-52.	
					thousands.	-	£A thousand, f.o.b.			
Paper—Pulp	•••		ton	11	10	16	365	-660	2,177	
Printing		•.••	$_{ m ton}$	82	81	119	3,518	4,832	14,239	
Writing and T	ypewr	iting	cwt.	47	158	-246	247	1,010	2,642	
Wrapping		•••	cwt.	150	386	513	750	2,336	5,270	
Other							1,225	2,259	4,742	
Total, Paper							6,105	11,097	.29,070	
Crockery, Glass and Gl	lasswa	re					2,332	2,897	4,488	
Books and Periodicals							1,043	1,236	1,609	
Fancy Goods-Toys							576	956	945	
Other							677	906	1,021	
Jewellery and Timepie	ces						1,965	2,572	2,565	
Cinematograph Films		1	in. ft.	97,655	75,753	93,670	947	947	1,269	
Surgical and Dental In	strum	ents,	etc.				811	1,336	1,790	
Drugs and Medicines							1,386	2,656	3,359	
Fertilizers		•••	cwt.	2,619	2,255	2,352	286	276	348	
Salts of Acids		•••					63 0	1,107	2,111	
Prefabricated Building Houses Other	;s 		No No	} • {	470 1,425	1,719 1,971	} 250 {	462 1,067	2,551 1,958	
Arms, Ammunition an	d Exp	losive	s				998	1,455	10,098	
Outside Packages of a	ll Imp	orts					3,924	5,087	7,976	
Other Items							10,393	14,122	22,142	
Total, Classes Vand	XV t	0 XX	inel.				32,323	48,179	.93,300	

^{*} Not available.

ARTICLES EXPORTED.

Exports are recorded statistically in the month in which the entries are passed by the Department of Trade and Customs; normally this is within a few days of shipment. In the case of some major items, especially wool and wheat, export is sometimes considerably delayed. Consequently, the exports as recorded for a particular period are not necessarily related to production in that period.

Raw materials and foodstuffs form the great bulk of the oversea exports of Australian produce from New South Wales. In regard to wool, wheat, butter, etc., the quantities available for export depend mainly on local seasonal conditions, but during the war, restrictions on shipping, etc., impeded the flow of exports, particularly of wool.

The next table shows the quantity and value of the principal commodities in the food, beverages and tobacco group exported from New South Wales in the last three years:—

Table 41.—Oversea Exports, N.S.W.—Australian Produce—Food, Beverages and Tobacco.

		,		Quantity.			Value.	
Item and Unit of Q	uantity	•	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951–52.	1949–50.	1950-51.	1951–52
				thousands.		£A !	housand, f	.o.b.
Butter		lb.	11,633	6,233	596	1,567	1,002	125
Butter Substitutes		lb.		5,288	6,050	838	510	596
Honey		lb.	9,015	1,852	6,009	344	7.5	. 270
Processed Milk		lb.		11,393	8,251	1,381	801	797
Eggs in Shell		doz.	.8,909	3,973	6,631	1,064	567	1,115
Eggs not in Shell		lb.	6,063	8,087	5,720	843	.834	650
Meats and Soups—						1		1
Frozen Beef and Veal		·lb.	4,582	2,495	3,076	211	201	353
" Mutton and La	mb	lb.	32,449	6,158	2,092	1,251	297	141
,, Poultry		prs.		684	922	1,269	1,035	1,247
,, Rabbits		prs.	6,517	1,749	$5,119 \\ 5,361$	1,217 344	521 248	1,326
Titles and A Market		lb. lb.		5,370 13,090	19,594	903	1,602	.3,394
Souns		1b.	2,318	397	624	94	23	36
Other Meats			2,510			740	645	760
Total Meats and Sou						6,029	4,572	7,548
	Po					<u>-</u>		-
Wheat		bush,	28,003 5,361	13,171 7,170	3,701 4,192	22,280 9,367	11,323 13,303	3,251 8,749
		CHUD,				- 0,001		
Total Wheat and Flo	our (as b	ushels						
of Wheat)		•••	:40,869	29,771	13,406	31,647	24,626	12,000
Rice		•••				972	1,246	1,587
Other Prepared Grains		•••				634	531	414
Biscuits		lb.	1,653	2,260	2,377	85	117	142
Vegetables and Pulse						ľ		i
Potatoes, Fresh		cwt.	61	39	43	81	65	101
Preserved in Liquid or	Pulped	Ib.	9,201	2,258	2,639	401	139	194
Other		•••				100	97	136
Total Vegetables and	l Pulse					582	301	431
							·	
Fruits—Fresh		lb.	9,839	*	*	247		525
Dried		lb.		12,304	6,570	178	633	476
Preserved		lb.	15,599	13,101	14,718	588	696	.895
Total Fruits						1,013	1,706	1,896
Jams		lb.	9,705	4,146	2,333	387	199	132
Confectionery (incl. cakes	-		'					
late, etc.) Alcoholic Beverages	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	lb.	20,796	13,935	9,532	1,805 158	928 179	810 197
Tobacco and Cigarettes, e	tc	lb.	404	356	437	184	196	.280
Other Items, Classes I to	ĭv					3,020	2,716	4,476
•			J———					
Total, Classes I to I		•••			'	52,553	41,106	33,476
All Other Merchandi	se	•••			•••	160,898	280,772	154,769
Total Exports of	Merch	andise						
(Aust. Produce)			١		l	213,451	321,878	188,245
(220001 2 200400)		•••	•••	•••	•••	220,201	321,010	200,21

^{*} Not available.

The total value of exports in the food, beverages and tobacco group in 1951-52, viz., £33,476,000, represented 18 per cent. of all exports of Australian origin from New South Wales, as compared with 25 per cent. in 1949-50. Of the total value of this group of commodities, wheat and flour comprised 62 per cent. in 1949-50 and 36 per cent. in 1951-52.

Since 1959-50 there has been a steep fall in the export of many items of foodstuffs, the decline being most marked in the case of wheat, frozen mutton and lamb, butter, processed milk, jams and confectionery. Between 1949-50 and 1951-52, exports of wheat fell from 28.0 million bushels to 3.7 million bushels, mutton and lamb from 32 million lb. to 2 million lb.

butter from 11.6 million lb. to 0.6 million lb., and processed milk from 18.9 million lb. to 8.2 million lb. During the same period, there was a considerable increase in exports of tinned meats, biscuits and rice.

The following table shows the quantity and value of the principal articles of merchandise, other than food, beverages and tobacco, exported from New South Wales in the last three years:—

Table 42.—Oversea Exports, N.S.W.—Australian Produce—Articles other than Food, Beverages and Tobacco.

There - 1 Tr. 11 . CO 11		Quantity.			Value.	
Item and Unit of Quantity.	1949–50.	1950–51.	1951–52.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52
Hides and Skins—		thousands.		£A t	housand, f	.o.b.
Rabbit and Hare Ib Sheepskins No Other	. 4,956	6,898 3,573 	3,329 3,522 	954 3,368 924	1,638 6,111 1,063	798 4,223 850
Total				5,246	8,812	5,871
Wool—Greasy lb Scoured and Carbonized lb Tops, Noils, etc lb	. 52,037	360,829 41,544 4,474	283,004 21,402 6,016	116,326 14,770 1,840	211,989 27,029 2,257	98,304 10,178 2,002
Total Wool (as in Grease)	. 626,300	460,500	342,400	132,936	241,275	110,479
Live Animals Vegetable Substances and Fibres Piecegoods Yarns Apparel Animal Oils and Fats Stearine Paints and Varnishes Coal Sliver-lead Concentrates Liver and Zinc Concentrates Liron and Steel Lead Cow Pig Lead	108 2,019 68 173 878 749	7,197 7,197 736 719 15,422	261 3,039 705 612 21,076	188 382 308 70 477 875 875 879 206 363 620 1,373 4,236 620 1,549 171 500 79 693 322 903 312 229 903 312 229 903 353 542 268 358 358 358 358 358 358 358 368 368 368 368 368 368 368 36	188 542 442 232 328 899 354 478 242 719 1,915 1,203 5,239 988 2,698 164 487 105 928 397 625 426 2,622 2,622 2,823 2,83 2,031 5,421	244 7337-626 37-384-52-200 611-56-51-338-2,46-1,711-1,16-1,17-1,17-1,17-1,17-1,17-1,
Total, Classes V to XX Food, Beverages and Tobacco	1	:::		160,898 52,553	280,772 41,106	154,769 33,47
Total Exports of Merchandis (Aust. Produce)	е			213,451	321,878	188,24

Wool comprised 47 per cent. of the value of all Australian merchandise exported from the State in 1938-39, 62 per cent. in 1949-50, and 59 per cent. in 1951-52. The quantity of wool exported in 1949-50 and 1950-51 included stocks accumulated during the war years; for this reason, the post-war figures up to 1950-51 considerably exceed the quantity exported in 1938-39, viz., 379,200,000 lb., as in the grease.

Table 42 indicates that manufactures comprise a relatively small proportion of the merchandise exported oversea from New South Wales. Apart from foodstuffs, wool and skins, the most important commodities exported in 1951-52 were pig lead (£6,115,000), silver-lead and zinc concentrates (£3,803,000), electrical and other machinery (£5,014,000), drugs and chemicals £3,122,000), iron and steel (£1,712,000) and undressed timber (£1,200,000). These items together with foodstuffs, wool and skins aggregated £170,792,000, or 90 per cent. of all merchandise exported in 1951-52.

Many of the commodities listed in Table 42 show a higher value for 1951-52 than for 1950-51, but in most cases the increase was at least partly due to higher prices.

OVERSEA IMPORTS BY CLASSES AND COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN.

Of the textiles, apparel, metal manufactures, machinery and some other classes of manufactured goods imported into New South Wales, a larger proportion comes from the United Kingdom than from any other country, but significant quantities of metal manufactures and machinery are imported from the United States. Tobacco comes mainly from the United States, and, in recent years, large quantities of cigarettes have been imported from the United Kingdom. Most of the tea comes from India and Ceylon. The bulk of the petroleum oils is imported from Indonesia, Arabia, British North Borneo and the United States. India supplies most of the raw cotton, hessian and jute goods, and bags and sacks.

In 1951-52, the United Kingdom supplied textiles valued at £32,793,000 and metals, metal manufactures, and machinery, valued at £80,656,000 representing 54 per cent. and 41 per cent., respectively, of all imports of these goods; in 1950-51 these proportions were 60 per cent. and 63 per cent., respectively. Other imports from the United Kingdom in 1951-52 were apparel £6,042,000, yarns £4,564,000, earthenware, china, etc., £3,973,000, paper and stationery £10,168,000, scientific instruments, etc., £3,927,000 and drugs and chemicals, £6,317,000. Imports of tobacco, etc., £3,186,000, consisted mainly of cigarettes. Imports of rubber goods, valued at £4,596,000, comprised mainly motor vehicle tyres and tubes.

Imports from Canada in 1951-52 included metals, metal manufactures and machinery £6,164,000, timber £2,502,000 and textiles £828,000; these items together comprised 81 per cent. of all imports from Canada. Imports from India, Pakistan and Ceylon included foodstuffs of vegetable origin (mainly tea), £5,901,000 or 26 per cent., and fibres, yarns and textiles (mainly raw cotton and jute goods), £13,649,000 or 60 per cent. Imports from New Zealand are mainly primary products; £2,624,000 or 80 per cent. of the merchandise imported from that country in 1951-52 consisted of foodstuffs, animals, animal and vegetable substances, and timber. Imports of crude rubber come mostly from Malaya.

The following table shows oversea imports in classes in 1951-52, according to the principal countries of origin:—

Table 43.—Oversea Imports, N.S.W.—Classes and Countries of Origin. 1951-52.

Origin, 1951-52.									
Class.	United Kingdom.	India, Pakistan and Ceylon.	New Zealand.	Canada.	U.S.A.	Other Countries.	Total.		
			£A th	ousand,	f.o.b.				
I. Foodstuffs of Animal Origin	799	•	661	42	291	1,512	3,305		
II. Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin	1,103	5,901	375		10	4,101	11,490		
III. Alcoholic Liquors	1,031		2	1	1	373	1,408		
IV. Tobacco, etc	3,186	546		252	3,836	1,994	9,814		
V. Live Animals	122		257		64	6	449		
VI. Animal Substances not Foodstuffs	114	681	386	1	8	818	2,008		
VII. Vegetable Substances and. Fibres	1,581	1,794	215	34	2,882	7,070	13,576		
VIII. (a) Yarns and Manufactured Fibres	4,564	7,348		l	212	2,574	14,698		
(b) Textiles	32,793	4,507	16	828	1,364	20,900	60,408		
(c) Apparel	6,042	6	13	2	10	2,017	8,090		
IX. Oils, Fats and Waxes	387	1,362	47		5,900	23,502	31,198		
X. Pigments, Paints, etc	797			3	599	5 78	1,977		
XI. Rocks and Minerals	147	73	32	287	341	1,030	1,910		
XII. (a) Metals and Metal Manufactures (except Electrical Appliances and Machinery) (b) Dynamo Electrical Machinery and Ap- pliances	43,387 12,188	6	37 24	4,170 100	6,388 1,541	30,006	83,994 15,037		
(c) Machines and Machinery (except Dynamo Electric) XIII. (a) Rubber and Manu-	25,081	3	118	1,894	16,782	5,440	49,318		
factures	4,596	176	7	117	423	8,664	13,983		
(b) Leather and Manufactures	353	26	1		17	41	438		
XIV. Wood and Wicker	284	8	730	2,502	2,598	4,744	10,866		
XV. Earthenware, China, etc.	3,973	105	37	331	252	2,414	7,112		
XVI. (a) Paper	7,358		1	733	1,129	19,849	29,070		
(b) Stationery, etc	2,810	1	53	8	280	460	3,612		
XVII. Fancy Goods, Jewellery, etc	1,602	48	7		10	2,864	4,53 t		
XVIII. Optical, Surgical and Scientific Instruments	3,927	5	6	342	780	1,689	6,749		
XIX. Drugs, Chemicals and Fertilizers	6,317	55	41	. 85	1,286	5,278	13,062		
XX. Miscellaneous	10,923	50	140	28	2,265	7,333	20,739		
XXI. Bullion and Specie	138		76			2,072	2,286		
Total	175,603	22,701	3,282	11,760	49,269	158,513	421,128		

Note.-Imports of outside packages and containers are excluded.

Predominant among goods imported from the United States in 1951-52 were tobacco, etc., £3,836,000; vegetable substances and fibres, £2,882,000; oils, £5,900,000; metals and metal manufactures, £6,388,000; machinery, £18,323,000; and timber, £2,598,000. These items together represented 81 per cent. of all imports from the United States.

In recent years, considerable quantities of textiles and metal manufactures have been imported from the countries of western Europe. For instance, imports from Western Germany in 1951-52, viz, £13,359,000, included textiles valued at £1,554,000 (12 per cent. of total imports from that country), and metal manufactures and machinery valued at £5,781,000

(43 per cent.). Of total imports from Italy in the same year, textiles comprised £4,806,000 or 41 per cent., and metal manufactures and machinery £2,357,000 or 20 per cent. Imports of textiles (£2,678,000) and metal manufactures (£4,331,000) from Belgium, together represented 67 per cent. of all imports from that country in 1951-52. Of the total imports from Sweden in 1951-52, £6,360,000, or 64 per cent., consisted of pulp, paper and board.

Imports from Japan in 1951-52 totalled £15,226,000. Of this amount, metals and metal manufactures comprised £7,717,000 or 56 per cent., and textiles £3,775,000 or 25 per cent.

OVERSEA EXPORTS BY CLASSES AND COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION.

Oversea exports of Australian produce in classes in 1951-52, according to the principal countries of destination, are shown below:—

Table 44.—Oversea Exports, N.S.W.—Australian Produce—Classes and Countries of Destination, 1951-52.

and Co	Junuries	or Des	tination	, 1951	-5Z.		
Class.	United Kingdom.	India, Pakistan and Ceylon.	New Zealand.	New Guinea and Papua.	U.S.A.	Other Countries.	Total.
			£A thou	sand, f	o.b.	1	1
I. Foodstuffs of Animal Origin	7,181	1,024	31	-518	.229	3,654	12,637
II. Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin	5,942	2,044	1,318	1,404	2	9,151	19,861
HII. Alcoholic Liquors	5	1	45	62		84	197
IV. Tobacco, etc	1			√84		196	280
V. Live Animals	:3	4	4.4	49	33	114	247
VI Animal Substances not Foodstuffs	25,918	133	246	1	16,982	73,459	116,739
VII. Vegetable Substances and Fibres	46	4	405	11	146	119	731
VIII. (a) Yarns and Manufactured Fibres	1	2	382	35	1	170	591
(A) Marriage	7	23	545	129	5	215	924
(a) A=====1	.10	20	53	132	5	186	386
TV Oils Fets and Wesser	215	199	103	51	5	656	1,229
V Discounts Defeats at a		2	303	69	1	235	610
XI. Rocks and Minerals	1,535	-5	94	13	69	2,685	4,401
XII. (a) Metals and Metal Manufactures (except Electrical Appliances and Machinery)	4,910	500	3,482	578	30	2,280	11,780
(c) Machines and Mach-	32	60	488	192	5	390	1, 167
inery (except Dynamo Electric)	49	351	1,894	315	· 16 0	1,178	3,847
XIII. (a) Rubber and Manufactures		2	:77	134		39	25 2
(b) Leather and Manufactures	326	8	60	18	13	188	613
XIV. Wood and Wicker	32	- 4	1,181	63	3	237	1,520
XV. Earthenware, China, etc.	1	4	603	43		195	846
XVI. (a) Paper		•••	241	29		58	328
(b) Stationery, etc	169	31	746	92	7	254	1,299
XVII. Fancy Goods, Jewellery, etc	23	3	105	46	33	109	319
XVIII. Optical, Surgical and Scientific Instruments	132	11	312	198	41	191	885
XIX. Drugs, Chemicals and Fertilizers	319	118	1,028	313	59	1,285	3,122
XX. Miscellaneous	221	58	471	528	64	2,091	3,433
XXI. Bullion and Specie	134		1	28		7,346	7,509
Total	47,211	4,591	14,258	5,135	17,793	106,765	195,753

Exports to the United Kingdom consist mainly of wool, foodstuffs and metals (chiefly lead). Of the total exports of Australian produce to the United Kingdom in 1951-52, viz., £47,211,000, foodstuffs comprised £13,123,000 or 28 per cent., animal substances (mainly wool) £25,918,000, or 55 per cent., metals and metal manufactures £4,910,000, or 10 per cent., and all other items £3,250,000, or 7 per cent.

Of the exports to India, Pakistan and Ceylon in 1951-52, foodstuffs comprised £3,068,000 or 67 per cent., and metal manufactures and machinery £911,000, or 20 per cent. The most important group of exports to New Zealand is metals, metal manufactures and machinery; in 1951-52 these items amounted to £5,804,000, or 41 per cent. of all Australian produce exported to that country from New South Wales. Other exports to New Zealand included foodstuffs (£1,349,000), timber (£1,181,000), paper and stationery (£989,000) and drugs and chemicals (£1,028,000). the total exports to the Commonwealth Territories of New Guinea and Papua in 1951-52, food comprised £1,922,000 or 37 per cent., and metal manufactures and machinery £1,086,000 or 20 per cent.; the balance, viz., £2,127,000, was distributed over the remaining classes. Exports to Canada in 1951-52 totalled only £987,000, and of this amount, £462,000, or 47 per cent., consisted of wool and skins. Of the State's exports of Australian produce to the United States in 1951 52, viz. £17,793,000, wool, hides, and skins (chiefly rabbit furs) and other animal substances accounted for £16,982,000, or 96 per cent.

Exports of Australian produce from New South Wales to the European countries, Belgium, France, Western Germany and Italy in 1951-52, aggregated £53,667,000. The greater part of these exports, viz., £44,909,000 or 84 per cent., consisted of animal substances (mainly wool). Foodstuffs exported to these countries in 1951-52 were valued at £1,812,000, most of this amount, viz. £1,680,000, being destined for Western Germany.

The only other significant items exported to these four countries in 1951-52 were silver-lead-inc concentrates (£1,788,000) to Belgium, and gold bullion (£4,266,000) and silver specie (£347,000) to France.

Exports of Australian produce from New South Wales to Japan in 1951-52 amounted to £20,985,000, comprising wool and skins, £19,766,000 or 94 per cent. of the total exports, and defence stores and equipment, £973,000, or 5 per cent.

EXPORTS OF STAPLE ITEMS—COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION.

Particulars are shown in the following statement regarding the destinations of the exports of some staple commodities in 1938-39 and each of the last three years:—

Table 45.—Destination of Principal Exports, N.S.W.—Australian Produce.

a			Quai	atity.			Va	lue.		
Country	7.	1938–39.	1949–50.	1950–51.	1951–52.	1938-39.	1949–50.	1950-51.	1951-52	
				WOOL.						
		thous	and lb. (a	in the g	rease).		£A thous	and, f.o.b		
United Kingdom	·	133,900	232,700	139,700	76,600	6,200	49,596	69,255	24,912	
Canada		5,700	8,200	3,500	1,400	275	1,343	1,423	393	
France		90,400	80,500	60,500	56,200	3,729	16,383	31,080	17,207	
Belgium		55,900	100,500	61,600	32,000	2,225	15,883	23,383	7,666	
Other European	Countries	47,200	118,300	82,400	70,400	2,387	28,496	44,987	21,896	
United States		10,100	54,700	65,700	48,700	596	13,900	43,001	15,865	
Other Countries		36,000	31,400	47,100	57,100	1,809	7,335	28,146	22,541	
Total		379,200	626,300	460,500	342,400	17,221	132,936	241,275	110,480	
	_		HI	DES AN	o skins.					
							£A thousand, f.o.b.			
United Kingdom						314	843	1,672	866	
France United States						456 403	1.849 1,465	3,755 2,001	2,937 1.044	
Other Countries						404	1,089	1,384	1,024	
Total					···]	1,577	5,246	8,812	5,871	
				BUTTE	₹.					
			thousa	nd lb.		1	A thousa	nd, f.o.b.		
United Kingdom Hong Kong		19,941 632	$^{8,167}_{1,237}$	1,865 1,282	22 28	1,177 38	1,006 196	$\frac{279}{208}$ [$\frac{3}{7}$	
Japan Pacific Islands Other Countries	::: :::	348 3,045	728 1,501	128 913 2,045	419 127	₂₂	117 248	23 158 334	 88 27	
Total		23,966	11,633	6,233	596	1,420	1,567	1,002	125	
			WH	EAT ANI	FLOUR		·			
	As bushels of wheat—thousands.						A thousa	nd, f.o.b.		
United Kingdom	no I	6,115	3,947	4,565	4,200	849	2,610	3,590	3,622	
Continental Euroj China India Pakiston az		1,747 11,510	3,331 129	2,619	1,785	225 1,497	3,046 133	2,112	1,493	
India, Pakistan ar Malaya and Singa Namakana		395 1,615	17,887 876	6,066 2,995	1,927 1,308	53 219	12,505 660	4,825 2,411	1,917 $1,317$	
Pacific Islands		1,685 799 5,237	1,060 12,949	1,582 1,221 10,723	370 1,382 2,434	221 118 712	547 894 11,252	1,314 963 9,411	334 1,153 2,164	
Total		29,103	40,869	29,771	13,406	3,894	31,647	24,626	12,000	

Table 45.—Destination of Principal Exports, N.S.W.—Australian

Produce—continued.

Country.	Quantity.	Value.				
	1938–39. 1949–50. 1950–51. 1951–52.	1938-39. 1949-50. 1950-51. 1951-52.				

IRON AND STEEL.

	to	ns.		£A thousand, f.o.b.				
United Kingdom India, Pakistan and Ceylon Malaya and Singapore New Zealand Other Countries	10.054 1.440	39 42 438 32,697 3,576	13° 10 71 31,296 3,862	369 122 218 696 467	69 5 111 938 250	4 8 37 963 191	2 3 7 1,366 334	
Total	216,904 43,882	36,792	35,252	1,872	1,373	1,203	1,712	

Of the total quantity of wool exported from New South Wales in 1951-52, 22 per cent. was sent to the United Kingdom, 46 per cent. to European countries, and 14 per cent. to the United States. In the same year, 18 per cent. of the hides and skins exported went to the United States and 50 per cent. to France, as compared with 26 per cent. and 29 per cent., respectively, in 1938-39.

The proportion of butter exported to the United Kingdom in 1951-52 was 3 per cent., as compared with 70 per cent. in 1949-50, and 30 per cent. in 1950-51. Most of the small quantity of butter exported in 1951-52 went to the Pacific Islands. The proportion of wheat and flour exported to the different countries fluctuates from year to year according to the size of the Australian crop, and the shortage or surplus of grain in the importing countries; in 1951-52 large quantities were sent to the United Kingdom (31 per cent.), Europe (13 per cent.), India, Pakistan and Ceylon (14 per cent.), Malaya and Singapore (10 per cent.), and the Pacific Islands (10 per cent.).

New Zealand took 29 per cent. of the total quantity of iron and steel (216,904 tons) exported from New South Wales in 1938-39, and the United Kingdom 22 per cent. In 1951-52 only 35,252 tons were exported, and of this quantity 89 per cent. was sent to New Zealand.

RE-EXPORTS:

The value of merchandise re-exported oversea from New South Wales was £3,007,553, or 2.2 per cent. of all merchandise exported in 1947-48 and £5,662,920, or 2.9 per cent. in 1951-52. The principal items re-exported in the last five years are shown in Table 46.

Table 46.—Re-exports of Merchandise Oversea from New South Wales.

Commodity.	1947–48.	1948-49.	1949–50.	1950–51.	1951–52.
			£A F.O.B.		
Petroleum and Shale Oils	376,706	254,448	236,812	423,526	571,156
Foodstuffs and Beverages	245,339	343,732	316,233	382,035	460,688
Textiles and Apparel	1,063,582	153,463	239,251	333,084	273,123
Machinery and Electrical Equipment	362,087	625,597	709,920	616,562	940,200
Metals and Metal Manufactures	231,330	310,413	444,504	374,419	635,214
Arms and Defence Stores and Equipment	51,166	920,550	198,705.	361,729	1,235,492
All other Items	677,343	805,758	929,182	1,203,554	1,547,047.
Total Re-exports of Merchandise	3,007,553	3,413,961	3,074,607	3,694,909	5,662,920

Most of the merchandise re-exported in 1951-52 was sent to New Guinea and Papua, Japan, New Zealand and the Pacific Islands. Re-exports of arms and defence stores in 1948-49, valued at £920,550, were destined for the United Kingdom and Singapore. Most of the defence stores, etc., re-exported in 1951-52 were sent to Japan.

OVERSEA EXPORTS-SHIPS' STORES.

The figures relating to oversea exports, as shown in the foregoing tables, do not include exports in the form of ships' stores. This is an important branch of the trade of the State, as may be seen from the following statement of the value of ships' stores exported from New South Wales in 1938-39 and the last six years:—

Table 47.—Ships' Stores Exported Oversea from New South Wales.

Year ended 30th June,	Fuel Oil.	Bunker Coal.	Foodstuffs and Beverages.	Other Items.	Total.
			£A F.O.B.		
1939	93,503	497,145	290,336	181,813	1,062,797
1947	620,520	460,048	750,355	480,025	2,310,948
1948	1,125,373	431,327	656,212	497,785	2,710,697
1949	1,429,128	596,316	1,010,357	527,634	3,563,435
1950	1,084,684	592,000*	1,241,580	507,652	3,425,916
1951	1,383,359	536,700*	1,338,195	347,116	3,605,370
1952	1,923,143	444.000*	1,113,817	453,919	3.934,879

^{*} Partly estimated.

The amount of bunker coal exported as ships' stores in 1938-39 was 516,655 tons, and the value was £497,145, or 47 per cent. of the total; in 1951-52 the amount was only 101,922 tons, valued at £444,000, or 11 percent. of the total. Fuel oil has increased in importance from 9 per cent. of all ships' stores exported in 1938-39 to 49 per cent. in 1951-52. Foodstuffs comprised 28 per cent. of the total in 1951-52, as compared with 27 per cent. in the pre-war year.

Australian produce comprised £895,899 or 84 per cent. of the ships' stores exported in 1938-39 and £1,900,440 or 48 per cent. in 1951-52. The bulk of the produce re-exported as ships' stores consists of fuel and other oils.

Australian Import and Export Prices.

The following table shows index numbers of Australian oversea import prices for the last seven years, as compiled by the Commonwealth Bank of Australia. They relate to the price of goods leaving the country of origin. The base of the index is the weighted average prices of selected groups of commodities during the years 1936-37 to 1938-39, taken as 100.

Table 48.—Import Price Index Numbers, Australia. Base: Average of 3 years ended 30th June, 1939 = 100.

Year		Com	nodity	Cour	All				
ended 30th June.	Metals and Machinery.	Other Manu- factures.	Oils.	Other Raw Materials.	Food, Drink and Tobacco.	United King- dom.	Other Sterling Countries.	U.S.A. and Canada.	Items.
1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952	192 211 237 252 276 310 352	230 266 304 323 333 399 465	125 156 228 215 242 290 292	215 255 298 316 366 553 595	175 215 264 274 304 368 366	206 235 267 283 290 322 374	188 227 292 302 340 473 473	194 221 254 266 338 413 449	203 234 272 285 309 375 416

The index shows that at the end of the war the general level of import prices was about double the pre-war average. Since 1945-46, import prices have risen more rapidly than during the war, and in 1951-52 they were four times as high as before the war. Increases in the prices of certain groups of commodities have been much greater than in others; in 1951-52 the index number for raw materials was nearly six times the pre-war average as compared with three times for oils, 3.5 times for metals and machinery, and 4.6 times for other manufactures. The index for imports from the United Kingdom in 1951-52 was 374, as compared with 473 for other sterling countries and 449 for the U.S.A. and Canada. The index number for all items rose to 425 in December quarter, 1951, but fell to 401 in June quarter, 1952, and to 385 in December quarter, 1952; the principal commodity group responsible for this decline was raw materials.

The table below shows a series of Australian export price index numbers compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician from the prices of 20 commodities which constitute about 80 per cent. of all exports. The prices of the commodities are weighted by the average annual exports (production in the case of gold) during the three years, 1933-34 to 1935-36. The percentage distribution of the base aggregate for "All Groups" is as follows: Wool, 45.6; Wheat, 17.0; Butter, 11.4; Metals, 6.9; Meats, 6.6; Gold, 7.0; and a group of items not shown in the table (sugar, dried fruits, tallow and hides), 5.5.

Table 49.—Export Price Index	Numbers,	Australia.
Base of each section: Average of 3 years	ended 30th	June, 1939 == 100.

Year end	ed 30th	June.		Wool.	Wheat.	Butter.	Metals.	Meats.	Gold.	All Group (including Gold).
1939				79	66	101	84	96	103	83
1942				101	105	110	101	109	120	106
1943		•••		117	103	114	100	112	119	114
1944		•••		117	116	114	113	113	119	117
1945				117	154	147	129	122	120	130
1946	•••	•••		117	213	147	196	123	122	146
1947		•••		173	305	173	308	139	122	203
1948		•••		287	420	193	372	146	122	283
1949		•••]	365	413	233	478	171	122	332
1950				473	400	250	421	196	164	383
1951	•••	•••		999	432	271	689	209	176	654
1952				564	436	291	811	263	184	473

^{*} Non-ferrous--silver, copper, tin, zinc, lead.

During the war years, export price index numbers were comparatively stable at a level somewhat above the pre-war average, until the last year, 1944-45, when there were considerable increases in the case of wheat and butter. During the next four years, the index numbers for wool, wheat, butter and metals increased very rapidly. In 1949-50 all the index numbers again increased except wheat and metals, which registered a slight fall, and in 1950-51 extraordinary increases were recorded for wool (from 473 to 999) and metals (from 421 to 689).

In the next year, 1951-52, the index number for wool fell steeply to 564. The numbers for all other items showed increases of varying degree of significance; metals, in particular, rose from 689 to 811. In spite of the fall in the price of wool, the index number for all groups in 1951-52, viz., 473, was higher than in any year except 1950-51.

EXCISE TARIFF.

Excise duties are levied by the Commonwealth on a number of articles manufactured and consumed in Australia. Duties on stimulants and narcotics are the chief source of revenue. Rates of duty on most dutiable commodities increased considerably between 1939 and September, 1942, and duties on methylated spirits, carbonic acid gas and dry batteries and cells were abolished in November, 1946. Duties on petrol, matches and wireless valves were reduced in November, 1946, July, 1948, and September, 1949, respectively. A duty was imposed on coal for the first time from 1st November, 1949, and the rates of excise on beer, spirits, tobacco and cigarettes were increased substantially from 27th September, 1951.

The following table shows the rates of duty on the principal articles at intervals since 1939 and the gross amount collected in respect of each article in 1951-52:—

[†] Beef, lamb, mutton, pork.

		Ra	te of Ex	Year ended 30th June, 1952.					
Commodity.	Unit of Quantity.	1939.	1945.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952,	Quantity on which Excise was paid in N.S.W.	Gross Excise Duty Collected in N.S.W.
Be er	gallon	s. d. 2-0	s. d. 4–7	s. d. 4-7	s. d. 4–7	s. d. 7-2	s. d. 7–2	63,732,634	£ 20,987,659
Spirits— Brandy	proof gal.	26-0	53-6	53-6	53–6	84-6	84~6	194,872	688,402
Gin	,,	29-0	56-6	56-6	56-6	87-6	87-6	224,872	850,205
Whisky	,,	27-0	54-6	54-6	54-6	85-6	85–6	202,459	746,558
Rum	,,,	29-0	56-6	56-6	56–6	87-6	87-6	364,600	1,307,067
Tobacco†	ib.	5–2	1011§	10-11§	10-11§	14-5	14-5	8,825,699	5,904,790
Cigarettes†	Ib.	7-0	20-9§	20-9§	20-9§	25-10	25-10	4,184,746	5,091,882
igarette papers		0-14	0-14	0-13	0-12	0-13	0-13	58,153,467	424,036

Table 50.-Excise Tariffs-Rates of Duty and Duty Levied on Principal Articles.

Playing cards... doz. packs

ton

gallon

gross boxes

each

Coal ...

Petrol-From Aust. shale

Other

Matches ...

Wireless valves

2-0

0-1

0-64

0-6

1-9

10--0

0 - 4

0-91

8-0

3-9

10~0

0-6

0-3

0-8%

7-3

2-9

‡ Not available for publication separately. † Rates on imported leaf. § Less 41 per cent.

10-0

 $0 - 7 \frac{1}{2}$

0-3

0-84

6--6

2-9

10-0

0 - 6

0 - 3

0 - 81

6-6

2-9

10-0

9-8

0-3

0-81

6-6

2-9

45,180

394,434

3,359,378

90,360

13.573.988

#

#

‡

t

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE REVENUE.

The following statement shows the net amount of customs and excise revenue (including Special War Duty) collected in New South Wales under each division of the tariff during 1938-39 and each of the last four The collections include receipts on account of goods which were transferred for consumption in other States, but do not include duties on goods from other States consumed in New South Wales.

Customs duties collected in New South Wales in 1951-52 were 75 per cent. higher than in 1948-49, although rates of duty were varied only The increase, common to all classes of goods, was mainly the result of higher prices and larger quantities imported. The latter included certain special imports, subject to heavy rates of duty, to overcome local shortages; e.g., gross duty paid on cigarettes imported into New South Wales increased from £9,094 in 1945-46 to £6,007,761 in 1950-51 and \$\frac{2}{2}\frac{1}{2

Collections of excise duties in New South Wales rose substantially between 1938-39 and 1942-43, following steep increases in the rates of duty on stimulants and narcotics (see Table 50), and the rises which occurred during the next eight years were mainly due to increased output. A substantial increase in excise rates from September, 1951, was the principal factor responsible for a rise of £11,110,418 or 38 per cent. in collections in 1951-52 as compared with 1950-51.

[•] See also Table 51.

Table 51.—Customs and Excise Revenue Collected in New South Wales.

Tariff Division.	1938–39.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-62.
Customs—	£.	£	£	£	£
The state of the Point of the	694,264	614,496	793,131	1,025,232	1,485,775
	2,233,312	7,894,756	9,021,118	10,382,848	12,456,824
Sugar	5,450	1,355	623	5,097	(-) 403
	ad				
	667,764	611,420	671,511	776,954	864,545
	1,219,018	2,799,006	2,949,225	4,154,711	5,515,671
Metals and Machinery	1,118,322	2,383,176	3,186,215	3,543,703	5,871,079
Oils, Paints, and Varnishes	3,453,278	4,808,521	5,272,047	6,428,264	7,016,227
Earthenware, etc	252,547	473,246	550,010	678,573	934,767
Drugs and Chemicals	167,554	176,313	216,927	429,185	473,689
Wood, Wicker, etc	335,723	368,149	378,145	219,711	254,316
Jeweliery and Fancy Goods	292,714	793,970	1,137,541	1,543,015	1,728,000
Hides, Leather and Rubber	230,767	426,989	516,744	786,199	909,469
Paper and Stationery	216,256	252,030	192,541	263,167	432,745
Vehicles	753,187	1,332,591	2,667,668	2,786,068	2,996,514
Musical Instruments	18,119	33,257	30,518	45,025	44,633
Miscellaneous	477,001	859,145	578,758	786,094	1,182,127
Primage Duty	1,788,802	2,141,522	2,117,492	3,059,544	3,332,010
Special War Duty *		() 180	(-) 2,146	(—) 333	(—) 192
Other Receipts	141,431	172,550	123,861	44,297	267,301
Total, Customs	14,065,509	26,142,303	30,401,929	36,907,354	45,765,094
Excise—					
Beer	2,850,644	12,109,786	11,789,909	13,620,831	20,987,659
Spirits	709,799	3,289,216	3,268,165	3,589,302	4,025,979
Tobacco	1,646,079	3,737,630	3,933,237	4,268,127	5,904,779
Cigars and Cigarettes	1,246,318	3,546,826	3,708,032	3,783,765	5,099,549
Cigarette Papers	113,740	330,637	388,171	465,189	424,036
Coal			‡	295,724	394,434
Licences	3,687	5,928	6,142	6,517	7,139
Other Excise Duty †	409,109	2,502,509	2,940,951	3,070,454	3,366,752
Total, Excise	6,979,376	25,522,532	26,034,607	29,099,909	40,210,327
Total, Customs and Excise	21,044,885	51,664,835	56,436,536	66,007,263	85,975,421
Per Head of Population	£ s. d. 7 13 10	£ s. d. 16 17 3	£ s. d. 17 15 10	£ s. d. 20 3 6	£ s. d. 25 12 4

^{*} Levied from 3rd May, 1940, to 15th November, 1946.

^(—) Denotes excess of refunds.

[†] Principally petrol, matches and wireless valves; particulars of these items are not available for publication separately.
‡ Not available; included in "Other Excise Duty."

^{* 50069—2} K 199

There is some variation from one period to another in the relationship between the quantity of dutiable goods consumed in any one State and the quantity in respect of which duty is paid in that State; a more satisfactory comparison of the incidence of customs and excise tariffs from year to year is therefore provided by collections in the Commonwealth. The following table shows net collections in Australia (including Special War Duty) of all customs and excise duties in 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 52.—Customs and Excise Revenue Collected in Australia.

37 1.1	Tota	al Net Collecti	ons.	Per 1	Head of Popul	lation.
Year ended 30th June.	Customs.	Excise.	Customs and Excise.	Customs.	Excise.	Customs and Excise.
1939 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951	£ 31,160,462 25,208,806 20,806,321 20,606,703 21,487,538 28,893,682 45,877,154 63,464,344 77,725,664 91,920,462 113,936,432	£ 16,471,903 31,572,002 44,071,799 46,684,713 45,689,133 49,066,962 56,375,304 58,007,486 62,734,781 66,156,945 73,083,036 99,980,503	£ 47,632,365 56,780,808 64,878,120 67,291,416 67,176,671 77,960,644 102,246,389 115,604,640 126,109,215 143,882,609 165,003,498 213,916,935	£ s. d. 4 9 11 3 10 7 2 17 9 2 18 6 3 17 16 6 2 0 7 10 9 8 2 9 9 10 0 11 1 2 13 6 10	£ s. d. 2 7 6 4 8 5 6 2 4 6 8 5 6 4 4 6 12 1 7 10 0 7 11 10 8 0 11 8 1 8 8 15 10	£ s. d. 6 17 5 7 19 0 9 0 1 9 5 1 9 2 10 10 9 11 13 12 0 15 2 7 16 3 8 17 11 8 19 17 0 25 1 0

INTERSTATE AND COASTAL TRADE

INTERSTATE TRADE.

The particulars of interstate trade given in this chapter have been obtained from the Commonwealth Statistician, from the Maritime Services Board of New South Wales, from official statistics of Western Australia and Tasmania, and from the railway authorities of Queensland, Victoria and South Australia; they are incomplete in various respects and relate mainly to the seaborne trade and railway traffic. A substantial amount of freight is carried by road between New South Wales and the bordering States, but no statistics of the traffic are available. A small amount of interstate trade is carried by air (see page 200).

INTERSTATE TRADE BY SEA.

Details of interstate cargoes discharged and shipped in New South Wales are compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician (see page 107). In 1951-52 there were 3,371,000 tons weight and 329,000 tons measurement of interstate cargoes discharged in New South Wales ports, and 3,359,000 tons weight and 382,000 tons measurement shipped. The interstate tonnage discharged was 25 per cent. less than the oversea tonnage, and the interstate tonnage shipped was three times as large as the oversea tonnage shipped.

DIRECTION OF INTERSTATE TRADE BY SEA.

The interstate shipping trade is subject to considerable fluctuation, particularly in respect of agricultural and pastoral products. For instance, abnormal quantities of wheat were imported from Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia in 1946-47 and 1947-48, to supplement the very poor 1946-47 harvest in New South Wales, but no wheat has been imported since 1947-48.

Staple items of imports include sugar and molasses from Queensland, lead, ironstone and motor bodies from South Australia, and potatoes, fruit, copper and zinc from Tasmania. Exports from New South Wales to Western Australia and Tasmania include important quantities of iron and steel, and metal manufactures (including machinery).

Coal is exported in varying quantities to the other States. In 1952 interstate exports of coal (cargo) totalled 2,620,196 tons, distributed as follows:—Victoria, 1,488,854 tons; South Australia, 1,001,238 tons; Western

Australia, 75,710 tons; Tasmania, 40,637 tons; and Queensland, 13,757 tons. Of the total, 239,813 tons were railed to Victoria and the balance was transported by sea. Interstate exports of bunker coal in 1952 aggregated 216.518 tons.

The major item of interstate imports handled at Newcastle is ironstone from South Australia, and the principal item of exports is coal. The proportion of interstate trade handled at other New South Wales ports is small.

The following table shows the direction of interstate trade handled in the port of Sydnev in 1949-50 and 1951-52:—

Table 53.—Port of Sydney—Direction of Interstate Trade.

(Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.)

		1949	-50.	(:	1951–52.				
State or Territory of Origin or	Imports.		Exports.		Impo	Imports.		orts.	
Destination.	Tons.	Pro- portion per cent.	Tons.	Pro- portion per cent.	Tons.	Proportion per cent.	Tons.	Pro- portion per cent.	
Victoria	145,637	16.0	129,900	22.6	144,095	16.1	107,900	20.3	
Queensland	277,685	30.7	158,800	27.8	311,185	34.5	161,700	30.4	
South Australia	244,441	27.1	76,360	13.3	186,189	20.8	52,900	9.9	
Western Australia	48,200	5.3	88,200	15.4	60,157	6.7	87,000	16.3	
asmania	177,933	19.7	108,500	19.0	195,727	21.8	114,000	21.4	
Northern Territory	10,825	1.2	11,160	1.9	5,995	0.1	8,800	1.7	
Total	904,721	100-0	572,920	100-0	903,348	100.0	532,300	100-0	

Note.—Tonnages are weight and measurement tons combined (1 ton measurement = 40 cubic feet).

In 1951-52, Victoria, Queensland and South Australia supplied 71 per cent. of the interstate imports of the port of Sydney, and absorbed 61 per cent. of the exports. The only change of any magnitude in the distribution among the States between 1949-50 and 1951-52 was a decline in the proportion of imports from South Australia from 27.1 per cent. to 20.3 per cent. Western Australia has the least share of any State in New South Wales trade.

INTERSTATE TRADE BY SEA-PRINCIPAL ITEMS.

Tables 54 to 57 inclusive show the principal items of interstate imports and exports handled at the ports of Sydney, Newcastle and Port Kembla. Certain items are recorded in tons weight and others in tons measurement, and the totals are the sum of both units. The statistics are compiled by the Maritime Services Board on a slightly different basis from that of the cargo statistics shown in Table 72.

Between 1947-48 and 1950-51 there was a steady decline in the volume of interstate imports handled at the port of Sydney, but the tonnage in 1951-52 was 1.3 per cent. higher than in 1950-51.

Particulars of the items are given in the following table for the last five years:—

Table 54.—Interstate Imports by Sea, Port of Sydney.

(Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.)

C	ommod	ity.		Unit.	1947–48.	1948-49.	1949–50.	1950–51.	1951-52.
Foodstuffs— Lard				40 cub. ft.	3,669	5,226	5,179	8,759	3,133
Milk and Cre	eam, Pr	eserved		,,	10,077	7,077	6,636	4,786	6,369
Wheat				tons	95,596				
Barley				,,	12,102	12,446	10,328	15,564	12,430
Potatoes				,,	73,433	65,470	56,208	46,538	51,749
Vegetables, C	other (in	cluding	Pulse)	40 cub. ft.	6,173	7,703	8,737	10,947	13,016
Fruit, Fresh				,,	28,574	29,992	10,929	26,257	14,750
Other				,,	17,673	19,201	15,291	15,454	16,908
Molasses				tons	9,166	28,172	16,803	24,938	22,509
Sugar				,,	164,231	187,072	156,308	163,209	170,721
Jams and Je	llies			40 cub. ft.	5,018	4,013	3,950	3,048	1,795
Confectioner	у			,,	4,637	5,727	8,171	6,338	5,604
Alcoholic Lique	ore			,,	10,260	14,471	13,008	8,147	7,641
Wool				bales	45,300	47,220	32,175	30,898	19,657
Tallow				40 cub. ft.	24,118	23,136	28,533	25,515	18,274
					,				_
Metals and Me Iron (mainly	tal Man ' Pig)	ufactur 	es-	tons	32,609	36,985	27,206	35,199	56,426
Steel				,,	6,311	5,977	6,749	6,719	5,923
Copper				,,	3,074	3,808	3,287	1,747	2,624
Lead				,,	25,768	25,084	25,213	22,841	27,643
Zinc Spelter				,,	17,720	18,532	14,059	15,524	13,813
Hardware, T	ools, et	c		40 cub. ft.	10,386	12,533	12,578	12,462	17,512
Motor Vehic	les and	Parts		,,	62,635	58,880	72,316	92,832	78,631
Machinery				,,	9,467	13,013	14,507	11,671	11,587
Electrical Go	oods			,,	4,917	6,434	5,677	4,139	5,261
Timber, Undre	ssed			thous, sup. ft.	14,232	13,004	12,628	12,779	15,460
	osition]			40 cub. ft.	2,923	4,856	4,286	4,407	5,620
Venee	r			,,	10,762	9,684	8,892	-8,236	7,703
Plaster				tons	1,894	4,590	6,020	5,627	6,803
Paper—Newsp	rint			,,	14,178	13,125	14,416	11,363	12,670
Other		•		,,	24,092	35,867	21,618	21,454	23,299
Soda Ash				40 cub. ft.	11,790	8,910	14,975	13,961	3,660
Sal+			•••	tons	31,546	36,795	31,322	27,425	49,190
Chemicals, Mis	cellaneo		•••	40 cub. ft.	*	16,681	11,998	10,646	19,980
Oilmen's Stores				,,	12,683	15,412	17,439	14,003	17,333
†All Other Iter				tons	199,704	87,211	95,312	141,078	110,244
†Transhipment				,,	59,357	69,416	69,189	55,069	42,450
†Total	•••			tons	1,045,313	1,008,512	904,721	891,525	902,348
								,	

^{*} Not available; included in "All Other Items."

[†] Includes tons measurement (1 ton measurement = 40 cubic feet).

The interstate imports of New South Wales include large quantities of foodstuffs. Amongst the imports of such commodities handled at the port of Sydney in 1951-52 were sugar (170,721 tons), molasses (22,509 tons), salt (49,190 tons), potatoes (51,749 tons), and fruit (31,658 measurement tons). Imports of wheat only occur as the result of a poor harvest in New South Wales. Other important items and the quantity imported in 1951-52 were tallow (18,274 measurement tons), iron and steel (62,349 tons), lead (27,643 tons), motor vehicles (78,631 measurement tons), timber (15 million super feet), hardware and machinery (29,099 measurement tons), and paper (35,969 tons).

Interstate imports of certain items in 1951-52, notably pig iron, copper, lead, salt and chemicals, were considerably larger than in 1950-51. Imports of some items, e.g., motor bodies, tallow, lard, fruit and jams, were significantly smaller than in 1950-51.

Particulars of interstate exports from the port of Sydney, so far as available, are given in the next table. The bulk of these exports consists of manufactured goods, particulars of which are not collected.

Table 55.—Interstate Exports by Sea, Port of Sydney. (Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.)

				1 1				
Commod	lity.		Unit.	1947–48.	1948-49.	1949–50.	1950-51.	1951–52.
Wheat .			tons	25	1,730	5,343	1,448	4
Margarine .			,,	2,286	3,252	3,751	3,322	2,816
Hides and Ski	ns	·	40 cub. ft.	1,634	2,802	2,776	2,280	1,802
Wool		•••	bales	47,400	58,972	85,542	45,340	9,156
Coke			tons	9,293	10,361	13,212	7,818	13,632
Timber, Undra	essed		sup. ft.	457,000	629,280	348,000	2,126,000	526,560
Cement .		•••	tons	1,564	3,968	14,543	12,819	601
Stecl	••	•••	,,	10,390	8,938	12,041	16,517	14,147
Fertilizers .		•••	,,	206	397	2,367	165	
Armed Forces	Supp	olies	40 cub. ft.	5,191	6,625	6,941	5,914	6,231
Empty Return	ns		,,	*	*	10,091	8,476	5,027
†Other Items			tons	460,717	436,742	415,965	458,490	483,292
†Total			tons	511,790	534,416	572,920	539,808	532,309

^{*}Not available; included in "Other Items."

Interstate exports from the port of Sydney in 1951-52 included steel (14,147 tons), coke (13,632 tons), wool (9,156 bales), and timber (526,560 super feet). Some items of export, especially wool, timber and cement, declined steeply in 1951-52 as compared with the previous year.

[†]Includes tons measurement (1 ton measurement = 40 cubic feet).

Particulars of interstate imports and exports through the port of New-castle in the last five years are shown below:—

Table 56.—Interstate Imports and Exports by Sea, Port of Newcastle.

(Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.)

Commodity.	Unit.	1947–48.	1948–49.	1949–50.	1950–51.	1951-52
	In	rerstate]	MPORTS.			
Ironstone	tons	1,317,401	1,104,273	1,148,585	1,335,921	1,466,280
Iron and Steel (scrap)	,,	19,891	8,889	10,361	7,506	7,992
Ore Products, Crude Manufactures	3)	8,520	164	13,494	42,553	53,028
Salt, Crude and Fine	,,	8,051	8,726	4,725	7,594	7,901
Zinc Slabs	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	15,871	15,018	20,162	16,257	16,201
Timber	super feet	532,800	297,120	332,640	168,480	158,400
*Other Items	tons	30,931	25,625	24,642	25,928	30,788
*Transhipments	,,	3,190	242	30	466	26
*Total Imports	tons	1,404,965	1,163,556	1,222,692	1,434,576	1,582,546
	Int	ERSTATE F	EXPORTS.			
Coal (Bunker and Cargo)	tons	2,531,817	2,476,616	2,107,044	1,948,569	2,513,848
Coke	,,	95,657	59,241	59,725	31,809	41,305
Calcine Ore	,,	37,216	38,241	21,176	16,411	26,129
Corrugated and Sheet Iron	,,	51,654	53,867	59,752	61,065	48,256
Pipes and Tubes	,,	63,768	67,304	65,368	59,837	41,813
Wire	,,	47,001	42,039	42,409	58,339	56,144
Wheels and Axles) 7	1,405	1,014	1,274	2,292	267
Other Iron and Steel Products	,,	119,560	133,038	118,124	131,911	140,728
Timber	super feet	978,240	1,041,600	932,169	186,240	273,120
Building Board	40 cub. ft.	4,190	4,436	5,216	4,442	3,525
*All Other Items	tons	22,672	23,719	33,965	24,410	16,697
*Total Exports	tons	2,976,978	2,902,285	2,515,995	2,332,739	2,889,281

^{*} Includes tons measurement (1 ton measurement = 40 cubic feet).

In 1951-52 ironstone comprised 92 per cent. of the tonnage of interstate imports at the port of Newcastle, and coal constituted 87 per cent. of the exports. The quantity of iron and steel products exported to other States in the same year was 287,208 tons.

The total tonnages shown in the tables above do not afford a satisfactory basis of comparison of the interstate trade of the port of Sydney with that of the port of Newcastle, because of the different nature of the goods handled, and the fact that most of the Newcastle trade is recorded in tons weight and much of the Sydney trade in tons measurement.

The following table shows particulars of the interstate trade handled at Port Kembla:—

Table 57.—Port Kembla—Interstate Trade by Sea.
(Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.)

	Com	nodity.				1948–49.	1949–50.	1950-51.	1951-52
			1	NTERST	FATE	Imports.			
Concentrates					tons	$\varepsilon,275$	4.900	6,355	15,794
Copper		•••			,,	6,323	4.810	6.481	5,657
Dolomite			•••		,,	*	*	16,509	25,016
Gypsum					,,	4,361	5,939	8,248	6,835
Ironstone	•••			•••	΄,	670,746	791,047	1,132,436	1,028,430
Lead					,,	2,553	2,718	4,258	3,622
$_{ m Limestone}$,,	82,257	114,630	113,929	96,696
Pig Iron	•••				,,	17,067	550	14,765	21,874
Zinc		• • •			,,	2,452	3,904	2,452	4,068
f All Other Ite	ms	•••	•••		,,	2,511	4,006	623	4,357
† Tota	al Impo	rts	•••	•••	,,	793,545	932,504	1,306,056	1,212,349
			I	NTERST	ATE	Exports.	,		
Berzol				40 cu	b. ft.	1,166	1,407	2,213	3,598
Cement	•••	• • • •	• • •		tons	*	2,638	1,309	2,003
Coal—Bunker	•••				,,	20,849	13,377	15,772	15,018
$_{ m Cargo}$		•••			,,	2,132	2,050	6,344	79
Coke	• • •				,,	188,864	139,937	204,149	245,520
Copper					,,	1,873	1,713	213	43
Copper and Br		nufactu	res		,,	10,075	11,923	12,288	21,330
Copper Sulpha		• • •			,,	1,038	1,186	557	1,00
Iron and Steel		ets		• • • •	,,	201,943	166,392	167,439	216,628
\dagger All Other Ite	$_{ m ms}$	•••	•••		,,	9,105	639	1,222	286
_	al Expe					436,985	341,262	411,506	505,89

^{*} Not available; included in "All Other Items."

As in the case of Newcastle, the principal interstate import at Port Kembla is ironstone, representing 85 per cent. of the tonnage of interstate imports in 1951-52. Other important imports are limestone, pig-iron, copper, lead and zinc.

The bulk of the interstate exports from Port Kembla consists of coke and iron and steel products; these items represented 49 per cent., and 43 per cent., respectively, of the total tennage of interstate exports from this port in 1951-52.

TRADE OF N.S.W. WITH WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA.

Statistics of trade between their respective States and New South Wales are compiled by the Government Statistician, Western Australia, and the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician, Tasmania. Similar details in respect of the other States are not available.

The following table shows particulars of the trade of New South Wales with Tasmania and Western Australia in 1938-39 and the last six years. Trade with these States is mainly by sea, but particulars of rail, road and air movement are included where applicable:—

[†] Includes tons measurement (1 ton measurement = 40 cubic feet).

,	(0			
Year ended	Import	s from—	Expo	rts to-
30th June.	Tasmania.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Western Australia.
	£	£	£	£
1939	4,264,809	490,327	2,585,215	4,544,715
1947	6,743,789	2.882,593	4,537,384	7,424,121
1948	7,553,666	2,056,672	6,249,544	9,099,290
1949	7,965,740	1,250,855	6,599,000	10.054,213
1950	9,714,028	1.372,896	7,979,790	11,467,651
1951	11,481,045	2,035,833	8,845,488	16,728,233
1952	14,433,006	2,406,380	10,910,396	22,733,335

Table 58.—Interstate Trade of N.S.W. with Tasmania and Western Australia (excluding Bullion and Specie).

The value of imports from Tasmania is usually a little greater than the value of exports to that State. In the case of Western Australia, the value of imports is almost negligible in relation to the value of exports. The relatively high value of imports from Western Australia in 1946-47 and 1947-48 was due to the inclusion of large quantities of wheat. The general increase in values since 1938-39 is mainly due to higher prices.

In 1951-52, imports from Tasmania and Western Australia amounted to £14,433,006 and £2,406,380 respectively. In the same year, exports to Tasmania totalled £10,910,396, and exports to Western Australia, £22,733,335.

The principal items of the trade between Western Australia and New South Wales in the last three years are given below:—

Table 59.—Interstate Trade of N.S.W. with Western Australia (excluding Bullion and Specie).

					Quantity.	,		Value.	
Commod	lity.				l 				
				1949–50.	1950-51.	19 51-52.	1949–50.	1950–51.	1951-52.
				Tarnonma	FROM WES	DEDN ATTOM	TD AT T 4		
33 - 1 - (- M 1 T) -				IMPORTS	RUM WES.	LEEN AUST	KALIA.		
Foodstuffs and Bevera	~			000 450	000 010	F07 400	1 5 mm	£	£
Tinned Fish	•••	•••	lb.	699,150	606,918	521,493	63,771	56,147	53,30
Fruit	•••	•••	• • • •	•••			104,461	97,943	
Other Wool and Skins	•••	• • • •	•••	•••		•••	121,108	258,029	
	•••	•••	- ::-	0.00	14.000	14,436	67,073	254,922	361,43
Minerals—Asbestos Other	•••	•••	cwt.	9,205	14,072	,	64,476	104,901	111,64
Metals, Metal Manufa		;	• • •	•••	•••		158,146	171,111	269,81
Machinery							227,334	455,792	548,038
Drugs and Chemicals	•••	• • • •	•••	•••	••••	•••	86,402	145,762	
	•••	• • •	•••	•••	••••	•••	480,125	491,226	626,638
Miscellaneous	•••	•••	• • • •	•••			400,125	4,91,220	020,030
Total Imports							1,372,896	2,035,833	2,406,380
				EXPORTS	TO WESTE	RN AUSTR	ALIA.	· .	
Foodstuffs and Bevers	ages					l	∥ £	£	£
Confectionery		• • •	lb.	1,969,303	2,259,724	1,989,743	299,498	370,242	454,965
Other						,	566,908	722,111	945,41
Tobaceo, etc			lb.	1,162,942	1,189,412	1,263,738	784,407	937,278	
Textiles and Apparel	•••				,		1,747,167	2,383,125	
Coal			tons	97,037	79,702	94,322	252,494	272,918	433,69
Iron and Steel			tons	33,380	40,275	44,220	1,131,719	1,599,630	2,107,740
Non-ferrous Metals	• • • •	•••	cwt.	18,804	18,010	21,084	221,291	300,106	
Electrical Equipment		• • • •	• • • •		•••		898,282	1,159,838	
Machinery (not electri	ical)						1.493,213	1,950,914	
Metals and Manufactu							900,415	1,641,401	2,058,04
Pneumatic Tyres and	Tubes				•••		248,414	786,919	1,019,59
Stationery, etc	•••					•••	366,332	530,644	907,696
Drugs and Chemicals	•••	•••					908,329	1,342,733	
							1,649,182	2,730,374	3,887,38
Miscellaneous	•••	• • •	• • • •				11 ' '		

Of the goods imported from Western Australia in 1951-52, foodstuffs comprised £366,804 or 15 per cent., metals, metal manufactures and machinery £548,038 or 23 per cent., and minerals £381,458 or 16 per cent. Metals, metal manufactures and machinery comprised the largest class of commodities exported to Western Australia in 1951-52, amounting to £9,163,217 or 40 per cent. of the total. Included in this group were machinery (other than electrical), valued at £3,120,955, and iron and steel, 44,220 tons valued at £2,107,740. Other important exports were textiles and apparel (£3,212,805 or 14 per cent. of the total), and drugs and chemicals (£1,646,664 or 7 per cent.).

Particulars of the Tasmanian trade with New South Wales in the last three years are given below:—

Table 60.-Interstate Trade of N.S.W. with Tasmania.

G W.				Quantity.			Value.	
Commodity.		l i	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
		٦	MPORTS FR	OM TASMA	NIA		_	
Foodstuffs and Beverages	_		1			£	£ 1	£.
Fruit—Fresh		bush.	250,452	238,088	355,484	157,754	250,491	573.471
Preserved, etc	th	ous.lb.	18,877 62,783	23,164	21,741	303,906	472,802	585,881
Potatoes		tons	62,783	55,047	54,511	1,220,668	1,218,897	1,780,58
Peas, Unprepared			137,697	55,267	79,896	154,453	78,551	124,60
Нора		bales	2,437	3,207	1,943	101,871	158,763	107,38
Jams	•••		3,058,380	1,885,975	2,130,693	141,156	77,428 1,368,878	121,17
Other	•••	•••	•••			1,069,395	1,300,010	1,466,26
Total, Foodstuffs, e	tc	•••				3,149,203	3,625,810	4,759,36
Woollen Manufactures		eu. ft.	194,849	76,404	69,715	1,629,879	849,611	917,200
Metals and Ores—								
Copper, Blister		tons	4,253	4,696	4,653	738,649	1,037,484	1,244,325
Tin Zinc		tons tons		1,054 36,771	678 32,225	351,969 1,319,219	491,559 1,800,987	453,25 2,003,33
Other		tons	32,338	30,771	32,229	397,039	572,742	791,11
Total, Metals and						2,806,876	3,902,772	4,492,01
1 mui, mems una		•••	•••			'	1	, .
Timber, Sawn		sup. ft.	4,221,600	8,000,144	5,887,313	84,523	213,265	224,08
Other Items	• •••	•••				2,043,547	2,889,537	4,040,36
Total Imports		•··				9,714,028	11,481,045	14,433,00
			Ewnonma	TO TASMA				
Foodstuffs and Beverages			EAPORTS	IO IASMA	NIA.	ll £	£	£
Confectionery		. cu. ft	39,858			138,403	152,974	168,20
Sugar				21,194	23,847	721,410	827,701	1,270,73
Other			1		20,021	636,093	628,024	701,70
						'	1	-
Total, Foodstuffs, e	te					1,495,912	1,608,699	2,140,04
Tobacco, etc		. cu. ft	21,882	24,925	22,242	350,718	442,624	409,31
Textiles and Apparel						302,618	423,411	535,83
Coal				49,220	36,470	131,988	166,337	162,83
Coke				15,800	15,597	51,031	72.661	102,03
Ores		. ton:	36,063	16,693	16,324	487,570	215,847	234,91
Metals and Machinery, co	c							
Pipes		. cwt	. 80,931	113,492	103,378	150,329	290,179	
Machinery						1,028,701	1,042,736	
Other			· ···			1,229,752	1,529,092	2,133,29
Total, Metals and	Maehir	ery, elc				2,408,782	2,862,007	4,179,67
Paper and Stationery						243,611	255,510	473,00
Rubber Goods				:::		296,960	274,825	
Drugs and Chemicals				l	1 -	329,403		
Soap		. cu. ft	. 88,130	· · ·	j	125,954		187,0
Other Items						1,755,243		
Total Exports					·	7,979,790	0 945 439	10,910,3

Not available.

The principal items of imports from Tasmania and their value in 1951-52 were as follows: foodstuffs, £4,759,364 (including potatoes, £1,780,581, and fruit, £1,159,352); metals and ores, £4,492,018 (including zinc, £2,003,333); and woollen manufactures, £917,200. These items together represented 79 per cent. of the total. Timber imported from Tasmania totalled 8 million super feet in 1950-51 and 6 million in 1951-52.

The principal items of exports to Tasmania are metals, metal manufactures and machinery, and foodstuffs; in 1951-52 the value of these goods was £6,320,318 or 58 per eent. of the total. The exports shown in the table above do not include large quantities of zinc concentrates mined at Broken Hill and shipped from South Australia to Risdon, Tasmania, for refining.

INTERSTATE TRADE—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

The next table, comprising figures extracted from the annual reports of the railway authorities of Victoria, South Australia and Queensland, shows the goods tonnage railed to and from New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years. Goods carried interstate by the New South Wales railways but not destined for consumption in this State, are not included.

		Inwards (to	N.S.W.).		Outwards (from N.S.W.).					
Year ended 30th June.	From Victoria.	From South Australia.	From Queens- land.	Total.	To Victoria.	To South Australia.	To Queens- land.	Total.		
1939 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951	F11 004	tons. 115,604 72,948 89,461 105,094 94,482 98,973 118,649 129,853	tons. 48,686 157,088 114,045 113,293 102,888 105,261 123,110 123,172	tons. 359,060 713,305 629,328 620,489 660,140 581,516 597,758 770,059	tons. 107,195 329,363 448,464 358,290 286,374 283,070 249,766 342,038	tons. 655,673 481,215 406,630 412,868 463,667 509,308 502,284 558,663	tons. 53,068 166,151 176,113 134,303 148,002 144,043 167,723 194,620	tons. 815,936 956,729 1,031,207 905,461 898,043 933,421 919,773 1,095,381		

Table 61.—Interstate Rail Freight, New South Wales.

The total inwards tonnage in 1951-52 was more than double the tonnage in 1938-39, but the increase in outwards tonnage over the same period was only 34 per cent. Interstate exports by rail are consistently larger than imports by rail; for instance, outwards freight in 1951-52 totalled 1,095,381 tons as compared with 770,059 tons inwards. The largest proportion of the imports by rail comes from Victoria (67 per cent. in 1951-52), and the largest volume of exports is taken by South Australia (51 per cent. in 1951-52).

The bulk of the rail traffic between New South Wales and South Australia consists of ores and concentrates mined at Broken Hill and railed to Port Pirie and other places in South Australia (see chapter "Mining Industry"). Of the aggregate tonnage carried by rail between New South Wales and South Australia in 1951-52 (exclusive of transhipments via Victoria), minerals comprised 93 per cent., and included 242,849 tons of lead

^{*} Excludes transhipments through Victoria.

concentrates and 277,438 tons of zinc concentrates. The outward freight in that year included 6,470 tons of wool, and the inward 35,897 tons of motor spirit and other oils. Livestock railed to South Australia in 1951-52 numbered 122,997 (including 119,846 sheep), and the number railed from South Australia to New South Wales was 27,163 (including 24,707 sheep).

The principal components of the rail traffic from New South Wales to Queensland in 1951-52 were: agricultural produce, 31,826 tons or 16 per cent,; fertilizers and other minerals, 39,311 tons or 20 per cent.; and general merchandise, 114,434 tons or 59 per cent.

COASTAL TRADE OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Statistics of the coastal shipping trade of New South Wales, as compiled by the Maritime Services Board, indicate that the bulk of this trade consists of coal shipped from Newcastle to Sydney. Other important intrastate cargoes discharged at the port of Sydney are sugar, road metal, and timber. A quantity of manufactured goods is shipped from Sydney to other New South Wales ports, but details of most of these items are not available.

The following table shows a summary of the intrastate trade of the principal ports of New South Wales:—

Table	62.—Intrast	ate Trade	of Princi	pal Ports	New South	Wales.
	(Source	: Maritime	Services	Board of	N.S.W.)	

Year end		Port of	Sydney.	Port of I	Newcastle.	Port Kembla.			
30,th Ju	ne.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.		
-		tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.		
1929		1,481,005	317,518	* .	*	*	*		
1939		1,896,081	3 59,645	*	*	淖	*		
1941		2,227,414	315,670	*	*	*	*		
1946		1,580,472	151,958	*	*	*	*		
1947		1,709,965	157,947	87,474	1,395,896	18,078	18,416		
1948		1.839,010	140,990	64,177	1.316,228	16,902	3,170		
1949		1,658,244	115,019	50,208	1,297,701	19,325	2,431		
1950	, , ,	1,616,120	130,390	42,392	1,220,605	13,901	1,252		
1951	***	1,781,081	134.889	54,549	1,324,838	19,146	1,530		
1952		1,837,079	116,472	53,089	1,416,212	23,492	1,559		

^{*} Not available.

Intrastate imports at the port of Sydney were 28 per cent. higher in 1938-39 than in 1928-29. They reached a peak of 2,227,414 tons in 1940-41, but in 1951-52 they were only 1,837,079 tons, or 3 per cent. less than in 1938-39. Intrastate exports from Sydney totalled 339,645 tons in 1938-39, but since 1945-46 they have remained at less than half this figure.

Particulars of the items of intrastate imports at the port of Sydney are given in the next table:—

Table 63.—Port of Sydney—Principal Items of Intrastate Imports.

(Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.)

Commodity	7.	_	Unit.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51,	1951-52.
Foodstuffs—								
Butter			tons	2,600	1,055	1,429	1,428	28
Cheese			,,	1,082	1,018	1,072	674	515
Milk and Cream, I	Preserv	red	40 cub. ft.	3,729	2,521	3,337	4,486	202
Fish, Fresh			٠,,	4,748	4,609	5,017	3,793	3,094
Fruit and Veget	ables	(inc.		,	,		1	
Pulse)			,,	78	28	1,261	553	109
Molasses	•••		tons	8,000	7,402	12,189	8,386	9,202
Sugar		• • • •	٠,,	26,433	21,830	29,953	28,579	26,660
Hides and Skins	•••	•••	40 cub. ft.	3,825	1,952	1,283	851	872
Wool			bales	11,030	17,880	20,835	14,133	6,510
Tallow			40 cub. ft.	1,994	1,676	1,770	946	498
Coal—Bunker	• • •	• • •	tons	175,080	216,137	198,233	193,296	224,122
Cargo	•••	• • • •	,,	1,369,024	1,161,315	1,170,967	1,370,394	1,452,829
Road Metal, Gravel,		•••	,,		86,927	48,934	61,802	25,447
Metals and Metal Man	ufactu	res-				-		
Steel			,,	11,035	11,662	4,173	2,268	2,846
Wire and Cable			53-	7,178	5,960	5,214	6,578	2,479
Hardware, Tools, e	tc.	•••	40 cub. ft.	1,759	1,739	866	1,087	1,930
Machinery			,,	709	272	404	270	275
Composition Boards		•••	,,,	4,799	5,017	8,177	8,799	2,307
Timber, Undressed	• • • •	•••	thous. sup.	18,072	22,275	21,925	26,121	19,252
			ft.					
Empty Returns	•••	• • • •	40 cub. ft.	43,323	32,074	23,247	17,902	11,010
*All Other Items		•••	tons	143,680	40,797	43,748	28,950	29,944
* Total Intrastate	Impo	ete.	tons	1,839,010	1,658,244	1,616,120	1,781,081	1,837,079

^{*} Includes tons measurement (1 ton measurement = 40 cubic feet).

Imports of coal, which is the principal intrastate item handled at the port of Sydney, amounted in 1951-52 to 1,676,951 tons or 91 per cent. of the total. In the same year, imports of sugar totalled 26,660 tons, timber 19 million super feet, steel and wire 5,325 tons, and road metal 25,447 tons. The chief foodstuffs imported from other New South Wales ports are sugar, molasses, dairy produce and fresh fish. Since 1947-48 there has been a marked decline in imports of steel (from 11,035 to 2,846 tons), tailow (from 1,994 to 498 tons), hides and skins (from 3,825 to 872 tons), and butter and cheese (from 3,682 to 541 tons).

The following table shows particulars of intrastate exports from the port of Sydney so far as available:—

Table 64.—Port of Sydney—Principal Items of Intrastate Exports.

(Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.)

Commodit	у.	 Unit.	1947-48.	1948–49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
Bran, Pollard and Sh Coal, Bunker Steet Timber Cement Empty Returns *All Other Items		tons ,,, sup. ft. tons 40 cub. ft. tons	1,553 2,046 15,704 2,169 274,560 810 ‡ 118,136 140,990	1,717 2,871 36,875† 1,253 223,080 1,538 ‡ 70,294 115,019	1,615 3,124 33,749+ 1,201 164,160 1,799 1,184 87,376	1,959 2,568 34,660 2,770 284,646 965 3,680 87,694 134,889	240 1,035 28,487† 1,909 167,520 1,556 1,125 81,771

[•] Includes tons measurement (1 ton measurement = 40 cubic feet). † From the records of the Joint Coal Board. † Not available separately.

Intrastate exports of coal from the port of Newcastle in 1951-52 amounted to 1,387,266 tons, and all other items to 28,946 tons, as compared with total imports of 53,089 tons. The most important exports, apart from coal, are iron and steel products (7,833 tons in 1951-52). Some items, notably timber, iron and steel products, and hides and skins, have declined steeply since 1947-48.

Details of the coastal trade handled at the port of Newcastle are given in the next table:—

Table 65.—Port of Newcastle—Principal Items of Intrastate Imports and Exports.

(Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.)

Commodity		Unit.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52:
		In	TRASTATE I	SIPORTS.			
Silica Ore Products Timber *All Other Items			1,769 201 $126,000$ $61,898$	 91 50,880 50,011	197 25,920 42,151	55 6,760 46,991	67 64,320 52,888
*Total Intrastate	Imports	tons	64,177	50,208	42,392	54,549	53,089
		IN	TRASTATE	XPORTS.			
Hides and Skins Wool Benzol Products Tallow Coal		40 cub. ft. bales 40 cub. ft.	4,982 20,362 1,336 748	1,084 29,450 1,071 775	307 35,127 385 849	164 15,925 491 186	231 14,380 378 46
Bunker Cargo Metal Manufactures—	::: :::	tons	29,137 1,210,804	29,890† 1,208,781	28,045† 1,144,829	34,579† 1,257,690	33,546† 1,353,720
Builders' Hardware Pircs and Tubes Wheels and Axles Wire Iron and Steel Prode Electrical Goods Building Board Timber *All Other Items		40 cub. ft. sup. ft. tons	434 328 840 8,305 13,735 4,244 6,119 1,962,720 22,982	330 622 513 7,740 12,937 1,979 5,783 445,440 24,489 1,297,701	390 285 188 5,732 6,654 9 10,072 457,920 7,855 1,220,605	285 120 553 7,175 3,963 9,712 211,200 3,110 1,324,838	453 26 955 3,532 2,867 2,620 43,680 11,997 1,416,212
*Total Intrastate	Exports	tons	1,316,228	1,257,701	1,220,000	1,024,000	1,410,212

^{*} Includes tons measurement (1 ton measurement = 40 cubic feet).

Intrastate imports at Port Kembla in 1951-52 totalled 23,402 tons and consisted mainly of coal. Intrastate exports in the same year consisted of benzol and coal, and totalled 1,559 tons.

Cargoes received at the port of Sydney from New South Wales outports are several times at large as the volume shipped to the outports; in 1951-52, for instance, 400,086 tens were received from and 71,819 tens despatched to the outports. The cargoes received consist mainly of coal, timber, sugar, fish and dairy produce.

[†] From the records of the Joint Coal Board.

Particulars of the trade of the port of Sydney with New South Wales outports are shown below:—

Table 66.—Trade of New South Wales Outports* With Sydney.
(Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.)

Outport.	I	mports fro	om Sydney	y	Exports to Sydney.				
Outport.	1948–49.	1949–50.	1950–51.	1951-52.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	
Richmond River Clarence River Macleay River Catherine Hill Bay Bellambi Other Outports All Outports	tons. 28,707 12,999 11,937 23,423 77,066	tons. 32,145 16,513 9,840 30,753	tons. 30,993 16,065 7,728 29,493	tons. 30,562 14,949 9,078 17,230	tons. 20,237 20,643 20,523 180,193 109,130 136,554	tons. 26,301 30,153 15,188 179,721 84,160 97,469	tons. 24,511 27,646 11,946 211,114 82,395 102,482	tons. 27,393 30,171 12,645 213,322 63,041 53,514 400,086	

Note.—Tonnages are weight and measurement tons combined (1 ton measurement =40 cubic feet).

Shipments from Catherine Hill Bay, consisting mainly of coal, represented 53 per cent. of the total exports to the port of Sydney in 1951-52.

Excludes Newcastle and Port Kembla.

CONTROL OF TRANSPORT

In New South Wales the principal public transport services are owned and operated by the Government.

All the railways in the State, with the exception of a few miles of privately-owned lines, are government-owned, and are administered by the Commissioner for Railways. All the tramways, and most of the omnibus services in Sydney and Newcastle, are owned by the State and administered by the Commissioner for Government Transport. In June, 1951, the State Government purchased a number of Sydney Harbour ferry services, and the Sydney Harbour Transport Board was set up to operate them. Other public transport services in the State, except for ferry services on public roads and certain Commonwealth-owned air services, are privately owned and operated. Main and developmental roads and bridges and ferries thereon are constructed and maintained by the Commissioner for Main Roads, and other public roads, streets, etc., are the responsibility of local authorities.

There is a State Minister for Transport and a Commonwealth Minister for Shipping and Transport. An Australian Transport Advisory Council, of which the State and Commonwealth Ministers are members, has the function of developing a common national policy on transport matters. The State has exclusive control of land transport; the law relating to road transport and traffic is administered partly by the Superintendent of Motor Transport, partly by the Commissioner of Police, and to a limited extent by local authorities; motor taxes and fees are collected by the Superintendent of Motor Transport. Except for the licensing of intrastate services by the State, air transport is controlled entirely by the Commonwealth Department of Civil Aviation. In the regulation of shipping, the Commonwealth administers matters such as quarantine, lighthouses, the registration of vessels, the employment of seamen, and the stevedoring industry, while purely intrastate matters, especially harbours, ports and rivers, are controlled by the Maritime Services Board of New South Wales.

Further particulars of the law governing sea, land and air transport in New South Wales are given in the ensuing chapters, together with statistics of transport operations.

Co-ordination of Transport in New South Wales.

In the early nineteen-thirties, the finances of the State transport undertakings were adversely affected by the economic depression and by competition from private transport operators. To remedy this position, the State Government enacted legislation designed to co-ordinate transport services, to eliminate duplication and to restrict competition. In 1930 a Commissioner for Road Transport was appointed, and Transport Trusts were set up to supervise the services in the metropolis and in Newcastle. A Department of Transport was created early in 1932, and the functions of the various State transport authorities were transferred to a Board of Transport Commissioners comprising a Chief Commissioner, seven Transport Commissioners, and the Commissioner of Police. That Board was abolished in December, 1932, and the Ministry was then divided into three departments, each under the control of a Commissioner, viz., railways, road transport and tramways, and main roads.

The State transport finances improved steadily during the late nineteenthirties and the war years, but their rapid deterioration in the post-war period led the Government to call for independent reports. One report, by a group of oversea experts (see Official Year Book No. 51, page 620), recommended the establishment of a Transport Commission to co-ordinate all transport services in the State. An Act to implement this recommendation was assented to on 26th April, 1950.

Under the provisions of the Transport and Highways Act, 1950, a New South Wales Transport and Highways Commission was established in May, 1950. The Commission consisted of eight members, one of whom was the Director of Transport and Highways and Chairman of the Commission; the other seven members comprised the Commissioner for Railways, the Commissioner for Road Transport and Tramways, the Commissioner for Main Roads, the President of the Maritime Services Board, and members representing transport employees, rural industry, and trade and commerce. The principal function of the Commission was to co-ordinate and integrate State and privately-owned transport undertakings. A fuller description of the Act was given in Official Year Book No. 53 (see page 93).

In August, 1952, the Transport and Highways Commission was abolished, and the Department of Road Transport and Tramways was formed into a Department of Government Transport under the control of a Commissioner, and a Department of Motor Transport under the control of a Superintendent.

SHIPPING

CONTROL OF SHIPPING.

The Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act empowers the Commonwealth Parliament to make laws with respect to trade and commerce with other countries and among the States, including navigation and shipping, and in relation to such matters as lighthouses, lightships, beacons and buoys, and quarantine.

Navigation and shipping are regulated under the Commonwealth Navigation Act, 1912-1942, which is drafted on the lines of the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act and of the Navigation Act of New South Wales which preceded it, and embodies the rules of the International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea and the International Load Line Convention.

The part of the Commonwealth Navigation Act which relates to pilotage has not been brought into operation, and this service is regulated under the State Navigation Act of 1901-1949.

The provisions of the Navigation Act apply to ships registered in Australia (except those engaged solely in the domestic trade of any one State) and other British ships whose first port of clearance and whose port of destination are within the Commonwealth. The High Court of Australia has decided that clauses relating to manning, accommodation, and licensing do not apply to vessels engaged in purely intrastate trade.

A ship other than an intrastate vessel may not engage in the coastal trade of Australia unless licensed to do so; a ship in receipt of a foreign subsidy may not be licensed. Licensees, during the time their ships are so engaged, are obliged to pay to the seamen wages at current rates ruling in Australia, and, in the case of foreign vessels, to comply with the same conditions as to manning and accommodation of the crew as are imposed on Australian registered vessels. Power is reserved to the Marine Branch of the Commonwealth Department of Shipping and Transport to grant permits, under certain conditions, to unlicensed British ships to engage in the coastal trade and to authorise unlicensed ships of any nationality to carry out specified services without being deemed to engage in the coastal trade.

Matters relating to seaboard quarantine are administered by the Commonwealth, and the State Government aids in carrying out the law relating to animal and plant quarantine. Imported animals or plants may not be landed without a permit granted by a quarantine officer. The master, owner, and agent of a vessel ordered into quarantine are severally responsible for the expenses, but the Commonwealth Government may undertake to bear the cost in respect of vessels trading exclusively between Australasian ports. Quarantine expenses in the case of animals, plants and goods are defrayed by the importer or owner.

Vessels arriving from oversea ports are examined by a quarantine officer at the first port of call in Australia. If the vessel is less than fourteen days from the last oversea port of call (certain South Pacific Island ports excepted), it is inspected again at the next Australian port of call. The New South Wales quarantine station for passengers and crew is situated in Sydney Harbour near the entrance to the port, and the stock quarantine depot is at Abbotsford.

The liability of shipowners, charterers, etc., in regard to the transportation of goods in intrastate and other seaborne trade is defined by State and Commonwealth Sea-Carriage Acts passed in 1921 and 1924 respectively.

Administrative control over the ports of New South Wales is vested in the Maritime Services Board of New South Wales. There is also an Advisory Committee to advise the Board in respect of Newcastle.

Post-war Control of Shipping in Australia.

The Australian Shipping Board, set up under the National Security (Shipping Co-ordination) Regulations, has been continued in force by the Defence (Transitional Provisions) Acts. The Board is attached to the Department of Shipping and Transport, and its functions are to operate and charter vessels. At 30th June, 1953, there were 35 Commonwealthowned and 4 chartered vessels under its control.

The Australian Shipbuilding Board was set up in March, 1941, under National Security (Shipbuilding) Regulations, and has been continued in force under the Supply and Development Act, 1938-49. The Board is attached to the Department of Shipping and Transport, and subject to the direction of the Minister, it controls the building, repair and maintenance of merchant vessels and the provision of dockyards. The Board enters into agreements with contractors for the construction of ships and the provision of facilities for construction and repair.

The stevedoring industry in Australia is controlled by the Australian Stevedoring Industry Board.

Australian Stevedoring Industry Board.

The Australian Stevedoring Industry Board, which is under the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth Minister for Labour and National Service, comprises a chairman and two other members appointed by the Governor-General. It maintains registers of employers and of waterside workers, determines the quota (i.e., the number of workers needed) at each port, and may suspend or cancel registration of employers or workers. It also conducts employment bureaux, provides welfare services, and pays attendance money to registered employees offering for work but not engaged. Employers are required to pay a levy of 11½d. for every man-hour of employment, to cover the cost of attendance money and administration. The functions of the Board are administered by a local representative in each port.

The quota at the port of Sydney at 30th June, 1952, was 7,500, and the number of workers on the register was 7,087. Similar figures for Newcastle and Port Kembla were:—Newcastle, quota 1,046, number registered 863; Port Kembla, quota 350, number registered 311.

Expenditure of the Board in 1951-52 was £663,976, including £269,702 attendance money.

STATISTICS OF SHIPPING.

The figures of shipping in Tables 67 to 76 exclude ships of war, cablelaying vessels, and yachts, which are not included in the official shipping records. In this chapter, the gross tonnage of a vessel means the internal cubic capacity expressed as tons (one hundred cubic feet equals one ton); the net tonnage is the gross tonnage less spaces which cannot be used for the carriage of cargo or passengers, e.g., engines and crew's quarters. With respect to cargo, one ton measurement is equivalent to 40 cubic feet.

Because vessels engaged exclusively in the transport of troops, war equipment and supplies were excluded in the statistics for the war years, the figures for these years may not be compared with those for other periods without taking the altered basis into account.

Oversea and Interstate Shipping-Vessels Entered and Cleared.

In compiling the records of oversea and interstate shipping, a vessel is treated as an entry once and as a clearance once for each voyage to and from New South Wales, being entered at the first port of call, and cleared at the port from which it departs. The repeated voyages of every vessel are included.

The following statement shows the aggregate number and net tonnage of interstate and oversea vessels which arrived in and departed from ports of New South Wales in various years since 1928-29, with the average net tonnage per vessel. Owing to the post-war shortage of vessels, the volume of shipping entered and cleared in 1945-46 was less than half the volume in 1938-39. However, there was a gradual increase after the war, and the volume in 1951-52 was 63 per cent. greater than in 1945-46. The average tonnage per vessel in 1950-51, viz. 3,888, was the highest on record.

Ye ir ended	E	ntries.	Cle	Average Tonnage	
Soth June.	Vessels.	Net Tonnage,	Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Vessel.
1029	2,865	8,516,413	2,847	8,532,023	2,985
1939 1946	3,319 1,761	11,241,842 5,527,830	3,334 1,787	11,232,236 5.507,885	3,378 3,110
1947	1,821	6.058.108	1,885	6,064,236	3,271
1948	1,948	6,486,841	1 995	6,438,810	3,278
1949	2,157	7,943,576	2,166	7,822,425	3,647
1950 1951	2,242 2,293	8,757,480 8,596,031	2,301 2,248	8,860,523 $8,711,131$	3,878 3,888
1951	2,324	8,972.017	2,342	9.004.187	3,852

Table 67.—Shipping Entered and Cleared (N.S.W.)*
(Interstate and Oversea.)

Direction of Shipping Trade.

The shipping records do not disclose the full extent of communication between New South Wales and other countries, as they relate only to terminal ports. They are exclusive of the trade with intermediate ports, some of which are visited regularly by many vessels on both inward and outward journeys. The following statement of the tonnage entered from and cleaved for interstate ports and the principal overseas countries, indicates, as far as practicable, the growth or decline of shipping along the main trade routes between 1933-59 and 1951-52:—

^{*} See comments on shipping statistics, page 101.

Table 68.—Shipping Entered from and Cleared for Principal Countries.*

(Interstate and Oversea.)

Country where Voyage	1	Ent	ries.	1	Clearances.						
Legan or Terminated.	1938–39.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951–52.	1938-39.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951–52			
		thousands of net tons.									
Australian States	6,205	3,570	3,391	3,516	6,302	4,047	4,506	4,640			
United Kingdom	1,253	1,738	1,740	1,714	1,676	1,567	1,335	1,309			
New Zealand	861	471	418	464	845	485	403	477			
Canada	437	201	. 167	170	232	202	161	209			
Hong Kong	42	32	13	16	42	19	24	27			
India and Pakistan †	79	202	125	105	97	384	194	110			
Malaya and Singapore	198	214	11.7	193	168	177	128	128			
South Africa	9	43	45	17	23	22	16	12			
New Guinea and Papua	86	62	60	50	103	61	65	75			
Pacific Islands	209	181	177	159	215	146	167	148			
Other British Countries	21	381	433	406	21	245	319	317			
Total, British	9,395	7,095	6,696	6,810	9,724	7,355	7,318	7,452			
Europe	535	649	759	743	457	555	445	512			
Egypt	90	9	4	4		44	36	4			
Japan	192	108	146	163	228	195	170	191			
Indonesia	228	162	232	257	194	325	298	279			
New Caledonia	125	51	30	53	102	53	47	88			
United States of America	467	291	300	544	191	133	152	264			
Other Foreign Countries	į i	392	429	395	335	201	245	214			
Total. Foreign	1,847	1,662	1,900	2,162	1,508	1,506	1,393	1,552			
Grand Total	11,242	8,757	8,596	8,972	11,232	8,861	8,711	9,004			

^{*} See comments on shipping statistics, page 101. † Includes Ceylon and Burma.

Of the total shipping entered from British countries in 1951-52, viz., 6,810,000 tons, 52 per cent. was from the Australian States, 25 per cent. from the United Kingdom, 7 per cent. from New Zealand, and 16 per cent. from other British countries. Shipping entered from foreign countries in 1951-52 amounted to 2,162,000 tons or 24 per cent. of the total; the principal foreign countries were Europe, United States, Indonesia and Japan. The tonnage entered from Europe in 1951-52 included 183,000 from Italy, 104,000 from Germany, 109,000 from Belgium and 98,000 from Sweden. Shipping cleared for British countries in the same year comprised 62 per cent. for the Australian States, 18 per cent. for the United Kingdom, 6 per cent. for New Zealand, and 14 per cent. for other British countries.

Of the shipping entered from the Australian States in 1951-52, viz., 3,516,000 tons, 25 per cent. was from Victoria, 18 per cent. from Queens-land, 41 per cent. from South Australia, 10 per cent. from Western

Australia, and 6 per cent. from Tasmania. Of the total tonnage entered from oversea countries, viz., 5,456,600 tons, 48 per cent. was entered direct and 52 per cent. via the Australian States.

Shipping-Direction and Nationality.

The following table shows the nationality of vessels entered from and cleared for the principal countries in 1951-52:—

Table 69.—Oversea and Interstate Shipping Entered and Cleared (N.S.W.).*

Countries and Nationality, 1951-52.

			1 1101101	,		·-					
		_	1	Nationality	y of Vessel	s.		_			
Country where Voyage Began or Terminated.		Ente	ered.			Cleared.					
2.0	Aus- tralian.	Other British.	Foreign.	Total.	Aus- tralian.	Other British.	Foreign.	Total.			
		thousands of net tons.									
Australian States	1,834	1,321	361	3,516	1,833	1,968	839	4,640			
United Kingdom		1,650	64	1,714		1,282	27	1,309			
New Zealand	153	303	8	464	136	328	13	477			
Canada		124	45	169		149	60	209			
Other British Countries	55	479	413	947	57	454	303	817			
Total, British	2,042	3,877	891	6,810	2,026	4,181	1,245	7,452			
Europe		126	617	743		109	403	512			
Indonesia		91	166	257		99	180	279			
Japan		130	33	163	6	154	31	191			
United States of America		228	315	543		41	223	264			
Other Foreign Countries		219	237	453	5	128	173	306			
Total, Foreign		794	1,368	2,162	11	531	1,010	1,552			
Grand Total	2,042	4,671	2,259	8,972	2,037	4,712	2,255	9,004			

^{*} See comments on shipping statistics, page 101.

In respect of direction and nationality of shipping, there is usually little difference between entries and clearances. Eighty-seven per cent. of the shipping entered from British countries in 1951-52 was British-owned, and 63 per cent. of that entered from foreign countries was foreign-owned. Of the interstate shipping entered, viz., 3,516,000 net tons, 52 per cent. was owned in Australia and 38 per cent. in other British countries. Practically

all the vessels entered from the United Kingdom were owned in that country. British-owned vessels comprised 80 per cent. of the shipping entered from Japan and 42 per cent. of that entered from the United States. Only a small proportion of Australian-owned shipping is engaged in the oversea trade.

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS.

The majority of the vessels engaged in the trade of New South Wales are on the shipping registers of countries of the British Commonwealth, the oversea trade with the United Kingdom and other British countries being controlled chiefly by shipowners of the United Kingdom. Of the vessels engaged in the interstate trade, about 40 per cent. are Australian-ewned and 50 per cent. owned in other British countries (mainly the United Kingdom). In the table below, British and foreign shipping are shown under distinctive headings:—

Table 70.—Nationality of Shipping Entered (N.S.W.)—Summary.*

(Interstate and Oversea.)

Year		Net Tonna	age Entered.		Percentage.			
ended 30th June.	Australian.	Other British,	Foreign.	Total.	Aus- tralian.	Other British.	Foreign.	
1921	2,364,935	3,364,250	1,394,146	7,123,331	33.2	47.2	19.6	
1929	2,332,777	4,607,059	1,576,577	8,516,413	27.4	54·1	18.5	
1939	3,993,271	5,266,229	1,982,342	11,241,842	35.5	46.9	17.6	
1947	1,589,921	3,455,862	1,012,325	6,058,108	26.2	57·1	16.7	
1948	1,406,919	3,870,922	1,209,000	6,486,841	21.7	59.7	18.6	
1949	1,696,282	4,731,216	1,516,078	7,943,576	21:3	59.6	19-1	
1950	1,824,404	4,896,456	2,036,620	8,757,480	20.8	55.9	23.3	
1951	1,932,095	4,849,221	1,814,715	8,596,031	22.5	56.4	21 1	
1952	2,041,778	4,670,969	2,259,270	8,972,017	22.7	52·1	25.2	

^{*} See comments on shipping statistics, page 101.

The proportion of Australian shipping entered declined from 35.5 per cent. in 1938-39 to 20.8 per cent. in 1949-50, but increased slightly to 22.7 per cent. in 1951-52. During the war years, the proportion of foreign shipping almost doubled, and a corresponding reduction was recorded in respect of British vessels (other than Australian-owned). The proportion of foreign vessels was 25.2 per cent. and of British (other than Australian) 52.1 per cent. in 1951-52, as compared with 17.6 per cent. and 46.9 per cent., respectively, in 1938-39.

Particulars relating to the nationality of vessels engaged in trade with New South Wales in 1938-39 and the last three years are shown in greater detail in the following statement:—

Table 71.—Nationality of Shipping Entered (N.S.W.).*

(Interstate and Oversea.)

					Shipping	Entered			
Nationality of Shipping.		193	38-39.	19	949-50.	19	50-51.	19	951-52.
		Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Vessels.	Net Tonnage.
British—									
Australia	•••	1,783	3,993,271	792	1,824,404	789	1,932,095	825	2,041,778
New Zealand	•••	189	525,342	78	181,636	68	137,354	103	234,538
United Kingdo	m	792	4,462,120	816	4,471,532	826	4,463,243	781.	4,283,545
Other British	•••	84	278,767	91	243,288	94	248,624	80	. 152,886
Total	•••	2,848	9,259,500	1,777	6,720,860	1,777	6,781,316	1,789	6,712,747
Foreign-									
Denmark		10	38,024	22	72,795	16	59,719	26	72,837
France		61	94,452	51	136,950	41	102,111	62	124,093
Germany		60	263,37 8	1	2,980			5	11,087
Italy		20	113,040	28	144,656	27	145,058	54	334,631
Netherlands		72	3 32 ,3 58	54	271,619	48	2 58,529	59	301,0 22
Norway		66	262,969	113	487,997	118	465,664	121	513,683
Sweden		30	97,201	55	140,491	58	181,701	52	155,353
Japan		75	.308,043		•••			1	3,279
United States of America	of	49	3 59 , 287	69	3 92,388	46	221,459	60	290,260
Other Foreign		28	113,590	72	386,744	72	380,474	95	453,025
Total	•••	471	1,982,342	465	2,036,620	426	1,814,715	535	2,259,270
Grand Total		3,319	11,241,842	2,242	8,757,480	2,203	8,596,031	2,324	8,972,017

^{*} See comments on shipping statistics, page 101.

The tonnage owned in the United Kingdom represented 47.7 per cent. of the total entered in 1951-52, and Australian-owned tonnage represented 22.7 per cent. Foreign tonnage was owned chiefly in the United States (3.2 per cent.), Norway (5.7 per cent.), Italy (1.7 per cent.) and the Netherlands (3.4 per cent.).

During 1951-52, entries of Australian tonnage amounted to 1,833,778 tons in the interstate trade and 208,000 tons in the oversea trade. The

British-owned vessels (other than Australian) entered in 1951-52 included 1,321,389 tons engaged solely in interstate trade, and 1,650,433 tons in trade between the United Kingdom and Australia. The tonnage belonging to other nations was employed chiefly in the foreign trade.

INTERSTATE AND OVERSEA CARGOES.

A comparative statement of the interstate and oversea cargoes discharged and shipped in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years is shown below:—

Table 72.—Cargoes Discharged and Shipped.*

		Carg	o Dischar	ged.		Cargo Shipped.					
Year ended 30th June.	Interstate.		Oversea.			Interstate.		Oversea.			
	Tons Weight.	Tons Measure- ment.	Tons Weight.	Tons Measure- ment.	Total.	Tons Weight.	Tons Measure- ment.	Tons Weight.	Tons Measure- ment.	Total.	
					thousa	nd tons.					
1939	3,167	676	1,179	1,112	6,134	2,736	672	1,679	359	5,446	
1941	2,950	722	1,164	685	5,501	3,686	694	1,543	494	6,417	
1946	2,154	442	1,623	1,001	5,220	2,831	316	930	632	4,709	
1947	2,867	322	1,409	653	5,251	3,119	275	1,205	573	5,172	
1948	2,740	368	1,564	938	5,610	3,242	352	1,493	4 24	5,511	
1949	2,336	344	1,736	1,112	5,528	3,089	347	1,866	422	5,724	
1950	2,694	282	2,254	1,311	6,541	2,791	305	1,576	424	5,096	
1951	3,099	342	2,706	1,497	7,644	2,778	332	1,172	421	4,703	
1952	3,371	329	2,981	1,646	8,327	3,359	382	861	391	4,993	

Note.—One ton measurement = 40 cubic feet.

The tonnage of cargo discharged in New South Wales ports reached a peak of 8,327,000 tons in 1951-52, an increase of 60 per cent. as compared with 1945-46. Cargo shipped rose from 5,602,000 tons in 1939-40 to 6,417,000 tons in 1940-41, but declined to 4,709,000 tons in 1945-46; thereafter it increased steadily to 5,724,000 tons in 1948-49, but declined to 4,993,000 tons in 1951-52.

In 1951-52 interstate cargo represented 44 per cent. of the total discharged and 75 per cent. of the total shipped, as compared with 50 per cent. of cargo discharged and 67 per cent. of that shipped in 1945-46. A higher proportion of oversea than of interstate cargo is recorded in tons measurement.

Cargoes—Nationality of Shipping.

During 1951-52, interstate cargoes discharged at ports in New South Wales amounted to 3,699,965 tons, and oversea cargoes to 4,627,360 tons; shipments to interstate ports represented 3,740,836 tons, and to oversea countries 1,251,869 tons. Interstate cargo is carried for the most part in Australian and United Kingdom ships.

^{*} See comments on shipping statistics, page 101.

Particulars of oversea cargoes according to the nationality of the vessels which carried them are shown below in respect of 1938-39 and the last two years:—

Nationality of Shipping.	1938	-39.	1950	-51.	1951	-52.
	Discharged.	Shipped.	Discharged.	Shipped.	Discharged.	Shipped.
			tons,			
stralia	91,839	108,222	87,110	90,837	65,959	108,759
New Zealand	41,187	320,762	11,589	39,392	44,656	156,297
United Kingdom	1,466,462	932,768	2,382,042	946,555	2,428,015	557,609
Other British	108,874	139,882	123,500	123,169	92,203	80,646
Total, British	1,708,362	1,501,634	2,604,241	1,199,953	2,630,833	903,311
				,		
Denmark	23,759	3 3,858	24,213	17,691	63,195	6,656
France		135,427	63,032	92,086	56,250	128,774
Italy		7,259	47,592	15,847	141,904	20,906
Netherlands		91,684	169,356	61,059	254,143	45,462
Norway		78,765	559,337	107,923	662,865	47,071
Sweden	41,110	23,866	171,598	52,741	115,434	32,970
United States of America	38,126	27,896	113,356	25,545	216,787	27,828
Other Foreign	179,164	137,226	450,136	20,256	485,949	38,891
Total, Foreign	. 583,133	535,981	1,598,610	393,148	1,996,527	348,558
Total, Oversea	. 2,291,495	2,037,615	4,202,851	1,593,101	4,627,360	1,251,869

Note.—Cargo recorded by measurement is converted to tons weight on basis of 40 cubic feet = 1 ton. * See comments on shipping statistics, page 101.

In 1951-52 British vessels carried 57 per cent. of the oversea cargo discharged at ports in New South Wales, and 72 per cent. of the cargo shipped abroad. In 1938-39 the proportions were 75 per cent. and 74 per cent., respectively.

Vessels owned in the United Kingdom carried 92 per cent. of the cargo discharged by British ships in 1951-52 and 62 per cent. of the cargo shipped.

Oversea Cargoes-Country of Origin or Termination of Voyage.

The following table shows particulars of oversea cargoes discharged and shipped in the last four years, according to the country of origin or termination of voyage:—

Table 74.—Oversea Cargoes (N.S.W.)—Country of Origin or Termination of Voyage.

Country where Voyage	_	Cargo Di	scharge d.		1	Cargo S	Shipped.	
Began or Terminated.	1948-49.	1949–50.	1950-51.	1951–52.	1948-49.	1949–50.	1950-51.	1951–52.
				thousands	s of tons.			
Australia	531 43 70 147 114 134	34 853 46 48 131 104 206 839	27 990 38 44 115 120 157 950	1,101 26 82 111 99 190 978	12 909 65 280 42 220 52 260	6 449 76 192 52 397 49 140	8 350 64 180 49 191 74 56	306 64 206 37 56 43 115
Europe								
Belgium Germany Italy Norway Sweden Other Japan Indonesia United States Other	21 2 36 77 65 40 284 247	60 70 25 46 54 62 48 216 301 422	96 92 44 61 123 98 79 308 254 607	127 125 50 40 115 140 123 300 487 532	7 46 16 31 36 99 43 15 48 149	22 38 29 59 20 83 167 8 28	43 29 16 34 17 82 114 8 32 241	35 58 19 12 6 5 64 7 28
Total Foreign	1,087	1,304	1,762	2,040	448	639	621	425
Grand Total	2,848	3,565	4,203	4,627	2,288	2,000	1,593	1,252

Note.—Cargo recorded by measurement is converted to tons weight on basis of 40 cubic feet = 1 ton. * See comments on shipping statistics, page 101. † Includes Burma and Ceylon.

The proportion of oversea cargo shipped in vessels whose voyages terminated in British ports was 80 per cent. in 1948-49 and 66 per cent. in 1951-52. Of the oversea cargo discharged in 1951-52, 62 per cent. was carried in vessels whose voyage commenced from British ports, as compared with 56 per cent in 1948-49.

Of the oversea cargo unloaded in 1951-52, 24 per cent. was discharged from vessels coming from the United Kingdom, 13 per cent. from European countries, 7 per cent. from Indonesia, and 11 per cent. from the United States. Considerably more than half of the cargo discharged from "Other British" countries consists of petroleum oils from British North Borneo and the Bahrein Islands. The cargo loaded included 25 per cent. shipped in vessels proceeding to the United Kingdom, 16 per cent. to New Zealand, 5 per cent. to New Guinea and Papua, 5 per cent. to Japan, and 10 per cent. to Europe.

TRADE OF PRINCIPAL PORTS.

The interstate and oversea trade of New South Wales is virtually confined to three centres, viz., Sydney, Newcastle and Port Kembla, and the distribution of the inward trade amongst the ports at intervals since 1920-21 is shown in the table below. On each voyage a vessel is counted as an entry only at the first port of call in New South Wales, and intrastate trade is excluded; therefore the figures do not indicate the total tonnage entered at each port.

Table	75.—Principal	Ports	(N.S.W.)-Shipping	Entered.*
	(Inte	rstate	and Oversea.)	

Year ended 30th June.		ackson ney).		Hunter astle).		ort ıbla.	Other Ports.		
	Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	
1921	1,869	4,776,182	1,032	2,255,040	42	85,514	26	6,595	
1929	2,071	6,768,664	620	1,355,411	144	366,401	30	25,937	
1939	2,140	8,560,135	883	2,071,783	260	583,197	33	26,777	
1947	1,110	4,027,503	520	1,412,123	184	613,554	7	4,925	
1948	1,220	4,410,450	537	1,437,475	182	579,707	9	9,209	
1949	1,475	5,851,535	524	1,616,738	142	462,127	16	13,176	
1950	1,603	6,763,512	417	1,373,549	176	690,278	13	20,141	
1951	1,627	6,761,131	261	722,822	307	1,104,035	8	8,043	
1952	1,609	6,732,880	394	1,040,977	308	1,183,312	13	14,843	

^{*} See comments on shipping statistics, page 101.

Vessels which discharge cargo at Sydney and then proceed to Newcastle for coal are counted as entries at Sydney only; the inward shipping of Newcastle therefore exceeds the tonnage stated in the table. The volume of shipping entered at Sydney and Newcastle in 1951-52 was considerably less than in 1938-39, but the tonnage entered at Port Kembla was much greater.

Particulars of the cargoes shipped and discharged at the principal ports in certain years between 1928-29 and 1951-52 are given in the next table. In recording cargoes, certain commodities are assessed at their dead weight in tons, e.g., coal, ores, wool, wheat and other grains, while others such as butter, hides, skins and drapery are recorded in tons measurement, 40 cubic feet being taken as the equivalent of one ton.

The greater part of the oversea trade is handled in the port of Sydney and the shipping concerned with coal and iron and steel industries is conducted for the most part at Newcastle and Port Kembla. The cargoes handled at the latter ports are mainly dead weight cargoes, but a large proportion of the cargoes shipped and discharged at Sydney is recorded in "tons measurement." Because of this difference in the nature of the products handled, the data contained in the statement show fluctuations in the annual trade of the individual ports rather than a comparison of the trade of one port with that of another.

Table 76.—Principal Ports (N.S.W.)—Cargoes Shipped and Discharged.*

		Syd	ney.		Newc	astle.	Port K	embla.
$egin{array}{c} \mathbf{Year} \\ \mathbf{ended} \\ \mathbf{30th} \end{array}$	Inters	state.	Over	sea.	Interstate.	Oversea.	Interstate.	Oversea.
June.	Tons Weight.	Tons Measure.	Tons Weight.	Tons Measure.	Tons Weight.	Tons Weight.	Tons Weight.	Tons Weight.
			CAR	GOES DISCH.	ARGED.			
1929	345,850	616,929	791,750	1,315,064	711,637	123,598	203,455	54,405
1939	514,815	654,585	937,513	1,083,432	1,744,625	205,770	928,397	†64,780
1942	623,685	694,844	1,226,015	745,135	1,340,942	88,410	965,074	46,506
1943	574,710	560,160	1,100,760	752,096	1,145,015	94,808	871,463	44,750
1944	534,030	637,895	1,195,104	923,639	1,265,040	130,984	977,787	65,624
1945	764,828	667,845	1,449,310	1,071,341	1,134,683	114,012	917,134	60,324
1946	732,682	442,195	1,375,361	997,982	1,012,925	144,911	408,271	106,088
1947	693,743	321,809	1,137,711	648,429	1,323,368	171,933	850,333	103,953
1948	596,243	368,155	1,293,116	938,620	1,355,542	184,931	788,392	86,868
1949	627,752	342,403	1,405,017	1,107,602	1,087,353	238,708	622,005	†97,391
1950	523,941	282,353	1,856,758	1,311,053	1,171,424	283,364	998,434	113,902
1951	537,798	341,608	2,220,975	1,496,965	1,221,402	349,954	1,340,598	134,957
1952	539,545	328,682	2,430,452	1,646,344	1,609,901	394,478	1,221,837	156,086
			C	ARGOES SHIP	PED.			
1929	138,737	530,490	981,003	284,842	1,647,563	251,581	134,741	73,605
1939	212,389	658,008	1,022,668	322,941	2,255,620	482,113	269,258	180, 7 75∞
1942	257,571	641,214	674,189	540,270	2,999,065	243,158	444,360	178,160
1943	204,000	510,900	562,802	677,157	3,037,868	277,079	354,270	164,246
1944	203,227	471,985	737,338	971,674	2,856,244	151,138	300,870	184,673
1945	197,833	418,561	586,303	702,837	2,771,548	168,772	328,835	216,962
1946	130,777	313,159	633,851	617,984	2,472,688	194,959	227,305	103,484
1947	236,761	273,456	893,580	559,567	2,546,340	216,461	335,744	†102,585
1948	203,640	348,857	1,114,838	402,508	2,593,266	303,732	† 449,281	† 77,085
1949	198,711	345,191	1,456,671	395,067	2,548,914	365,192	336,147	41,628
1950	213,652	300,199	1,197,686	393,443	2,247,066	288,567	324,533	87,716
1951	256,374	332,160	902,351	412,684	2,090,477	157,084	421,781	103,224
1952	230,532	382,319	584,609	387,346	2,631,423	101,324	483,041	151,046

[•] See comments on shipping statistics, page 101. † Includes a small number of tons measurement.

Oversea cargoes comprise the bulk of the trade handled at Sydney, but only a small proportion of the cargoes shipped and discharged at the other ports.

Interstate cargoes discharged and shipped at the port of Sydney in 1951-52 amounted to 1,481,078 tons, as compared with 2,039,797 tons in 1938-39. Aggregate oversea cargoes in 1951-52 were 5,048,751 tons, representing an increase of 1,682,197 tons or 50 per cent., as compared with 1938-39.

The aggregate cargoes discharged at Newcastle in 1951-52 amounted to 2,004,379 tons as compared with 1,950,395 tons in 1938-39, an increase of 53,984 tons. Interstate shipments amounted to 2,631,423 tons in 1951-52 or 17 per cent. more than in 1938-39. During the same period, oversea shipments decreased by 380,789 tons or 79 per cent.

Interstate cargoes discharged at Port Kembla in 1951-52, viz., 1,221,837 tons, were 293,440 tons, or 32 per cent., greater than in 1938-39; interstate shipments totalled 483,041 tons, or 79 per cent. more than in 1938-39. Aggregate oversea cargoes discharged and shipped at Port Kembla amounted to 307,132 tons in 1951-52, as compared with 245,555 tons in 1938-39.

HARBOURS AND ANCHORAGES.

The most important ports are Sydney, Newcastle and Port Kembla; the shipping trade of other ports is relatively small.

Maritime Services Board.

The ports of New South Wales are administered by the Maritime Services Board, which is a corporate body of five commissioners appointed by the Government of New South Wales. Two of the commissioners are part-time members representing shipping and commercial interests. An Advisory Committee assists the Board in respect of Newcastle.

The following table shows details of the gross revenue of the Maritime Services Board in the last six years:—

			•	,					
Particulars.	Year ended 30th June.								
Laioculais.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.			
Sydney Harbour Services— Wharfage and Tonnage Rates Rents of Wharves, etc Bond Charges, etc	£ 884,424 297,742 197,716	£ 926,419 294,074 226,286	1,003,736 295,840 269,581	£ 1,154,236 264,587 239,380	£ 1,366,587 242,636 345,851	1,442,463 244,860 666,831			
Total, Sydney Harbour Harbour and Tonnage Rates (Ports other than Sydney) Pilotage Harbour and Light Rates Gther Fees and Charges	1,379,882 247,141 57,533 51,554 15,218	1,446,779 251,520 63,263 54,431 16,359	1,569,157 262,516 76,364 63,977 33,701	1,658,203 276,980 154,223 118,574 72,147	1,955,074 305,790 161,739 120,051 88,040	2,354,154 334,019 158,903 119,943 117,359			
Total Revenue	1.751.328	1.832.352	2.005.715	2.280.127	2,630,694	3.084.378			

Table 77.-Maritime Services Board (N.S.W.)-Gross Revenue.

The revenue from Sydney Harbour services in 1951-52 amounted to £2,354,154 or 76 per cent. of the total.

Harbour and river vessels, etc., are required to be licensed by the Maritime Services Board. The following table shows particulars of licences current at 30th June in the last seven years:—

Particulars.		Lie	ences Cur	rent at	30th Ju	ne.	
Particulars.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
Lighters Ferry Steamers	293	359 25	376 26	379 26	379 26	384	397 23
Tugs	79	79	85	82	79	80	86
*Motor Boats	104	107	111	98	105	104	97
Motor Vessels	9	14	19	30	27	. 32	41
Floating Plant	27	27	36	35	37	37	39
Moorings	2,554	2,836	2,904	2,919	2,956	3,148	2,987
Houseboats	15	19	21	28	27	28	30
Mobile Cranes		30	136	200	252	300	347
Other Licences	70	65	60	53	57	51	49
Total	3,177	3,561	3,774	3,850	3,945	4,190	4,096

Table 78.—Maritime Services Board—Licences Issued

Port of Sydney only; excludes boats used for private purposes only. † Includes fork-lifts.

Sydney Harbour-Shipping Facilities.

Port Jackson (Sydney Harbour) is the principal port of New South Wales. It has a safe entrance and affords effective protection to shipping under all weather conditions. The total area of the harbour is 13,600 acres or about 21 square miles, of which approximately half has a depth of 30 feet or more at low water ordinary spring tide. The maximum depth in any part is 155 feet at low water, and the mean range of tides is about 3 feet 6 inches. The foreshores, which have been somewhat reduced in length by reclamations, are irregular, extend over 152 miles, and afford facilities for extensive wharfage.

The functions of the Maritime Services Board in respect of the port of Sydney include the provision of adequate wharfage, channels, lights and other port facilities, the control of shipping and pilotage, the imposition and collection of rates and charges on goods and vessels, the licensing of harbour craft and the general management and control of the port.

The principal wharves are situated in close proximity to the business centre of the city, about 4 or 5 miles from the Heads. Apart from ferry wharves, the length of commercial wharfage is 68,203 feet, of which 59,493 feet are owned by the Maritime Services Board. Approximately half of the Board's wharves are leased to the various shipping companies whose vessels engage regularly in the trade of the port. Details relating to the number and length of the berths are shown below:—

Table 79.—Port of Sydney-Wharves and Jetties at 30th June, 1952.

Particulars.	Board	e Services of New Wales.	Pri	vate rfage.	Total.		
	No. of Berths.	Length.	No. of Berths.	Length.	No. of Berths.	Length.	
Oversea and Interstate— Jetties Marginal	0.77	feet, 22,516 20,835	11 9	feet. 1,855 3,155	63 46	feet. 24,371 23,990	
Total Intrastate Harbour Craft—	40	43,351 12,861	20 11	5,010 3,700	109 60	48,361 16,561	
Ferries Other	19	3,470 3,281			$\begin{array}{c} 22 \\ 13 \end{array}$	3,470 3,281	
Grand Total	. 173	62,963	31	8,710	204	71,673	

Practically all the wharves are situated on the southern shore of the port. Special facilities for the storage and handling of staple products such as wool, etc., are provided on the waterside, and bunkering facilities for coal and oil are available at foreshore installations. Bunkering is also effected by floating mechanical loaders and oil lighters. The bulk wheat terminal at Glebe Island has a storage capacity of 7,500,000 bushels (about 200,000 tons), and there is extensive shed accommodation and conveyor equipment for handling bagged wheat. Two 20-ton cranes have been installed at Balmain for handling coal for export.

Ferry steamers on which traffic is carried across the harbour are certificated as to seaworthiness and licensed by the Maritime Services Board.

An arch bridge spanning the harbour from Dawes' Point to Milson's Point was opened on 19th March, 1932. It provides for pedestrian, vehicular, railway and tramway traffic. A description of the bridge is published in the chapter "Roads and Bridges."

Port of Sydney-Shipping Entered.

The number and tonnage of vessels which entered Sydney Harbour during the period 1938-39 to 1951-52, as recorded by the Maritime Services Board, are shown below. The figures differ from those in Table 75 because they include vessels engaged in the coastal trade of the State and vessels which do not report to the Customs authorities on return from a journey to Newcastle for bunker coal; they also include vessels engaged exclusively in the transport of troops, war equipment and supplies during the war years, and in addition, there are minor differences in the classification of vessels.

Table 80 .- Port of Sydney-Shipping Entered.*

Year ended		Vessel	8.		Net Tonnage.					
30th June.	Coastal (State).	Interstate.	Oversea.	Total.	Coastal (State).	Interstate.	Oversea.	Total.		
		Numb	er.		thousand tons.					
1939	4,568	1,321	1,495	7,384	1,537	2,774	7,339	11,650		
1942	3,171	921	982	5,074	1,401	1,337	4,229	6,967		
1943	2,177	643	953	3,773	1,070	963	3,511	5,544		
1944	1,945	666	1,084	3,695	988	840	4,125	5,953		
1945	1,911	679	1,215	3,805	967	795	4,717	6,479		
1946	2,045	564	1,062	3,671	980	708	4,598	6,286		
1947	2,220	494	914	3,628	1,000	836	4,001	5,837		
1948	2,249	491	1,010	3,750	1,005	807	4,413	6,225		
1949	2,420	505	1,217	4,142	1,020	879	5,691	7,590		
1950	2,141	448	1,338	3,927	928	777	6,444	8,149		
1951	2,215	538	1,285	4,038	972	1,046	6,204	8 222		
1952	2,085	523	1,330	3,938	958	1,015	6,228	8,201		

[•] See comment preceding Table 80.

The aggregate net tonnage which entered the port of Sydney in 1951-52, viz. 8,201,000 tons, was 30 per cent. less than in 1938-39.

In 1951-52 coastal shipping comprised 958,000 tons or 12 per cent. of the total.

The average tonnage per coastal vessel was 340 tons in 1938-39 and 459 tons in 1951-52, as compared with 2,100 tons and 1,941 tons, respectively, in the case of interstate vessels. The average tonnage per oversea vessel was 4,900 in 1938-39 and 4,683 in 1951-52.

Port of Sydney Authority-Revenue and Expenditure.

As from 1st July, 1928, the accounts of the Harbour Trust (now the Maritime Services Board) were separated from the Consolidated Revenue Account, and a special fund was established for the receipts of the port authority. The Board is required to contribute to the National Debt sinking fund established under the financial agreement between the Common-

wealth and the States in the same proportion as its debt bears to the total loan debt of the State. The net profits are payable into a reserve fund to meet losses and to provide for the reduction of rates and charges.

The revenue and expenditure by the port authority at Sydney during each of the last eleven years and the capital debt at the end of each year are shown in the following statement:—

Table 81.—Port of Sydney	Authority—Revenue	and Expenditure.
--------------------------	-------------------	------------------

				Expen	diture.		
Year ended 30th June.	Capital Debt.	Income.	Administra- tive and Maintenance Expenses.	Interest and Sinking Fund.	Exchange, etc.	Total Expenditure.	Surplus.
1942	11,201,402	1,192,628	£ 390,763	490,426	£ 59,356	940,545	252,08 3
1943	11,065,232	1,191,882	402,894	485,547	58,479	946,920	244,962
1944	11,149,419	1,315,448	450,262	490,388	58,298	998,948	316,500
1945	11,050,206	1,445,975	472,392	500,183	58,380	1,030,955	415,020
1946	11,048,584	1,420,187	639,145	4 96,80 7	55,708	1,191,660	228,527
1947	11,097,221	1,379,882	702,833	485,915	54,325	1,243,073	136,809
194 8	11,242,140	1,446,779	793,320	482,581	47,577	1,323,478	123,301
1949	11,333,223	1,569,157	923,656	475,153	42,561	1,441,370 1,483,680	$\substack{127,787 \\ 174,522}$
1950 1951	11,571,669 11,779,317	1,658,202	957,509	482,525 $485,975$	43,646 42,953	1,683,933	271,141
1952	12,194,585	1,955,074 2,354,154	1,155,005 1,455,711	493,288	40,113	1,989,112	*365,042
1002	12,104,000	2,004,104	1,400,711	100,200	40,110	1,000,112	000,022

^{*}Includes £200,000 transferred to Reserve for Renewals.

The total income during 1951-52 was £2,354,154. After the deduction of administrative and maintenance expenses, £1,455,711, and capital charges, £533,401, there was a surplus of £365,042, from which £200,000 was transferred to a reserve for renewals. The sources of revenue were wharfage and tonnage rates £1,442,463, rents of wharves, etc., £244,860, and bond charges, etc., £666,831 (see Table 77).

The ratio of administrative and maintenance charges to income was 60 per cent. in 1951-52, as compared with 33 per cent. in 1941-42.

Newcastle Harbour.

Newcastle Harbour (Port Hunter) is the second port of New South Wales and the sixth port of Australia in regard to the volume of its shipping trade. The harbour lies in the course of the Hunter River, and the area used by shipping is about 570 acres, excluding the entrance to the harbour and the inner basin, which together cover an area of 162 acres. There are coal-loading wharves at Hexham, about ten miles from the sea.

The harbour is landlocked sufficiently to render it safe for vessels in all kinds of weather, and breakwaters have been erected to improve the entrance and to prevent the ingress of sand from the ocean beaches. The width at the entrance is 1,200 feet, and the entrance channel with a depth of 25 feet 6 inches at low water is 300 feet wide. Newcastle is primarily a coal-loading port, and the proximity of the coalfield has led to the establishment of important industries, including iron and steel works, in the district. Facilities are available for the shipment of wool, wheat and frozen meat, and there is a special wharf for timber. A terminal elevator for the export of bulk wheat has been erected, and 535 feet of wharfage has been provided for wheat loading purposes.

At 30th June, 1952, commercial wharfage accommodation was approximately 16,000 feet, including 6,500 feet controlled by the Maritime Services Board, 7,000 feet controlled by the Department of Railways and used mainly

^{*50069-3} K199

for coal shipping operations, and 2,600 feet privately owned. Eight dolphin berths are available for tie-up purposes, three with an average depth of 23 feet and five at Stockton with a depth of 18 feet. Except for one berth, wharves under the Board's control at the Port of Newcastle are unleased. The area of wharf sheds is approximately 118,000 square feet.

The privately owned wharves include those used by the Broken Hill Pty. Company Ltd. at Waratah for the discharge of iron ore and the shipping of iron and steel manufactures.

Newcastle Harbour is administered by the Maritime Services Board and an advisory committee consisting of five members appointed by the Governor. The chairman of the committee is nominated by the Board and the other members are representative of interests concerned with the administration of the port. In 1951-52 the revenue of the Board in respect of the port of Newcastle was £253.022.

The number and tonnage of vessels which entered Newcastle Harbour during the period 1941-42 to 1951-52, as recorded by the Maritime Services Board, are shown below:—

Year ended		Vesse	els.			Net Ton	nage.		
30th June.	Coastal (State).	Interstate.	Oversea.	Total.	Coastal (State).	Interstate.	Oversea.	Total.	
		Numb	umber. thousand tons.						
1942	2,061	965	356	3,382	1,208	1,732	1,166	4,106	
1943	1,549	725	401	2,675	841	1,187	1,128	3,156	
1944	1,403	738	443	2,584	800	1,161	1,351	3,312	
1945	1,256	655	397	2,308	709	1,118	1,186	3,013	
1946	1,339	643	325	2,307	716	1,124	1,117	2,957	
1947	1,432	635	332	2,399	798	1,154	1,341	3,293	
1948	1,315	600	405	2,320	747	1,065	1,618	3,490	
1949	1,426	574	367	2,367	741	1,133	1,537	3,411	
1950	1,264	515	340	2,119	680	1,073	1,437	3,190	
1951	1,384	495	300	2,179	718	988	1,252	2,958	
1952	1,385	503	345	2,233	743	1,033	1,459	3,235	

Table 82 .- Port of Newcastle, Shipping Entered.*

Port Kembla.

Port Kembla, which is situated about fifty miles south of Sydney, was controlled by the New South Wales Department of Public Works up to 1948, but since then has been regulated by the Maritime Services Board. It is an artificial harbour protected by breakwaters, with an entrance width of 1,000 feet. Depths range from 50 feet at mean low water at the entrance, and from 17 to 40 feet at the berths. The area of the port is 340 acres, and the length of commercial wharfage is 4,800 feet, of which 400 feet are privately owned. Large ocean-going vessels can be accommodated, but there are no transit sheds on the wharves.

Port Kembla is the port of the southern coalfields and for the industrial area in and about Wollongong. From the port large quantities of coal, coke,

^{*} See comment preceding Table 80.

iron and steel, and lead and zinc concentrates are shipped, and iron ore, pig iron, etc., and phosphatic rock usually predominate in the tonnages discharged. Totals of cargoes shipped and discharged at the port are given in Table 76. In respect of tonnage of shipping entered, Port Kembla ranks seventh in the ports of Australia.

The number and tonnage of vessels which entered Port Kembla during the last eleven years, as recorded by the Maritime Services Board, are shown below:—

		abie 63.—	-r ort Ke	india, 5	mpping s	entered.		
77 3-3		Vesse	els.			Net Tor	nage.	
Year ended 30th June.	Coastal (State).	Interstate.	Oversea.	Total.	Coastal (State).	Interstate.	Oversea.	Total.
		Numl)er.			thousand	tons.	
1942	188	268	160	616	62	498	372	922
1943	145	186	145	476	57	316	405	778
1944	151	151	166	468	56	262	529	847
1945	103	186	158	447	40	360	501	901
1946	63	117	119	299	23	214	369	606
1947	52	157	152	361	15	323	589	927
1948	37	189	125	351	16	415	497	928
1949	80	178	77	3 35	17	410	303	730
1950	101	221	81	403	18	632	321	971
1951	80	369	89	538	15	1,215	352	1,582
1952	58	342	107	507	13	1,154	394	1,561

Table 83.-Port Kembla, Shipping Entered.*

RIVER TRAFFIC.

New South Wales has few inland waterways, and although there is some river traffic, its extent is only partly recorded. The coastal rivers, especially in the northern districts, are navigable for some distance by sea-going vessels, and trade is carried further inland by means of small steamers and launches.

The use of the inland rivers for navigation depends mainly on seasonal conditions. Traffic on the Darling is intermittent. At certain times, in seasons when the rainfall is sufficient to maintain a fair volume of water, barges carry wool and other products considerable distances.

Under an agreement between the Governments of the Commonwealth, New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, a comprehensive scheme of control works in the Murray River system was designed to provide for navigation by vessels drawing 5 feet of water, except in unusual drought. The scheme is administered by the River Murray Commission, which represents the various governments concerned.

The works completed on the Murray River comprise the Hume Reservoir (capacity 1½ million acre-feet), Yarrawonga Weir, Lake Victoria Storage, thirteen locks and weirs, and barrages across the five channels at the mouth of the Murray in South Australia. On the Murrum-bidgee River, weirs have been constructed at Redbank and Maude.

^{*} See comment preceding Table 80.

During the year ended 30th June, 1951, 19 steamers and 100 barges and other vessels passed through Lock No. 10 at Wentworth carrying 651 passengers. In the same year, 26 vessels carrying 2,290 passengers passed through Lock No. 11 at Mildura.

The net expenditure on the construction of reservoirs, locks and other works to 30th June, 1951, amounted to £12,234,355, of which the New South Wales Constructing Authority expended £4,276,989. An amount of £3,095,995 was contributed by the Government of New South Wales.

HARBOUR AND RIVER FERRY SERVICES.

Ferry services have been established by private companies to transport passengers, etc., in the ports of Sydney and Newcastle, on the Hawkesbury River and on various other waterways of New South Wales. These ferries are licensed by the Maritime Services Board and are distinct from those to which reference is made in the chapter "Roads and Bridges," which are maintained by the central Government or by municipalities or shires for the transport of traffic across rivers where bridges have not been erected.

The following statement shows particulars of the passenger ferry services operated in the ports of Sydney and Newcastle in 1928-29, 1938-39 and the last seven years:—

	Number of	Passenger		~	Accidents.		
Year ended 30th June.		Accommo- dation.	Passenger Journeys.	Gross Revenue.	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.	
1929	65	46,631	49,500,000	£ 833,669	•••	131,	
1939	54	38,971	27,864,000	418,500	•••	86	
1946	46	28,551	3 5,737,000	518,867	3	104	
1947	46	28,591	31,558,000	471,976	1	99	
1948	47	28,803	28,319,000	502,947	1	96	
1949	46	27,759	23,314,000	558,390	•••	58	
1950	44	26,914	21,914,000	534,85 3	•••	37	
1951	39	22,793	20,273,000	612,661	•••	55	
1952	37	22,179	20,654,000	677,405	•••	42	

Table 84.—Passenger Ferry Services, Sydney and Newcastle.

Ferry passenger journeys have declined steadily since 1944-45 (except for a slight increase in 1951-52), partly as a result of reduced services and higher fares, and partly because of alternative transport provided by omnibuses.

Sydney Harbour Transport Board.

In June, 1951, certain Sydney Harbour ferry services were purchased by the State Government from a private company for £25,000. The assets purchased included wharves, land, buildings and 15 ferries, and a Sydney Harbour Transport Board was set up by Act of Parliament to operate the services.

The Board consists of three members, viz., the Commissioner for Government Transport (chairman), the President of the Maritime Services Board,

and the Under Secretary of the Treasury. Under the powers conferred on it, the Board has arranged for the ferry services to be managed on its behalf by Sydney Harbour Ferries Pty. Ltd.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

Freight charges represent an important factor in the cost of marketing New South Wales products in oversea countries. Generally the rates charged by British lines of steamships are determined by organisations of shipowners.

The following statement supplied by the Oversea Shipping Representatives' Association shows the rates, expressed in Australian currency, for the carriage of various commodities by sea from New South Wales to the United Kingdom and Europe since 1939:—

Table 85.—Rates of Freight, N.S.W. to United Kingdom and Europe.

Expressed in Australian currency.

At 30th June.	Butter.	Frozen Mutton.	Bulk Wheat.	Wheaten Flour.	Calf Hides.	Greasy Wool.	Lead.
	per 56 lb.	per lb.	per ton.	per ton.	per lb.	per lb.	per ton.
1939	s. d. 4 4.4	d. 1·10	s. d. 39 3	8. d. 42 5	d. 0.63	d. 1·18	s. d.
1940	5 10.8	1.55	78 5	84 1	0.94	1.88	61 6
1941 to 1944 1945	7 8·3 7 8·3	2·03 2·03	$\begin{bmatrix} 170 & 1 \\ 150 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\substack{1\cdot27\\1\cdot27}$	$2.42 \\ 2.42$	101 8 101 8
1946	7 8.3	2.03	144 4	156 11	1.27	2.42	01 8
1947 1948	$\begin{array}{ccc} 7 & 8 \\ 7 & 8 \end{array}$	$2.03 \\ 2.03$	144 4 128 8	$\begin{vmatrix} 156 & 11 \\ 150 & 7 \end{vmatrix}$	$\frac{1\cdot 26}{1\cdot 26}$	$2.36 \\ 2.36$	81 7
1949	7 8	2.03	109 10	125 6	1:26	2.36	81 7
1950	7 11.6	2.36	81 7	94 2	$1.37 \\ 1.37$	$\begin{array}{c} 2.61 \\ 2.61 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
$\begin{array}{c} 1951 \\ 1952 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 7 & 11.6 \\ *9 & 8.7 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2.36 \\ 2.90 \end{array}$	$153 9 \ 106 8$	$egin{array}{cccc} 166 & 4 \\ 119 & 2 \\ \end{array}$	1.37	3.00	103 6

^{*}United Kingdom only: the rate to Europe was 10s. 3d.

The rates of freight to the United Kingdom and Europe in 1952 were more than twice as high as in 1939 for each item shown in the table. Between June, 1951, and June, 1952, the rates for wheat and flour fell by 31 per cent. and 28 per cent. respectively.

Particulars of interstate and Pacific Islands shipping freight rates per ton of general cargo are given in the next table. Quotations are in Australian currency:—

Table 86.—Interstate and Islands Shipping Freight Rates—General Cargo.

(Rate per ton.)

From Sydney to	At 30th June.								
From Sydney to—	1946.	1947.*	1948.*	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.		
Brisbane Melbonrne Adelaide Fremantle Hobart Launceston Auckland, N.Z. Norfolk Island Port Moresby, Papua Rabaul, New Guinea	s. d. 31 0-6 29 8-4 40 6 55 10-8 28 7-2 46 6 67 6 67 6	8. d. 51 6 50 0 58 0 71 0 49 0 46 6 50 0 60 0 80 0	s. d. 58 6 57 0 65 0 78 0 56 0 67 6 90 0 110 0	s. d. 83 6 82 0 90 0 103 0 81 0 81 0 84 1 140 0 140 0 150 0	s. d. 83 6 82 0 90 0 103 0 81 0 109 0 200 0 140 0 150 0	s. d. 114 0 112 6 121 6 130 0 92 0 92 0 123 10 220 0 154 0 165 0	s. d. 129 0 127 6 136 6 145 6 118 6 118 6 158 10 300 0 190 0 200 0		

^{*} August. † Not available.

PORT CHARGES.

The port charges payable in respect of shipping and ships' cargoes in New South Wales are imposed by the Commonwealth Government in terms of the Lighthouses Act and the Federal Navigation Act, and by the State authorities under the Navigation Act of New South Wales, the Harbour and Tonnage Rates Act, and the Sydney Harbour Trust Act. Since 1st February, 1936, the State enactments have been administered by the Maritime Services Board. Only a brief reference to the rates collected by each authority is made in this volume. The rates and charges shown in this chapter were current in June, 1953, where levied by the Maritime Services Board, and in June, 1952, where levied by other authorities.

Particulars of the port charges collected by the Maritime Services Board are given in Table 77.

Charges levied on Ships.

The principal charges imposed under Federal legislation are light dues and fees for the survey of ships, the adjustment of compasses, etc.

The Commonwealth light dues must be paid in respect of every ship entering a port in Australia. The rate, payable quarterly, is 6d. per ton (net), and payment at one port covers all Australian ports which the vessel may enter during the ensuing period of three months. Vessels calling at only one port in Australia en route to an oversea destination are charged at the rate of 5d. per ton (net).

The light dues collected in Australia by the Commonwealth Government during the year ended 30th June, 1952, amounted to £213,901, and receipts under the Federal Navigation Act to £27,722.

Sea-going vessels must be surveyed as to seaworthiness, etc., at least once in every twelve months. The fees for a twelve-months' certificate in respect of steamers, motor ships, and sailing ships with auxiliary engines, range from £4 where the gross registered tonnage does not exceed 100 tons to £13 10s. if the gross tonnage is between 2,100 and 2,400 tons, increased for each additional 300 tons by 30s. for passenger ships and by £1 for cargo ships. The survey fees for dry docking certificates range from £1 to £4, and double rates are charged for vessels without certificates of survey. Additional charges are made for the survey of grain cargoes. The fees for the adjustment of a ship's compasses range from £4 4s. to £8 8s.

Certificates of survey in respect of ships trading exclusively within the limits of the State of New South Wales are issued by the Maritime Services Board of New South Wales. These certificates certify as to the vessel's seaworthiness and the suitability for the particular service for which it is designed. The fees payable for surveys in respect of a twelve months' certificate range from £2 to £8 where the tonnage does not exceed 600 tons, with £2 for each additional 300 tons up to a maximum of £20.

Pilotage rates are charged by the Maritime Services Board of New South Wales in respect of ships entering or clearing a port in the State where there is a pilotage establishment. Vessels engaged in the whaling trade and vessels in the charge of a master possessing a pilotage certificate (see page 126), are exempt unless a pilot is actually employed. The rate is 2½d. per ton (gross) on arrival and on departure; the maximum charge is £50 and the minimum is £5 at Sydney or Newcastle, and £2 10s. at other ports. The rate of 1½d. per ton is charged on ships in ballast or resorting to port for docking, repairs, stress of weather, etc., or for pleasure.

The harbour and light rate imposed by the State Government is payable half-yearly at the rate of 4d. per ton (gross).

The rate for harbour removal varies from £3 to £15 according to the size of the vessel; half rates are charged after the third removal.

Except at certain wharves, tonnage rates are payable in respect of vessels of 240 tons and over while berthed at a wharf, the charge being $\frac{7}{64}$ d. per ton (gross) for each period of six hours. Vessels under 240 tons are liable for berthing charges; the daily rate in Sydney Harbour ranges from 3s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 12s. 6d. Berthing charges in other ports are calculated at the rate of 3s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each period of six hours. Where wharves are leased to shipping companies in the port of Sydney, charges comprise a rental for the premises and tonnage rates on all vessels berthed.

An annual licence fee of £5 is charged for moorings owned and used by shipping companies in Sydney Harbour; and from 2s. 6d. to 10s. for those used in connection with docking premises or for small vessels. Mooring buoys owned by the Maritime Services Board are available at a charge of £1 10s. for the first twenty-four hours and thereafter 7s. 6d. per period of six hours or part thereof.

Tugs, ferry boats, hulks, and launches plying for hire in New South Wales waters must obtain a licence, for which the charge is £1 per annum. For water boats supplying water to shipping in Sydney Harbour the annual licence fee is £5; for lighters, 1s. per ton; and for watermen, 5s. In other ports the annual licence fees for ballast lighters is £1 and for watermen 10s. The charge for water supplied to a vessel by the Maritime Services Board at unleased wharves in Sydney Harbour is 3s. 4d. per 1,000 gallons if the water is taken through hoses supplied by the Board; in other cases the rate is 2s. 10d.

Harbour and Wharfage Rates.

In addition to the foregoing charges levied on vessels and payable by their owners, harbour or wharfage rates payable by the owners of the goods are imposed on the cargoes landed or shipped in the ports. Goods transhipped are subject to transhipment rates and not to inward or outward wharfage or harbour rates. Passengers' luggage is exempt.

In Sydney Harbour, the inward rate is 5s. per ton assessed by weight or by measurement (40 cubic feet) at the option of the Board. The outward rate is 1s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. and the transhipment is $7\frac{1}{2}$ d., but there are numbers of special rates for important commodities; the outward rate for coal is $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. per ton, for wheat and flour $11\frac{1}{4}$ d. per ton, and for wool $11\frac{1}{4}$ d. per bale.

In ports other than Sydney, there is a schedule of inward rates for coast-wise and interstate goods, and a separate schedule for oversea goods. The inward general rate is 2s. 6d. per ton or 40 cubic feet for coastwise and interstate goods arriving at these ports and 5s. for oversea goods, and the outward rate on coastwise, interstate, and oversea goods is 1s. 3d. per ton or 40 cubic feet, unless otherwise specified.

Storage Charges.

In order to avoid congestion on the wharves, storage and shed charges are imposed on goods placed on a wharf and not removed within a specified period.

Goods arriving at Sydney from any place beyond the Commonwealth and left on a wharf after final discharge of the vessel for a longer period than three days are charged at the rate of 3s. per ton per day. The same rates

are charged on goods discharged from interstate and intrastate vessels if left on any wharf for a period exceeding three days after final discharge of the vessel. Goods left on an unleased wharf for more than two days after having been received for shipment are charged at the rate of 1d. per ton per day. These charges apply to the Port of Sydney only, and are payable by the owner of the goods.

At a wharf at Rozelle Bay assigned for the storage of timber, the charge is 6d, per ton per day.

At ports other than Sydney, storage charges do not accrue on goods until forty-eight hours after the completion of the vessel's discharge. The general charge per ton per day is 2d. for the first week, 3d. for the second week, 4d. for the third week, and 6d. for the fourth and subsequent weeks. At Newcastle the charge on wool and wheat is 1d. per ton per day; the charge on timber is 1d. per ton per day for the first four days (after the free period), and thereafter 2d. per ton per day.

SHIPPING REGISTERS.

Shipping in New South Wales is registered in accordance with the Merchant Shipping Act. 1894, of the Imperial Parliament, under sections which apply to the United Kingdom and to all British dominions. The Act prescribed that all British vessels must be registered, except those under 15 tons burden employed in navigation on the coast or rivers of the part of the British possession in which the owners reside. Ships which are subject to registration but have not been registered, are not entitled to recognition as British ships and are not normally granted a customs clearance. Although the registration of vessels under 15 tons is not compulsory, many small vessels are registered at the request of the owners, as registration facilitates the transaction of business for the purpose of sale or mortgage. The flag for merchant ships registered in Australia is the red ensign usually flown by British merchant vessels, defaced with a white seven-pointed star indicating the six federated States of Australia and the territories of the Commonwealth, and the five smaller white stars representing the Southern Cross.

In New South Wales, shipping registers are kept at the ports of Sydney and Newcastle. The following statement shows particulars of the shipping on the registers in 1939 and the last three years:—

	Vessels on Register at 30th June.									
Tonnage Class.		Number o	of Vessels.		Net Tonnage.					
	1939.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1939.	1950.	1951.	1952.		
m/			<u> </u>							
Tons (net) 0 to 49	665	610	516	465	9,418	9,409	8,594	7,84		
50- 499	207	156	152	127	32,743	25,579	25,203	20,44		
500- 999	23	21	21	23	16,371	14.610	14.610	15.33		
1,000-1,999	13	11	14	14	18,773	19,663	19,663	20.03		
2,000 and over	7	6	6	7	18,848	18,242	18,242	19,670		
Total, All Vessels	915	807	709	636	96,153	87.503	86,312	83.32		

Table 87.—Shipping on Register (N.S.W.).

Vessels on the register at 30th June, 1952, included 253 motor ships aggregating 18,380 net tons, and 151 sailing ships aggregating 12,025 net tons. The aggregate crew for all vessels on the register was 3,628.

The number of vessels on the register in 1952 was 30 per cent. less than in 1939, but the tonnage was only 13 per cent. less.

Thirty-six vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 4,290 tons (net) were sold during 1951-52. Of these, 32 vessels, aggregating 1,825 tons, were sold to British subjects.

CERTIFICATES OF SEAWORTHINESS.

Certificates of survey, certifying as to seaworthiness, etc., are issued by the Maritime Services Board in respect of ships trading exclusively within the limits of New South Wales, and by the Commonwealth Marine Branch in respect of other vessels. The following table shows particulars of the certificates issued by both authorities in the last three years:—

Table 88.—Shipping	(N.S.W.).—Certificates	of	Seaworthiness	Issued.
--------------------	------------------------	----	---------------	---------

		1949-5	50.		1950-5	51.		1951-5	52.
Type of Vessel.	No.	Gross Tonnage.	Passenger Capacity.	No.	Gross Tonnage.	Passenger Capacity.	No.	Gross Tonnage.	Passenger Capacity.
Sea-going Vessels—									,
Sydney—Cargo Passenger	139 15	266,444 105,295	$\substack{86\\3,327}$	157 15	258,278 104,480	$\frac{92}{3,648}$	197 15	245,030 108,725	$\frac{72}{4,008}$
Total	154	371,739	3,413	172	362,758	3,740	212	353,785	4,080
Harbour and River Vessels—									
Sydney Other Ports	47 43	7,128 2,860	$\substack{25,144 \\ 1,899}$	43 42	7,799 2,621	$\substack{25,373 \\ 2,615}$	45 29	8,605 2,605	$25,537 \\ 2,385$
Total	90	9,988	27,043	85	10,420	27,988	74	11,210	27,922
• Motor Boats	1,690		13,683	1,551		14,412	1,689		12,247
Grand Total	1,934	381,727	44,139	1,808	373,178	46,140	1,975	364,995	44,249

^{*} Excludes (a) Port of Sydney, and (b) boats used for private purposes only.

Certificates issued by the Commonwealth Authority in 1951-52 included 82 for cargo vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 239,170 and 15 for passenger vessels with an aggregate gross tonnage of 108,725 and an aggregate capacity of 4,008 passengers.

SHIPBUILDING AND REPAIRING.

Facilities for building, fitting and repairing ships have been provided by governmental and private enterprise at Sydney and Newcastle and at certain other ports in New South Wales.

In Sydney Harbour there are five large graving docks, four floating docks and eight patent slips. Two graving docks, the Fitzroy and the Sutherland, situated on Cockatoo Island, were leased in 1933 by the Commonwealth Government to a private company for a term of 21 years. Two graving docks are owned by a private company, Mort's Dock and Engineering Company Limited.

During the war, the Captain Cook Graving Dock was constructed primarily for naval purposes in Sydney Harbour between Potts Point and Garden Island. Certain sections of the work were carried out for the Commonwealth Government by New South Wales Government authorities. The dock, opened in March, 1945, is capable of accommodating the largest vessel afloat, and in peace-time is available for the service of civilian vessels. Its breadth is 147 feet $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the length from the outer caisson is 1,139 feet 5 inches. The draught of vessel that may be taken at high water is 45 feet 2 inches. The capital cost of construction was approximately £10,000,000.

At Newcastle a floating dock is attached to the State Government Dockyard at Walsh Island, and there are two slips for government-owned vessels; two slips are privately owned.

Graving docks under the control of the State Government are maintained at some minor ports to meet the needs of vessels engaged in the coastal trade.

N.S.W. Government Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertaking.

The New South Wales Government Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertaking was established in 1942 to carry out marine and general engineering, including the building and repair of ships, on behalf of the State and Commonwealth Governments and private shipowners. The State Government Dockyard at Newcastle, which is managed by the Undertaking, was established in 1913. Particulars of the revenue and expenditure of the Undertaking are given below:—

Table	89.—N.S.W.	Government	Engineering	and	Shipbuilding	Undertaking—
		Revenu	ue and Expe	nditu	re.	

Year ended							
31st March.	Revenue.	Works. Administration.		Capital Charges,	Total.	Surplus.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1944	825,462	725,775	32,526	17,496	775,797	59,665	
1945	906,122	796,973	39,123	19,983	856,079	50,043	
1946	990,022	877,600	49,095	22,888	949,583	40,439	
1947	796,676	700,794	44,786	25,228	770,808	25,868	
1948	873,489	770,442	49,975	27,242	847,659	25,830	
1949	960,789	837,371	59,286	27,407	924,064	36,725	
1950	1,015,524	886,834	61,778	26,594	975,206	40,318	
1951	1,301,980	1,139,642	72,334	27,844	1,239,820	62,160	
1952	1,681,063	1,454,412	94,139	34,023	1,582,574	98,48	

SEAMEN.

Matters relating to the employment of seamen are subject to control by the Commonwealth Government in terms of the Federal Navigation Act. Provision is made for the regulation of the methods of engagement and discharge, the form of agreement, rating, the ship's complement, discipline, hygiene, and accommodation. Mercantile marine offices were established in March, 1922, to undertake functions previously performed by State shipping offices at Sydney, Newcastle and Port Kembla, where engagements and discharges are registered. The following statement shows the number of transactions in 1938-39 and the last six years:—

Year Engagements Registered.			Discha	rges Reg	Licences to Ship.			
30th	Sydney.	New- castle.	Port Kembla.	Sydney.	New- castle.	Port Kembla.	Sydney.	New- castle.
1939	20,856	3,723	285	21,231	3,699	280	450	66
1947	10,100	4,799	500	10,848	4,637	496	369	98
1948	11,233	5,385	844	10,776	5,258	836	328	156
1949	14,389	4,627	755	14,056	4,749	762	304	129
1950	12,728	5,337	524	12,324	$5,\!174$	562	317	121
1951	13,689	5,555	792	13,375	5,327	791	39 0	163
1952	15,576	5,933	721	15,804	5.774	709	392	188

Table 90.—Transactions at Mercantile Marine Offices.

In 1951-52 the number of engagements and discharges registered at Sydney was 25 per cent. less than the number in 1938-39, but the number of transactions at Newcastle and Port Kembla was considerably larger than in the pre-war year.

The rates of wages for crews which work on vessels engaged in the interstate and coastal trade of Australia have been fixed by awards and agreements under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

Maritime Industry Commission.

The Maritime Industry Commission, which was constituted under National Security Regulations in January, 1942, to secure adequate and efficient manning of Australian merchant ships and the improvement and safeguarding of conditions of employment therein, ceased to function on 8th December, 1952.

Compensation to Seamen.

Compensation to seamen is provided under a Commonwealth law, the Seamen's Compensation Act, 1911-1949, which applies to ships trading with Australia, or engaged in any occupation in Australian waters, or in trade and commerce with other countries or among the States.

Seamen employed on New South Wales ships, i.e., ships registered in New South Wales, or owned or chartered by the Government or by a person or body corporate whose place of business is in the State, may claim compensation under the Workers' Compensation Act of New South Wales, if they agree not to proceed under the Commonwealth law, provided such ships are engaged solely in the intrastate trade of New South Wales.

SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA.

The navigation laws contain stringent provisions designed to prevent unseaworthy ships from proceeding to sea, and to ensure that all vessels are manned by competent crews, that life-saving appliances are carried, and that special arrangements are made to safeguard dangerous cargoes. Regulations have been framed for the prevention of collisions and there are rules regarding the lights and signals to be used.

Owing to the regularity of the coast of New South Wales and the comparative absence of islands, hazards to navigation in the coastal waters are few. There are 20 lighthouses (controlled by the Commonwealth) along the 700 miles of coastline. In addition, the Maritime Services Board provides lighted beacons, leading lights and other guides in the principal ports.

Pilotage is a State service under the provisions of the Navigation Act of New South Wales. A pilot must be engaged for every vessel entering or leaving a port of New South Wales at which there is a pilotage establishment, unless the master holds a certificate of exemption. Such certificates may be granted to British subjects only, for use in respect of British ships registered in Australia or New Zealand and employed in trade between ports in Australasia and the South Sea Islands or engaged in whaling. The pilotage rates are shown on page 120.

Wrecks and shipping casualties which occur to British merchant shipping on or near the coast of New South Wales are investigated by Courts of Marine Inquiry.

Rescue work is undertaken by the pilot vessels. There are also rocket brigade stations at various points on the coast, and at the Clarence River there is a steam tug which is subsidised for assisting vessels in distress.

The Royal Shipwreck Relief and Humane Society of New South Wales affords relief to distressed seamen and their dependants, and to the crews and passengers of vessels wrecked in New South Wales waters.

RAILWAYS

The total length of railways open for traffic in New South Wales at 30th June, 1952, was 6,441 miles, including 6,113 miles of line vested in the Railways Commissioner of New South Wales; a line 2 miles long from Liverpool to Holdsworthy owned by the Commonwealth Government; 241 miles of border railways in the Riverina district owned by the State of Victoria; and 85 miles of private railways available for general traffic. The length of State railways laid with one or more tracks is shown in Table 92.

STATE RAILWAYS.

Administrative authority for the control of the State railways is vested in a Commissioner for Railways, appointed for seven years. The office of Assistant Commissioner was abolished in April, 1952. The Commissioner is subject to the direction of the Minister for Transport.

The railway property is vested in the Railways Commissioner as a body corporate to conduct the services on existing lines and to construct the new lines authorised by the Legislature. By-laws for the regulation of the services, including those by which rates of freight and fares are fixed, must be approved by the Government before they become operative.

The receipts from the railway services are paid into the Government Railways Fund, and expenditure from the Fund for operation of the services is subject to Parliamentary appropriation. Loan funds for construction, improvements, etc., are provided by Parliament from the General Loan Account of the State.

Interest, sinking fund and exchange on the railways loau debt are a charge on the Government Railways Fund; the annual sum payable is that part of the debt charges of the State which corresponds to the ratio between the railways loan debt and the total public debt of New South Wales.

Provision was made in 1928 for annual contribution from State revenues to make good two-thirds of the loss incurred at that time on country developmental railways, the amount of contribution not to exceed £800,000 in any year. The maximum amount of £800,0000 was paid in 1928-29 and each succeeding year.

The construction of new railways is authorised by Parliament, and the order of construction and rate of progress are determined by the Commissioner.

Particulars regarding the finances of the railways and tramways in relation to the finances of the State are published in the chapter "Public Finance."

LENGTH OF STATE RAILWAYS

The statistics of State railways shown in this chapter refer to the lines vested in the Railways Commissioner of New South Wales.

The first railway line, 14 miles in length, was opened for traffic between Sydney and Parramatta on 26th September, 1855, and communication was established between Newcastle and East Maitland on 30th March, 1857.

The total route length of the lines open at 30th June, 1952, was 6,113 miles, distributed as follows:—Southern system, 2,187 miles; Western, 2,193 miles; and Northern, 1,733 miles. In addition, there were 1,462 miles of sidings and crossovers. At 30th June, 1952, there were 8,425 miles of single track, including sidings and crossovers.

The growth of the State railway system is illustrated in the following table:—

	Table 91	.—Railway	ysLines (Jpen and	Capital Cost	:•
	Lines Opened	Lines Ope	en for Traffic Period.	at End of		penditure on n for Traffic. †
Period.* for Traffic during the Period.	Total Length.	Population per Mile.	Area per M.le.	Increase during Period.	Total at End of Period.	
	Miles.	Miles.	No.	Sq. Miles.	£	£
1855-C4	143	143	2,789	2,170	2,631,790	2,631,790
1865-74	260	403	1,427	770	4,212,756	6,844,546
1875-84	1,215	1,618	559	192	13,235,592	20,080,138
1885-94	883	2,501	490	124	15,775,133	35,855,271
1835-1904	780	3,281	435	95	6,433,246	42,288,517
1905-14	686	3,967	472	78	18,976,352	61,264,869
1915-24	1,556	5,523	403	56	32,000,298	93,355,167
1925-34	641	6,164	425	59	47,578,154	140,933,321
1935-41	(-) 36	6,128	449	50	11,211,347	152,144,668
1945-49	(-) 15	6,113	509	50	20,955,652	173,100,320
1950		6,113	528	50	8,623,627	181,723,947
1951		6,113	543	50	14,123,399	195,852,346
1952		6,113	554	50	21,769,418	217,621,764

Table 91.-Railways-Lines Open and Capital Cost.

Rail transport facilities have been extended not only by the construction of new railways, but also by the laying of additional tracks on existing lines, and by improvements such as electrification, to which much of the capital expenditure in the period 1925 to 1934 was applied. Of the capital expenditure in 1951-52, viz. £21,769,418, rolling stock comprised 39 per cent. and electric power stations and plant 21 per cent.

 ^{*} Calendar years to end of 1887, later years ended 30th June. (-) Lines dismantled.
 † Includes expenditure on workshops, rolling stock, etc.

Work on a line from Maryvale to Sandy Hollow (150 miles) was suspended in April, 1950. Expenditure on the line to 30th June, 1950, was £2,430,306.

The following statement shows the length of lines laid with one or more tracks in 1921 and later years:—

Table 92.-Railways-Length and Classification of Trucks.

At 30th June.	Single.	Double.	Triple.	Quadruple.	Sextuple.	Total.		
		miles.						
1921	4,428	572	71	$34\frac{1}{2}$	1*	5,043		
1943	5,426	650	7	37	8†	6,128		
1948	5,422	650	7	41	8†	6,128		
1949	5,403	653	7	42	8†	6,113		
1950	5,400	65 6	7	42	8†	6,113		
1951	5,400	656	7	42	8†	6,113		
1952	5,387	669	7	42	8†	6,113		

*Five tracks. †Includes 47 chains with eight tracks.

There are duplicate lines on the main western line as far as Kelso and on two other sections between Kelso and Orange; the southern line is duplicated as far as Junee, the northern line as far as Nundah, and the south coast line to Port Kembla North, except certain tunnels and bridges. Quadruplication of the main western line between Lidcombe and Penrith, and of the northern line between Strathfield and Hornsby is in progress.

Particulars of gradients and signals were given in the 50th and earlier issues of the Year Book.

Hawkesbury River Railway Bridge.

The railway bridge spanning the Hawkesbury River was replaced in 1946 by a modern structure designed and built by the Department of Railways. Construction of the new bridge began in July, 1939, and it was opened on 1st July, 1946. The new bridge carries double tracks and has eight spans, two of 445 feet 8 inches, four of 347 feet 6 inches and two of 147 feet. It has five deep piers founded in sand in depths ranging from 178 feet to 183 feet 7 inches, and its overall length is 2,764 feet. There are 7,900 tons of steel in the superstructure. Total cost of construction of the bridge was £2,134,246.

City and Suburban Electric Railways.

The city electric railway, when complete, will form a two-track loop railway around the city, running, for the most part underground, along the eastern side of the city to Circular Quay and returning along the western side to the Central Station. The scheme includes the construction of branches from the city railway to the eastern, south-eastern and southern suburbs. An Act authorising the construction of these branches was assented to on 27th March, 1947, and operations were commenced in 1948-49.

The eastern section of the city railway was completed as far as St. James Station, about a mile from Central Station, in December, 1926,

and the western section was opened for traffic between Central and Wynyard Stations—approximately 1½ miles—in February, 1932. Suburban services along the main western, southern and northern lines were connected with the North Sydney line by the opening of the Sydney Harbour Bridge in March, 1932. Owing to a shortage of loan funds, work on the connecting link between St. James and Wynward and on the eastern suburbs extension was suspended towards the end of 1952.

The suburban railways are for the most part operated by electricity; the total length of the lines under the electric system at 30th June, 1952, was 110 miles 32 chains as shown below. Nearly all these lines are laid with at least two tracks, 24 miles being laid with three tracks or more.

Line.		gth of	Line.	Leng	gth of
	Ro	ute.	23.10.	Ro	ute.
City Bailway	miles.	chns.	Southern—	miles.	chns.
Illawarra—	_	10	Lidcombe to Cabramatta	7	7
Sydney to National Park	17	57	Granville to Liverpool		15
Sydenham to Bankstown		33	* Warwick Farm Racecourse	i	1
Tempe to East Hills	10	38	Regents Park to		
Sutherland to Cronulla	6	25	Bankstown	2	53
Western—			Sefton Park East to		
Sydney to Parramatta	14	60	North Junction	.0	31
_Clyde-Rosehill Racecourse	1	16			
Northern—					
Strathfield to Hornsby	1	13			
Sydney to Hornsby via Harbour Bridge	14	38	Total	110	32

Table 93.-Electric Railways-Length, 30th June, 1952.

In March, 1949, the Government approved of a plan for the electrification of the lines between Sydney and Lithgow, Newcastle, Port Kembla and Goulburn. Work is proceeding on the western line.

COST OF STATE RAILWAYS.

The total capital expenditure on lines open for traffic as at 30th June, 1952, amounted to £217,621,764, excluding the cost of the line, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, from Wynyard across the Sydney Harbour Bridge to Waverton. The cost of construction was £120,092,715, and the expenditure on rolling stock and other equipment £97,529,049, viz., rolling stock, £56,786,805; electric power stations, substations and plant £21,200,968; machinery, £5,898,633; workshops, £4,403,543; reconditioning of track, £379,100; other items, £9,239,100.

The average cost of the railways per mile open for traffic at 30th June, 1952, was £35,615 for construction, rolling stock and other equipment, including £19,654 for construction. The cost of construction varies greatly according to the class of traffic for which the lines are constructed, the number of tracks laid, and the physical characteristics of the territory through which they run.

Of £217,621,764 expended to 30th June, 1952, an amount of £666,864 was provided from consolidated revenue, and £379,100 represented the unrepaid balance of an interest-free advance of £3,300,000 made by the Treasury in

^{*} Privately owned.

1934-38 for reconditioning railway tracks and rolling stock, repayable in annual instalments of £165,000 over a period of twenty years, ending in 1954-55. Repayments during the war years exceeded requirements by £1,155,000, and the only repayment made since 1944-45 was £165,000 in 1949-50.

FINANCES OF STATE RAILWAYS.

The State railways are regarded as a developmental agency in the settlement of the country rather than as a revenue-producing enterprise, and services on a number of lines are conducted at a loss. In addition, railway finances bear the burden of substantial concessions made for the direct benefit of primary and secondary industries. These include rebates from ordinary charges for the transport of livestock and fodder, and concessions in respect of the carriage of raw materials and the products of certain manufacturing industries which are assisted for national reasons.

The value of concessions borne by the railways in the carriage of livestock and goods amounted to £283,387 in 1950-51 and £561,011 in 1951-52. Further concessions, amounting to £186,278 in 1950-51 and £936,939 in 1951-52, were borne by State revenues.

The capital cost of railways open for traffic, capital debt charges and final net results of operations in various years since 1928-29 are shown in the following table. The charge for sinking fund, as shown in the table, is the full amount of the contribution payable in each year to the State Treasury.

	Capital Expended	Net Earn- ings and			Surplus.		
ended on Lines open to	to State	Interest.	Exchange and Loan Management.	Sinking Fund,	Total.	or Deficit.	
	£ thous.	£	£	£	£	£	£
1929 1939 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951	124,329 147,618 150,661 151,850 152,145 153,100 154,976 157,231 165,839 173,100 181,724 195,852 217,622	5,437,566 5,654,276 7,294,251 7,879,165 7,925,585 7,925,585 7,833,511 7,426,262 5,775,999 7,257,535 5,097,470 5,050,051 1,442,569 6,124,913	6,150,000 5,360,000 5,389,116 5,350,000 5,328,400 5,350,000 5,240,000 5,125,956 5,145,000 5,035,000 5,350,000 6,121,000	718,798 764,517 779,623 755,131 786,608 741,674 727,691 670,950 575,255 644,656 630,000 635,000	747,000 936,719 975,000 1,088,060 1,152,000 1,295,000 1,480,295 1,330,000 1,400,000 1,550,000 1,610,000 1,821,000	6,150,000 6,825,798 7,090,352 7,104,623 7,171,531 7,288,608 7,276,674 7,333,942 7,145,950 7,013,255 7,544,656 7,860,000 8,577,000	(-) 712,434 (-) 1,171,522 203,899 774,542 754,054 544,903 149,588 (-)1,557,943 (-)1,915,785 (-)2,494,605 (-)6,417,431 (-)2,452,087

Table 94.—Railways—Capital Charges and Net Earnings.

During the years 1940-41 to 1945-46, mainly as a result of heavy wartime traffic, there was a surplus of railway revenue after all charges, including interest and sinking fund, had been met. In the following year, 1946-47, increased costs, shortages of coal and rolling stock, and the gradual cessation of war traffic, caused a deficit of £1,557,943. The raising of fares and freight in August, 1947, for the first time since 1939, resulted in a surplus of £111,585 in 1947-48, but further increases in costs produced a deficit of nearly £2 million in the following year. In spite of a further rise in fares from October, 1950, and in freights from November, 1950,

Includes capital expenditure on workshops, rolling stock, etc. † Includes annual contribution of £800,000 from Treasury since 1928-29.

there was a record deficit of £6,417,431 in 1950-51. In the next year, 1951-52, the deficit fell to £2,452,087, mainly as a result of a very steep increase in freight rates from October, 1951, and a relatively small rise in fares from November, 1951.

In 1951-52, capital charges, comprising interest, exchange, loan management and sinking fund, absorbed 12.4 per cent. of gross earnings (excluding the Treasury contribution of £800,000). The proportion in 1950-51 was 15.6 per cent.

Since 1937-38, the working expenses have included repayments of the interest-free loan from the Treasury (referred to on page 130), and from 1940-41 to 1944-45, reserves for deferred maintenance, etc. (see below). Earnings and working expenses at intervals since 1928-29 were as follows:—

	Gross	Worki	harges.	Net		
Year ended 30th June.	Earnings (excluding State Con- tribution).	Working Expenses.	Repayments of Loan for Recondition- ing Track.	Reserve Provisions.	Total.	Earnings before meet- ing Capital Charges.
	£	£	£	£	£	<u>£</u>
1929	19,615,616	14,978,050		•••	14,978,050	4,637,566
1939	19,146.441	14,127,165	165,000	•••	14,292,165	4,854,276
1942	27,636,332	18,421,081	495,000	2,276,000	21,192,081	6,494,251
1943	34,071,958	21,778,793	330,000	4,884,000	26,992,793	7,079,165
1944	34,501,192	23,860,607	495,000	3,020,000	27,375,607	7,125,585
1945	31,577,137	23,543,626	330,000	670,000	24,543,626	7,033,511
1946	31,313,410	24,687,148		•••	24,687,148	6,626,262
1947	30,352,710	25,376,711			25,376,711	4,975,999
1948	36,905,862	30,448,327		•••	30,448,327	6,457,535
1949	39,663,461	35,365,991			35,365,991	4,297,470
1950	*43,121,758	38,706,707	165,000	•••	38,871,707	4,250,051
1951	49,447,738	48,805,169		•••	48,805,169	642,569
1952	68,909,720	63,584,807			63,584,807	5.324.913

Table 95.—Railways—Gross Earnings and Working Expenses.

Gross earnings more than doubled between 1945-46 and 1951-52, mainly owing to higher fares and freights; in 1951-52 passengers and goods carried were 0.3 per cent. and 16.7 per cent. greater, respectively, than in 1945-46. Earnings in 1949-50, viz., £43,121,758, included a special grant of £3,000,000 by the Commonwealth Government towards losses due to an industrial dispute in coal mines from June to August, 1949. The increase in working expenses since 1945-46 was mainly due to the higher cost of materials and wages.

The proportion of working expenses to gross earnings, as shown in Table 95, was 92.2 per cent. in 1951-52, as compared with 78.8 per cent. in 1945-46. Net earnings in relation to capital cost represented 4.3 per cent. in 1945-46, but only 2.4 per cent. in 1951-52.

Government Railways Fund-Special Reserve Account.

In the years 1940-41 to 1944-45, large sums were transferred from revenue to the credit of reserve accounts and drawn upon for certain expenditures.

^{*}Includes Commonwealth grant of £3,000,000 (see text below table).

In 1946 a Special Reserve Account was established, comprising the unexpended balances of the earlier reserves. The sum initially credited to the Account was £9,860,730, and the unexpended balance at 30th June, 1952, was £584,221.

Particulars of expenditure from the account up to 30th June, 1948, were published in Official Year Book No. 51. Expenditure was £540,497 in 1948-49 and £1,013,995 in 1949-50, mainly on accrued maintenance. There was no expenditure from the account in 1950-51 or 1951-52.

STATE RAILWAYS-DISTRIBUTION OF EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

A statement of the various items of earnings and working expenses of all lines in the last five years is shown below. Against the respective items of working expenses in this dissection are included the special charges shown in Table 95, and debits for the retirement of assets which, in preceding tables, have been treated as part of the sinking fund contribution under capital charges.

Table 96.—Railways-Classification of Earnings and Expenses.

Particulars.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
Gross Earnings.	£	£	£	£	£
Coaching	13,009,256	13,463,726	13,482,946	15,088,921	17,222,019
Goods, Livestock	19,804,068	21,596,852	21,892,028	28,350,568	43,361,250
Refreshment Rooms Sale of Electricity	1,114,707 $2,532,057$	1,222,551 2,893,702	1,250,087 3,078,654	1,491,601 4,032,382	1,917,412 5,849,040
Miscellaneous	445,774	486,630	3,418,043†	484,266	560,001
Total Earnings £	36,905,862	39,663,461	43,121,758†	49,447,738	68,909,720
					1
Working Expenses.*					
Maintenance of way and works	5 ,£ 27 ,3 83	6,140,881	6,360,881	8,352,785	9,861,975
Relling stock— Maintenance Motive power—	5,560,195	6,105,806	6,996,090	8,569,888	11,586,709
Coal, etc	1,930,012	2,437,185	3,291,996	4,161,136	6,133,206
Other	3,897,575	4,439,778	4,714,373	5,652,404	7,085,294
stock	346,551	396,014	424,756	517,041	639,205
traffic	7,619,793	8,683,444	9,225,305	11,358,864	14,184,636
Electrical General charges and	2,746,586	3,494,596	4,028,519	5,091,031	7,357,891
Stores Branch	1,269,662	1.353.806	1.431.066	1,772,222	2,652,866
Refreshment Rooms Contribution to	1,134,694	1,303,924	1,320,232	1,577,714	2,114,974
Superannuation Fund Pay-roll tax	775,000 507,21 1	805,400 574,999	871,000 616,358	1,345,000 769,393	1,435,000 938,437
Pay-roll tax	007,211			100,000	
£	31,014,667	35, 738,833	39,280,576	49,167,478	64,020,193
Less Assets Retired £	566,340	372,842	408,869	362,309	435,386
Total Working	30,448,327	35,365,991	38,871,707	48,805,169	63,584,807
Expenses £	00,440,027	50,500,891	00,011,101	40,000,109	00,004,007
Net Earnings £	6,157,535	4,297,470	4,250,051	642,569	5,324,913

^{*} Inclusive of Special Reserve provisions (see Table 95), and also of Sinking Fund contribution, not distributable to items in detail. † Includes Commonwealth grant of £3,000,000 (see page 132).

During 1951-52, the earnings derived from the carriage of passengers, mails and parcels represented 25.0 per cent. of the total; goods and livestock, 62.9 per cent.; refreshment rooms, 2.8 per cent.; sales of electricity, 8.5 per cent.; and miscellaneous items, 0.8 per cent.

STATE RAILWAYS—COACHING AND GOODS TRAFFIC.

Between 1941-42 and 1951-52 the number of railway passenger journeys increased from 218,846,454 to 268,167,596, or by 22 per cent.; in the same period revenue from passengers, mails, etc., increased from £10,638,485 to £17,222,019 or by 62 per cent. Goods (excluding livestock) carried in 1951-52 totalled 18,527,732 tons as compared with 17,854,519 tons in 1941-42, but the revenue from goods traffic in 1951-52 was more than three times that in 1941-42. Earnings from livestock traffic in 1951-52, viz., £3,144,548, were more than double the amount in 1941-42. Details of the passenger and goods traffic are shown in the following statement:—

Table 97.—Railways—Passenger and Goods Traffic.

	Coaching	g'l'raffic.	Goods	Traffic.	Livestock Traffic.
Year ended 30th June.	Passenger Journeys.	Gross Earnings— Passengers, Mails, etc.	Goods Tonnage. (Excluding Livestock).	Gross Earnings. (Excluding Livestock.)	Gross Earnings.
1000	No.	£	tons.	£	£
1939	186,719,964	6,877,146	14,678,911	9,234,092	1,121,956
1942	218,846,454	10,638,485	17,854,519	13,019,027	1,367,449
1943	237,441,277	12,766,227	18,845,956	16,781,446	1,458,794
1944	250,565,753	12,866,613	18,602,711	16,867,444	1,504,317
1945	254,099,105	12,304,975	17,792,891	14,587,606	1,550,578
1946	267,423,100	13,362,632	15,872,431	13,198,372	1,540,541
1 47	261,644,206	11,584,035	16,539,080	13,720,690	1,595,344
1948	263,046,815	13,009,256	17,407,149	18,182,087	1,621,981
1949	263,116,462	13,463,726	16,903,172	19,640,991	1,955,861
1959	258,182,826	13,482,946	15,890,467	19,903,761	1,988,267
1951	268,567,083	15,088,921	17,131,304	25,979,233	2,371,305
1952	268,167,596	17,222,019	18,527,732	40,216,701	3,144,548

During the war years, the goods tonnage carried by the railways increased rapidly to a record of 18,845,956 tons in 1942-43, but the cessation of war traffic caused a decline to 15,872,431 tons in 1945-46. Since then there has been considerable improvement, the tonnage in 1951-52, viz., 18,527,732, being only 1.7 per cent. less than in 1942-43.

Details of the tonnages of the various classes of goods carried by the railways have not been available since 1940-41, but the following table shows the number of truckloads of the main types of goods carried in the six years 1946-47 to 1951-52:—

Table 98.—Railways—Goods Carried—Classification of Truckloads.

Particulars.		Number of Truckloads.								
Tarticulars.		1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51,	1951-52.			
Goods—										
Intrastate-										
Coal		307,928	342,489	345,500	313,391	363,130	384,905			
Coke		16,247	23,387	15,888	12,840	14,890	11,020			
Ores and Concentra	tes	50,502	51,734	37,127	32,749	32,366	32,068			
Wheat		43,303	71,800	86,047	76,984	65,062	48,835			
Flour		30,384	26,834	23,961	18,863	24,397	18,219			
Wool		15,853	20,651	21,337	18,545	23,700	23,099			
Timber		37,468	43,325	34,580	28,204	26,395	31,323			
Steel	}	23,925	27,491	22,006	25,899	31,669	29,955			
Perishables		45,289	45,961	43,252	37,042	41,871	41,083			
Fodder	[36,578	17,865	17,788	12,646	14,291	14,935			
Sand, Gravel, Ceme etc	nt,	36,399	27,596	21,055	20,824	21,206	18,250			
Ashes		33,836	33,903	33,975	28,057	31,799	26,698			
Military Equipme and Ammunition	ent	4,511	1,563	1,516	1,505	1,088	1,940			
Other Goods		277,885	303,078	269,817	244,100	275,930	272,780			
Interstate		53,403	53,361	46,526	48,431	43,577	49,013			
Total, Goods		1,016,014	1,091,038	1,020,375	920,080	1,011,371	1,004,133			
Livestock		187,731	154,236	165,389	167,300	161,077	146,115			

Coal truckloads comprised 36.9 per cent. of the total truckloads of goods in 1951-52, as compared with 30.3 per cent. in 1946-47. Wheat and flour comprised 6.4 per cent. of the truckloads in 1951-52, perishables 3.9 per cent., and interstate goods 4.7 per cent. The average weight per truckload (excluding livestock) in 1951-52 was 18 tons.

In 1951-52 the railways carried 37,300,389 bushels of wheat and 1,027,848 bales of wool, as compared with 54,519,677 bushels and 1,237,554 bales in the previous year. The quantity of coal carried by the railways was 8,919,401 tons in 1950-51 and 10,256,145 tons in 1951-52.

STATE RAILWAYS-LOCOMOTIVE MILEAGE.

The following statement shows details of locomotive mileage run in 1938-39 and the last six years:—

Table 55.—Allways—Locomotive Mileage Aun.								
	Miles Run by—							
Year euded 30th June.	Steam Loco- motives.	Eleetric Trains.	Rail Motors.	Diesel Trains.	Diesel- electric Loco- motives.	Total.		
1939	28,435,645	7,260,059	1,523,234	273,258	***	37,492,196		
1947	33, 522,678	7,919,325	1,231,095	195,034	105,322	42,973,434		
1948	33,576,693	8,582,725	1,207,246	194,268	92,569	43,653,501		
1949	33,933,668	8,456,037	1,287,637	210,458	64,327	43,952,127		
1950	32,697,381	8,253,696	1,576,125	189,407	74,231	42,790,840		
1951	34,048,616	8,337,127	1,908,447	132,044	62,276	44,488,510		
1952	34,624,038	8,677,219	1,894,455	294,805	792,193	46,282,710		

Table 99.—Railways—Locomotive Mileage Run.

The increased locomotive mileage since 1938-39 reflects the growth in traffic during and since the war. From the end of the war until recently, the demand for railway service could not be met with current supplies of coal and existing rolling stock. By the end of 1951-52, however, the rolling stock position had shown considerable improvement and, as a result of a substantial increase in production, supplies of coal were sufficient to meet all railway needs. The increase in the mileage of diesel-electric locomotives in 1951-52 was due to the introduction of 20 new locomotives imported from Canada.

STATE RAILWAYS-PASSENGER FARES.

Passenger traffic is greatest on the suburban lines, viz., those within a 34 miles radius of Sydney or Newcastle, and fares on these lines are lower than those for equal distances elsewhere. Concession fares are charged during the week-end period for suburban journeys of more than six miles. Return tickets for travel outside the Sydney or Newcastle suburban areas are issued at single fare plus one-third.

Prior to November, 1949, week-end excursion tickets at single fare for the return journey were issued to tourist and holiday resorts within a radius of approximately 200 miles of Sydney. In November, 1949, excursion fares for country travel were abolished, and week-end fares in the Sydney and Newcastle suburban areas were increased to single fare, plus approximately one-third for the return journey. The current excursion areas are bounded by Otford, Camden, Penrith, Kurrajong and Cowan in the Sydney district, and by Paterson, Cessnock, Belmont and Toronto in the Newcastle district.

The following table indicates the changes between December, 1927, and June, 1953, in the ordinary scale of fares for single journeys:—

Table 100.—Railway Fares for Single Ticke

Date.	5 mls.	10 mls.	20 mls.	34 mls.	50 mls.	100 mls.	200 mls.	300 mls.
	1		F	IRST CLAS	SS.		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1927, Dec.	$0.8\frac{1}{2}$	1 3	2 1	3 4	6 10	17 9	37 9	56 7
1933, Nov.	0 7	1 0	1 11	3 0	6 0	15 5	33 1	49 2
1939, Mar.	0 8	1 1	2 1	3 4	6 9	17 4	36 5	54 7
1947, Aug.	0 10	1 4	2 6	4 0	8 1	18 10	37 11	56 I
1950, Nov.	1 0	1 6	3 0	4 9	8 9	20 7	43 0	63 6
1951, Nov.*	1 1	1 8	3 4	5 0	9 6	22 6	47 0	69 9
			SE	COND CLA	ASS.			
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1927, Dec.	$0 6\frac{1}{2}$	0 11	1 7	$2 6\frac{1}{2}$	4 11	12 2	25 6	38 1
1933, Nov.	0 5	0 9	1 5	2 3	4 4	10 10	22 11	34 2
1939, Mar.	0 6	0 10	1 7	2 6	4 10	12 2	25 4	37 10
1947, Aug.	0 7	1 0	1 11	3 0	5 10	13 2	26 4	38 10
1950, Nov.	0 8	1 2	2 2	3 6	6 3	14 4	29 6	43 9
1951, Nov.*	0 9	1 3	2 5	3 9	6 10	15 9	32 6	48 0

^{*} Current in June, 1953.

After an increase of 10 per cent. from 1st March, 1939, fares remained unchanged until August, 1947, when a further increase of 20 per cent. was imposed on all adult fares, subject to a maximum increase in the case of country journeys of 1s. 6d. on first-class single tickets and 1s. on second-class single tickets; children's and students' fares were not altered. The continuous tendency of expenses to exceed earnings resulted in the imposition of further substantial increases in fares in November, 1950, and November, 1951. In the suburban services, the distinction between first and second class was abolished in the Newcastle district from 1st February, 1939, and in the metropolitan district from 1st January, 1940.

In June, 1953, the cost of monthly periodical tickets ranged from 43s. 0d. first class and 31s. 6d. second class for 5 miles to £11 15s. 6d. first class and £8 2s. 3d. second class for 300 miles. These are maximum charges, but liberal concessions are made to women, students and youths in business.

The cost of workmen's weekly tickets (available for one journey each way per day, except Sunday) was 5s. 6d. for 5 miles, 7s. 9d. for 10 miles, and 8s. 3d, for distances up to 40 miles.

STATE RAILWAYS-FREIGHT CHARGES.

In general, the system adopted in fixing freights on merchandise and livestock is to charge the lowest scale of freight on commodities of low value and on those which are used to assist production. From 22nd October, 1951, this system was modified by the alteration of freight rates to eliminate, in most cases, the carriage of goods at rates which did not return working expenses. This change of basis accounts for the exceptionally large increases shown in Table 101. The charge per ton mile decreases as the distance hauled increases, and the highest class freight includes expensive, bulky, or fragile articles, such as boots, drapery, drugs, groceries, furniture, liquors, glassware, cutlery, ironmongery, confectionery, and carpets; the lowest class applies to manures.

The rates for nearly all classes of freight were increased by about 10 per cent. on 1st March, 1939; exceptions included wool, agricultural produce and crude ores. In August, 1947, there were further increases, viz., 40 per cent. on the lower classes of freight and 15 per cent. on the higher classes; and additional increases were imposed in October, 1950, and October, 1951. The increases which became effective from 22nd October, 1951, were substantial; for instance, the new rate for the lowest class of freight was double the previous rate, and that for agricultural produce was almost three times the previous rate. In November, 1952, the rates for certain commodities were reduced; for instance, the rate for agricultural produce per ton per 100 miles was lowered from 63s. to 46s.

The trend of rates for various classes of freight carried for 100 miles and 500 miles is shown below. The rates quoted for livestock are per four-wheeled truck; other rates are per ton. From 22nd October, 1951, wheat, flour, etc., were subject to a special rate of 50s. per ton for 100 miles, and 83s. per ton for 500 miles, but from 1st November, 1952, the rate for 100 miles was reduced to 37s. The difference between these rates and the ordinary rates for agricultural produce is made up by the Treasury.

Table 101.-Railway Freight Charges.

Date.	Highest Class Freight	Lowest Class Freight (per ton).	Agri- cultural Pro- duce (per ton).	Butter (per ton).	Frozen Beef and Mutton (per ton).	Wool (per ton).	Live- stock (per four- wheeled truck).
		100	MILES.				
1926, December 1932, December 1933, July 1937, October 1939, March 1944, January 1947, August 1950, October 1951, October 1952, November*	s. d. 76 8 76 8 76 8 76 8 84 4 84 4 97 0 121 3 152 0 152 0	s. d. 6 6 9 6 9 6 9 7 5 5 11 8 3 11 2 22 0 22 0	s. d. 12 0 12 0 12 0 12 0 12 0 12 0 12 0 16 10 23 7 63 0 46 0	s. d. 27 4 27 4 27 4 27 4 27 4 30 1 27 1 31 2 38 11 48 7 48 7	s. d. 18 11 18 11 18 11 18 11 20 10 20 10 29 2 37 2 56 0 56 0	s. d. 41 8 37 6 33 9 37 6 37 6 52 6 73 6 126 0 126 0	s. d. 120 9 108 8 97 10 108 8 120 9 120 9 169 1 237 0 316 0 316 0
		500	MILES.				
1926, December 1932, December 1933, July 1937, October 1939, March 1944, January 1947, August 1950, October 1951, October 1952, November*	s. d. 197 6 197 6 197 6 197 6 197 6 197 6 217 3 217 3 249 10 312 4 390 0	s. d. 12 4 12 4 12 4 13 7 10 10 15 2 20 6 41 0 41 0	s. d. 19 11 19 11 19 11 19 11 19 11 19 11 27 11 39 1 104 0	s. d. 63 4 63 4 63 4 63 4 69 8 62 8 72 1 90 1 112 6	s. d. 43 11 43 11 43 11 43 11 48 4 48 4 67 8 86 3 129 0 129 0	s. d. 109 5 98 5 88 8 98 6 98 6 98 6 137 11 192 6 336 0 329 0	s. d. 329 8 296 8 267 0 296 8 329 8 329 8 461 6 647 0 863 0 863 0

^{*} Current, June, 1953.

STATE RAILWAYS-ROLLING STOCK.

The following table shows particulars of the rolling stock of the State railways in 1939 and later years:—

Table	102Railways-	-Rolling	Stock.
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At 30th June.	Loco- motives.	Coaching Stock,	Goods Waggons, etc.	Service Stock.	At 30th June.	Loco- motives.	Coaching Stock.	Goods Waggons, etc.	Service Stock.
1939	1,284	2,808	22,833	1,424	1947	1,158	2,809	24,282	1,281
1942	1,149	2,859	23,273	1,292	1948	1,166	2,806	24,188	1,232
1943	1,151	2,839	23,970	1,310	1949	1,168	2,826	24,476	1,213
1944	1,147	2,822	24,368	1,298	1950	1,153	2,849	25,073	1,229
1945	1,148	2,827	24,183	1,300	1951	1,159	2,891	26,056	1,190
1946	1,151	2,816	24,444	1,271	1952	1,182	2,889	26,303	1,178

From the end of the war (1945) until recently, there was a serious shortage of rolling stock, particularly of freight vehicles, but by the end of 1951-52 a considerable improvement had been effected.

The locomotives are all steam-powered, except for 4 diesel power vans, and 20 "Alco" diesel-electric locomotives put into service in 1951-52. The total tractive capacity of the locomotives at 30th June, 1952, was 34,613,219 lb. The passenger capacity of the coaching stock was 149,745, and the tonnage capacity of the goods stock was 443,195.

Rail motors have been provided in a number of country districts where the population does not warrant the provision of ordinary services.

STATE RAILWAYS—COAL SUPPLIES.

There has been a marked increase in supplies of coal to the State railways in recent years, but even so, requirements have not been met. The amount of coal used and the principal uses to which it was applied were as follows:—

Table 103.—State Railways—Coal Used.

Year ended	Coal used for—									
80th June.	Locomotive Purposes:	Electric Power Stations.	Gas Making.	Other Purposes.	Total.					
			tons.							
1929	1,212,272	391,904	7,038	45,719	1,656,933					
1939	994,371	453,300	5,663	24,449	1,477,783					
1947	1,348,298	785,661	6,719	27,603	2,168,281					
1948	1,365,449	863,554	6,073	24,576	2,259,652					
1949	1,429,776	919,038	5,261	28,810	2,382,885					
1950	1.318.808	861,928	5,192	23,693	2,209,621					
1951	1,427,139	972,134	5,379	25,261	2,429,913					
1952	1.447,712	1,077,807	5,222	26,810	2,557,551					

[•] Includes coal consumed by tramways (2,177 tons in 1951-52).

Coal consumption in 1951-52, a record year, was 1,079,768 tons, or 73 per cent., greater than in 1938-39. In 1951-52 coal used for locomotive purposes and electric power stations comprised 57 per cent. and 42 per cent., respectively, of the total consumed by the railways.

STATE RAILWAYS—ELECTRICITY SUPPLY.

For the supply and distribution of electric current to the State railways and tramways there are three main generating stations, viz., Ultimo and White Bay in Sydney, and one in Newcastle. A smaller station was opened in January, 1928, at Lithgow, near the State coal mine, and a station with a capacity of 300,000 kilowatts is under construction at Lake Macquarie. A number of substations are in operation throughout the suburban areas. From 1st January, 1953, control of all generating stations supplying power to the railways was transferred from the Commissioner for Railways to the Electricity Commission.

Particulars of the electrical energy generated at each power station and the purposes for which it was used are shown below:—

Table 104.—Electricity Generated and Used for State Railways and Tramways.

Particulars.				Year	ended	30th Ju	me.			
Particulars.	1942.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
				mi	llion kilo	watt hou	ırs.			
Units Generated— White Bay Ultimo Neweastle Lithgow Units Purchased Total	355 245 195 27 6	296 272 265 34 39	315 291 267 34 26	333 289 263 33 31	380 300 323 39 40 1,082	424 302 366 44 47	440 300 358 54 55 1,207	418 302 350 47 52 1,169	487 242 386 58 113 1,286	644 222 409 60 123 1,458
Purpose of Supply— Railways Tramways Sales to Other Authorities, etc.	338 151 339	369 156 381	377 157 399	380 158 411	396 159 527	429 155 599	416 135 656	414 121 634	429 111 746	458 102 898
Total	828	906	933	949	1,082	1,183	1,207	1,169	1,286	1,458

Since 1941-42, electricity units generated in railway power stations have increased by 62 per cent. Increases in electrical energy distributed by the Department of Railways since 1941-42 were: railways 36 per cent., and other bodies 165 per cent.; energy supplied to the tramways declined by 32 per cent.

STATE RAILWAYS—WORKSHOPS.

The principal railway shops are situated at Eveleigh, close to the Central Railway Station, at Chullora, 11 miles distant, and at Cardiff, near Newcastle. There are also large workshops at Goulburn and Bathurst to supply structural steelwork, tools, and other articles for the permanent-way branch. Engine repairs are undertaken at a number of smaller workshops in country localities.

Particulars regarding the factories for railway rolling stock are published in the chapter "Factories."

STATE RAILWAYS—EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES.

Particulars of the numbers employed in the Government Railways of New South Wales, and the amount of salaries and wages paid to them, are shown in the following statement. The figures are exclusive of employment on the construction of railways. Employees serving with the defence forces are excluded in 1938-39 and later years, but the salaries and wages include payments to them while on active service.

Year ended 30th June.	Employees* Annual Average.	Salaries and Wages Paid.†	Year ended 30th June.	Employees*— Annual Average.	Salaries and Wages Paid.†
1929 1939 1943 1944 1945	43,972 41,474 47,258 48,019 49,242 53,252	£ 14,422,298 11,099,966 17,035,415 18,101,252 17,563,245 18,824,637	1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952	56,887 57,673 58,648 58,923 59,232 59,765	£ 21,162,591 25,495,354 28,508,930 30,519,388 37,426,610 47,202,130

Table 105 .- Railways -- Employees and Wages.

The average number of staff employed on new lines under construction in 1951-52 was 326.

STATE RAILWAYS—ACCIDENTS.

All accidents are recorded which occur in the working of the State railways or on service premises, to persons other than the employees, however slight the injuries may be. In the case of employees, all accidents must be reported, but only those are recorded for statistical purposes which cause the employee to be absent from his ordinary work for any period following the day on which the accident occurred.

Particulars of accidents and compensation paid to persons other than employees in 1944-45 and later years are shown in the following table:—

Year ended	Persons Killed.			Person	Persons Injured.			Compensation Paid.*		
30th June.	Employees.	Others.	Total.	Employees.	Others.	Total.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total.	
1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951	22 25 35 16 36 33 34 37	126 81 88 52 45 46 55 55	148 106 123 68 81 79 89 92	11,757 11,841 12,153 10,118 10,290 9,991 10,083 10,116	797 721 831 501 499 369 463 576	12,554 12,562 12,984 10,619 10,789 10,360 10,546 10,692	5,705 6,150 12,030 18,317 25,098	£ 146,168 154,450 217,472 190,326 171,785 175,423 208,405 254,641	£ 157,845 164,987 223,177 196,476 183,815 193,740 233,503 ,271,755	

Table 106.—Railways—Accident Casualties and Compensation Paid.

The compensation paid is mainly in respect of goods and luggage stolen in transit.

VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

In the southern portion of New South Wales the Government of Victoria has acquired certain railway interests by the purchase from a private company of a line between Deniliquin and Moama, and the construction and maintenance of five border railways by agreement with the Government of New South Wales.

^{*} Excludes employees in defence services in war years.

[†] Includes payments to staff in defence services in war years.

^{*} Excludes compensation paid to employees.

The agreement provides for railways of 5ft. 3in. gauge, but the works within New South Wales are constructed suitably for conversion to the standard gauge, viz., 4ft. 8½in. The lines are operated by the Victorian Railway Commissioners.

Three of the lines authorised under the agreement were opened for traffic and the length of these, with the Deniliquin-Moama line, was 241 miles 11 chains; since 1943-44 the Murrabit-Stony Crossing line (38 miles 47 chains) has been closed to traffic. Particulars of the capital cost, revenue, etc., of these lines are given in the following table:—

Table 107.—Victorian Government Railways in New South Wales—Capital Cost, Revenue, etc.

Year			E	Expenditure	·.		
ended 28th Feb.	Capital Cost at 28th Feb.	Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Interest.	Total.	Passengers Carried.	Goods Carried.
	£			£	£	No.	4
1939	1,209,605	£ 45,744	£ 59.204	_	103,530	16,414	tons.
1959	1,209,000	40,744	53,394	50,136	100,000	10,414	118,422
1947	1,460,210	67,471	75,191	50,714	125,905	22,193	115,109
1948	1,451,872	59,552	68,135	48,084	116,219	15,956	94,162
1949	1,454,709	68,539	85,923	48,089	134,012	15,502	140,064
1950	1,464,506	99,543	112,202	46,828	159,030	15,001	125,914
1951	1,454,140	113,005	105,932	45,721	151,653	13,992	140,894
1952	1,456,589	128,628	149,593	42,637	192,230	16,667	158,718

^{*} Includes current depreciation.

The number of train miles run by the Victorian border railways in 1951-52 was 52,860. Employees numbered 89 at 28th February, 1952.

PRIVATE RAILWAY LINES.

The established policy in New South Wales has been to keep the railways under State control, and with the exception of short lines connecting coal and other mines with the main railways, there are only 85 miles of private lines open for general traffic.

During the year 1888 a line of 3 ft. 6 in. gauge was laid down from Broken Hill to the South Australian border, a distance of 37 miles. A short line, privately owned, but operated by the Department of Railways, connects the Warwick Farm Racecourse with the Government railway at Liverpool.

The Seaham Coal Company's line connects the West Wallsend and Seaham Collieries with Cockle Creek. The South Maitland system serves the mining districts of East Greta and Cessnock, and another line runs between

the collieries in Hexham and Minmi. The New Red Head line connects Belmont and Adamstown. Particulars of these railways were published on page 372 of the 1939-40 issue of the Year Book.

RAILWAY GAUGES OF AUSTRALIA.

Particulars of the gauges of the Government-owned railways in each State as at 30th June, 1951, are shown below. The figures relate to lines open for general traffic, classified according to the States in which they are located. Particulars of private lines are not available.

Table 103.—Government Railway Lines and Gauges in Australia at 30th June, 1951.

 		OULL DU	110, 1001.			
State.	Rout	e Miles of a	ach Gauge	open for T	Craffic.	Total
50000	2 ft.	2 ft. 6 in.	3 ft. 6 in.	4 ft. 8½ in.	5 ft. 3 in.	Miles.
New South Wales Victoria				6,113	243* 4,330	6,356 4,445
Queensland South Australia and Northern Territory	30	•••	6,461	69	1.590	6,560 4,294
Western Australia	•••		$2,111 \\ 4,228$	653 453	1,530	4,294
Tasmania Australian Capital	•••		613		•••	613
Territory	•••		•••	5	•••	5
Total	30	115	13,413	7,293	6,103	26,954

^{*} Victorian Border Railways. † Includes 2,201 miles of Commonwealth-owned lines.

Lines owned by the Commonwealth Government at 30th June, 1951, totalled 2,201 miles, and were distributed as follows: South Australia and Northern Territory, 1,088 miles of 3ft. 6 in. gauge and 653 miles of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge; Western Australia, 453 miles of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge; Australian Capital Territory, 5 miles; and New South Wales, 2 miles.

The distances by rail between Sydney and the other capital cities are as follows:—Canberra, 203 miles; Brisbane via North Coast line, 613 miles; Brisbane via Wallangarra, 715 miles; Melbourne, 590 miles; Adelaide via Melbourne, 1,073 miles; and Perth via Melbourne, 2,695 miles.

There are five miles of railway in the Australian Capital Territory from Queanbeyan to Canberra. They are owned by the Commonwealth Government and operated by the State Department of Railways.

STANDARDISATION OF AUSTRALIAN RAILWAY GAUGES.

A brief account of proposals for the conversion of Australian railways to a uniform gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches and of a proposed agreement between the Commonwealth Government and the State Governments of New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia is given on page 619 of the 51st edition of this Year Book.

The agreement was ratified by the Governments of the Commonwealth, Victoria and South Australia, but the failure of New South Wales to ratify rendered the original agreement ineffective. A separate agreement was concluded between the Commonwealth and South Australia.

TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUSES

The State Government conducts tramway and omnibus services in the metropolitan and Newcastle districts. All the tramways are the property of the Government, but there are numerous privately owned omnibus services in these districts and in other parts of the State. The first Government omnibus service in Newcastle was commenced on 22nd September, 1932, and in the metropolis on 25th December, 1932.

The Government tramway and omnibus services are administered by the Department of Government Transport, and the private omnibus services are regulated by the Superintendent of Motor Transport.

STATE TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUSES.

Prior to 1952, the Government tramway and omnibus services were administered by the Commissioner for Road Transport and Tramways, who also exercised special powers for the regulation of the private omnibus services, as described on page 166. From August, 1952, control of the Government tramways and omnibuses was exercised by the Commissioner for Government Transport, and the supervision of private omnibus services was transferred to the Superintendent of Motor Transport (see page 99). The tramways were administered by the Railway Commissioners until August, 1930, and after a number of changes had been made in the administration of the State transport services, they were vested in the Commissioner for Road Transport in December, 1932.

In view of the rapid deterioration in finances, independent reports on the administration of the State tramways and omnibuses were obtained by the Government in August, 1947, and May, 1949 (see Official Year Book No. 51, page 620). As a result of recommendations in the latter of these reports, a Transport and Highways Act was passed in April, 1950, and on 5th May, 1950, a Transport and Highways Commission was appointed. Members of the Commission included the Commissioner for Road Transport and Tramways, and the administrative heads of other State transport departments. The Commission was abolished in August, 1952 (see page 99).

STATE TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUSES—LENGTH OF ROUTE.

The State tramways are confined to the metropolitan district, and their route length at 30th June, 1952, was 130 miles, viz., 124 miles of tramways and 6 miles of trolleybus route. In 1926, there were 229 miles of tramways, consisting of 180 miles in the metropolis, 35 miles in Newcastle, 4 miles in Maitland and 10 miles in Broken Hill. The tramways in Maitland and Broken Hill were closed in 1927, and those in Newcastle in June, 1950. Many services in other districts have been replaced by railway or omnibus services. The tram services were extended across Sydney Harbour Bridge in March, 1932, and the omnibus services in August, 1937.

The gauge of the transways is 4 feet $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and all the services are operated by electric power.

At 30th June, 1952, the route mileage of the State omnibus services, exclusive of duplications, was 346 miles in the metropolis and 108 in Newcastle.

FINANCES OF THE STATE TRAMWAY AND OMNIBUS SERVICES.

Prior to the year 1938-39, the State tramway and motor omnibus services were administered as separate undertakings and separate financial accounts

were published. As the omnibus services were extended into areas previously served by trams, the two undertakings were merged into a joint enterprise, and the manner of presenting the annual accounts was altered in 1938-39. Since then, separate details regarding the financial results have not been available.

State Tramways and Omnibuses-Capital Funds.

The capital of the State tramways and omnibuses has been obtained mainly from the General Loan Account of the State and is interest-bearing excepting a small advance from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and capital reserves. The latter consist of profits from the sale of assets, and receipts from the Public Vehicles Fund comprising half the service licence fees on motor omnibus services in the metropolitan and Newcastle Transport Districts.

In view of the worsening financial position of the tramways, the Government reduced the capital debt of the undertaking as from 30th June, 1948, by £1,987,702, representing the book value of equipment which had been scrapped. Further remissions of tramway capital debt, totalling £487,914, were made in the next three years.

At 30th June, 1952, the capital debt of the tramways, as represented by repayable advances, amounted to £6,123,194, consisting of £6,082,673 owing to the General Loan Account and £40,521 to the Consolidated Revenue Fund; capital reserves amounted to £197,620, viz., profits from the sale of assets £54,969, and receipts from the Public Vehicles Fund, £142,651. The capital debt of the motor omnibus services, amounting to £6,405,112, is owing to the General Loan Account.

State Tramways and Omnibuses-Capital Cost of Assets.

The capital cost of the tramway and omnibus assets at 30th June, 1939, and later years is shown in the following table. The total capital cost of the services exceeds the amount of capital funds stated above by reason of the purchase of new assets from revenue and repayments and remissions of capital indebtedness.

						•	
\mathbf{At}	Metrop	oolitan.	Newc	astle.		Total.	
30th June.	Tramways.	Omni- buses.	Tram- ways.	Omni- buses.	Tramways.	Omni- buses.	Tramways and Omni- buses.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1939 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952	8,306,480 7,943,188 7,954,622 6,597,309 6,663,875 6,865,074 7,582,670	799,998 1,449,333 2,405,662 3,488,820 3,555,131 4,477,491 5,898,828	832,880 792,401 799,866 570,707 227,120 	89,134 178,736 225,281 373,426 1,017,833 1,052,118 1,170,473	9,139,360 8,735,589 8,754,488 7,168,016 6,890,995 6,865,074 7,582,670	889,132 1,628,069 2,630,943 3,862,246 4,572,964 5,529,609 7,069,301	10,028,492 10,363,658 11,385,431 11,030,262 11,463,959 12,394,683 14,651,971

Table 109.—State Tramways and Omnibuses—Capital Cost.

The capital cost of the tramways at 30th June, 1952, comprised cost of land and buildings £1,399,218, permanent way £1,096,760, substations and electric distribution system £1,080,061, rolling stock £3,418,980, plant and

machinery £437,651, and stores £150,000. The capital cost of the omnibuses consisted of land and buildings £1,675,318, omnibuses £5,186,139, and plant and machinery £207.884.

At 30th June, 1952, the accumulated depreciation and sinking fund reserves of the State tramways and omnibuses amounted to £4,146,030, including (a) depreciation reserve—tramways £1,500,522, omnibuses £1,738,403, and (b) sinking fund reserve. £907.105.

State Tramways and Omnibuses—Revenue and Expenditure.

Particulars of the annual revenue of the State tramways and omnibuses and the working expenses of both services combined are as follows:—

Table 110.—State Tramways and Omnibuses—Revenue and Working Expenses.

Year		Revenue.		Work	ing Expens	ses.	Net
ended 30th June.	Tramways.	Omni- buses.	Total.	Adminis- tration and Operation.	Current Deprecia- tion.	Total.	Earn- ings.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1942	3,802,494	1,626,918	5,429,412	4,646,224	222,043	4,868,267	561,148
1943	4,114,175	1,467,670	5,581,845	4,946,017	191,173	5,137,190	444,65
1944	4,301,530	1,398,790	5,700,320	5,145,515	190,900	5,336,415	363,90
1945	4,319,891	1,469,891	5,789,782	5,347,615	166,294	5,513,909	275,87
1946	4,370,196	1,565,477	5,935,673	5,826,293	152,539	5,978,832	(-) 43,15
1947	4,359,640	1,746,145	6,105,785	6,227,588	145,748	6,373,336	(-)267,55
1948	5,309,778	2,544,584	7,854,362	7,895,436	254,657	8,150,093	()295,73
1949	5,098,224	3,642,748	8,740,972	8,580,157	152,976	8,733,133	7,83
1950	4,984,078	4,315,176	9,299,254	9,552,502	200,571	9,753,073	(-)45 3,8 1
1951	5,162,310	5,109,629	10,271,939	11,201,339	267,675	11,469,014	(-)1,197,07
1952	5,510,001	5,680,094	11,190,095	13,807,000	277,344	14,084,344	(-)2,894,24

(-) Deficiency.

Since 1940-41, working expenses have tended to rise more rapidly than earnings. In 1945-46, for the first time since 1930-31, earnings were insufficient to meet working expenses. Fares were increased in July, 1947, and November, 1948, and in 1948-49 there was a small surplus of £7,839. However, a loss of £453,819 was recorded in the following year, and in spite of a further increase in fares in October, 1950, working expenses exceeded earnings by £1,197,075 in 1950-51 and by £2,894,249 in 1951-52.

Earnings in each year since 1948-49 have included a contribution from the Consolidated Revenue Fund to cover the cost of travelling concessions to children and pensioners; the amount was £300,000 in 1950-51 and £650,000 in 1951-52. Earnings in 1949-50 included a grant of £200,000 from the Commonwealth Government towards losses due to an industrial dispute in coal mines during June to August, 1949.

Since the war, omnibus services have been rapidly increased, partly by the substitution of omnibuses for trams, and partly by the establishment of new services. This is reflected in the increasing share of omnibuses in the total earnings; in 1951-52 omnibuses provided 51 per cent. of the earnings as compared with 26 per cent. in 1945-46.

Capital charges have been reduced in recent years by repayments to the Treasury, by remissions of capital debt (see page 145), and by reductions in the rate of interest on the State public debt; in 1951-52 they represented only 3.8 per cent. of gross earnings, as compared with 9.2 per cent. in 1938-39. However, since 1944-45, gross earnings have not been sufficient to cover the increased working expenses and the reduced capital charges, and in 1951-52 there was a record deficit of £3,323,241.

The net financial results of the tramways and omnibuses, after the payment of capital debt charges, are shown below:—

Table 11.—State Tramways and Omnibuses—Capital Charges and Net Results.

Year			Current			
ended 30th June.	Net Earnings.	Interest.	Exchange on Interest.	Sinking Fund.	Total Capital Charges.	Surplus or Deficit
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1942	561,145	294,777	41,465	47,179	383,421	177,724
1943	444,655	280,737	40,016	57,145	377,898	66,757
1944	363,905	271,246	38,082	46,453	355,781	8,124
1945	275,873	273,098	39,298	58,504	370,900	(-) 95,027
1946	(-) 43,159	244,287	33,589	58,071	335,947	(-)379,106
1947	(-)267,551	240,318	32,931	60,013	333,262	(-)600,813
1948	(-)295,731	282,859	36,100	61,200	380,159	(-)675,890
1949	7,839	239,767	26 ,3 92	51,193	317,352	(-)309,513
1950	(-)453,819	262,896	29,877	57,438	350,211	(-)804,030
1951	(-) 1,197,075	274,995	31,036	57,138	363,169	(-) 1,560,244
1952	(-)2,894,249	331,766	34,794	62,432	428,992	(-)3,323,241

[•] Includes Loan Management Expenses.

The charges for depreciation in the years reviewed are represented by the total of current depreciation in Table 110 and Sinking Fund in Table 111. In addition to charges applicable to the year of operation, large appropriations were made between 1933-34 and 1942-43 in respect of accumulated arrears of depreciation; particulars of these were given in the 51st (page 625) and earlier editions of the Year Book.

Current depreciation charges in 1951-52 amounted to £277,344, or 2.5 per cent. of gross earnings.

In 1951-52 the total earnings of the State tramways and omnibuses amounted to £11,190,095, of which £10,021,821, or 89.6 per cent., was obtained from services in the metropolitan district, and £1,168,274, or 10.4 per cent., from the Newcastle services.

[†] Subject to further appropriations for arrears of depreciation in 1942-43 and earlier years—see below.

Details of the financial results of the metropolitan and Newcastle services are shown separately in the following table:—

Table 112.—State Tramways and Omnibuses—Metropolitan and Newcastle Services.

	Reve	enue.		Expendi	ture.		
Year ended 30th June.	Tramways. Omni buses		Operating Deprecia-		Capital Debt Charges.	Total.	Deficit.
			Metrop	OLITAN.			
1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952	£ 4,079,672 4,983,623 4,821,976 4,817,867 5,162,310 5,510,001	£ 1,432,608 2,127,282 3,061,592 3,548,511 4,036,274 4,511,820	$\begin{array}{c} {\mathfrak L} \\ 5,624,641 \\ 7,151,064 \\ 7,737,198 \\ 8,576,943 \\ 10,030,667 \\ 12,426,020 \end{array}$	£ 134,520 224,602 133,922 169,247 212,872 225,068	£ 289,211 336,896 284,456 308,854 326,616 391,026	£ 6,048,372 7,712,562 8,155,576 9,055,044 10,570,155 13,042,114	£ (—) 536,092 (—) 601,657 (—) 272,008 (—) 688,666 (—) 1,371,571 (—) 3,020,293
			NEWCAS	STLE.			
1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952	£ 279,968 326,155 276,248 166,211	£ 313,537 417,302 581,156 766,665 1,073,355 1,168,274	£ 602,947 744,372 842,959 975,559 1.170,672 1,380,980	£ 11,228 30,055 19,054 31,324 54,803 52,276	£ 44,051 43,263 32,896 41,357 36,553 37,966	£ 658,226 817,690 894,909 1,048,240 1,262,028 1,471,222	(-) 64,721 (-) 74,233 (-) 37,505 (-) 115,364 (-) 188,673 (-) 302,948

Since 1945-46, deficits have been incurred by both metropolitan and Newcastle services, and in 1951-52 Newcastle's share of the total deficit was 9 per cent.

The proportion of metropolitan revenue provided by omnibuses was 26 per cent. in 1946-47 and 45 per cent. in 1951-52.

STATE TRAMWAY AND OMNIBUS TRAFFIC.

The following statement contains particulars of the passenger traffic in the metropolitan and Newcastle districts in 1928-29, 1938-39 and the last eleven years:—

Table 113.-State Tramways and Omnibuses-Passenger Traffic.

Year	Tramways.		Omnibuses.		Tramways and Omnibuses.			
ended 30th June.	Metro- politan.*	New- castle.	Metro- politan.*	New- castle.	Metro- politan.*	New- eastle.	Total.	
				thousands.				
1929	315,668	17,808	ı I		315,668	17,808	333,476	
1939	295,735	18,666	57,510	5,269	353,245	23,935	377,180	
1942	344,393	20,905	102,519	13,750	446,912	34,655	481,567	
1943	367,335	24,913	98,929	15,C64	466,264	39,977	506,241	
1944	396,125	28,063	100,573	15,363	496,698	43,426	540,124	
1945	399,996	29,716	105,273	16,581	505,269	46,297	551,566	
1946 1947	394,752 382,748	$28,044 \\ 25,640$	108,189	17,117 $18,230$	502,941 $495,792$	45,161 43,870	548,102 539,662	
1948	350,490	23,029	$\begin{array}{c c} 113,044 \\ 124,774 \end{array}$	20,400	475,264	43,429	518,695	
949	300,449	16,861	153,654	25,449	454,103	42,310	496,413	
1950	270,415	8,427	170.823	33,027	441,238	41,454	482,692	
1951	253,170	0,121	166,566	42,657	419,736	42,657	462,393	
952	219,808	•••	168,157	40,860	387,965	40,860	428,825	

^{*} See text below table.

The figures in Table 113 relate to all passengers carried, including those transported on the Bridge section only. In previous issues of the Year Book, the figures for the metropolitan district excluded Bridge passengers

whose journey did not extend beyond the Bridge section. Particulars of passengers carried by trams and omnibuses across the Bridge since 1938-39 are given in Table 128.

There was a rapid growth in passenger traffic during the war years, mainly owing to the high level of employment and the decline in private motor traffic caused by petrol rationing. The number of passenger journeys reached a peak of 551,566,000 in 1944-45, but thereafter declined to 428,825,000 in 1951-52, partly owing to higher fares and partly to the increase in private motor traffic. Omnibus passenger journeys in 1951-52 numbered 209,017,000 or 43 per cent. of the total.

In 1951-52, tram cars ran 19,036,000 miles in the metropolitan district and the average gross earnings were 69.5d. per mile. In the same year, the omnibus mileage was 24,835,000 in the metropolitan, and 6,782,000 in the Newcastle district, yielding gross carnings of 43.6d. per mile in the metropolis and 41.3d. in Newcastle.

TRAM AND OMNIBUS FARES.

Since November, 1951, the tramway and omnibus routes have been divided into sections of an average length of one mile. Prior to that date, the average length of a tramway section was approximately 2 miles in the metropolitan district and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in Newcastle; omnibus sections averaged $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

The fares charged on trams and omnibuses since October, 1932, and subsequent dates when alterations were made, are shown below:—

				outh June	, 1953.								
			Date of Alteration.										
Sections.				Novemb	oer, 1948.	Octobe							
*	3.	Oct., 1932.	July, 1947.	Mon. to Fri., 4.30 a.m. to 8 p.m.	All other times.	Mon. to Fri., 4.30 a.m. to 8 p.m.	All other times.	Nov., 1951. †					
One Two Three Four Five		d. 2 3 4 5 6	d. 3 4 5 6 7	d. 3 5 6 7 8	d. 4 6 7 8	d. 4 6 8 9	d. 5 7 9 10	d. 4 6 8 9					

Table 114.—State Tramways and Omnibuses—Scale of Fares to 30th June, 1953.

Tramway and omnibus fares remained unchanged for fifteen years from October, 1932, to 1st July, 1947, when all adult fares (except for the Bridge section only) were increased by 1d. per journey. The fares were increased again on 20th November, 1948, by 1d. for all journeys of more than one section; in addition, a surcharge of 1d. per journey was imposed on all journeys (including those of one section only) on Saturdays and Sundays, and on Mondays to Fridays between 8 p.m. and 4.30 a.m.

A number of routes, mainly omnibus, have considerably more than 5 sections.
 † Length of sections considerably shortened. Maximum tram fare—1s.

Concession fares to pensioners and others were increased proportionately. Further increases were imposed on all ordinary adult fares from 9th October, 1950, the surcharge at night and week-ends being retained. From 5th November, 1951, the surcharge at night and weekends was abolished and sections were reduced to an average length of one mile; since many tram sections were previously 2 or more miles in length, the effective increase in fares was considerable. A maximum fare of 1s. was introduced on tram services, but omnibus fares increase with the number of sections.

Children are carried at lower rates than adults. The fare for children under 12 years of age was 1d. for one, two or three sections, and 2d. for longer journeys until 1st August, 1934, when the fare was reduced to 1d. per journey for children under 14 years; the rate for journeys other than to and from school was increased to half the adult fare from 5th November, 1951, but from 8th December, 1951, it was reduced to 1d. for each 1s. of the adult fare. The maximum age for children's fares was increased to 15 years on 1st January, 1943, to conform with the change in the school leaving age. School pupils up to 18 years of age travel at children's rates on journeys to and from school.

Weekly omnibus tickets are issued on the Wynyard-Epping and Wynyard-Palm Beach routes in the metropolitan district and on various routes in the Newcastle district.

The fare across the Sydney Harbour Bridge was 4d. from March, 1932, 3d. from October, 1932, and 2d. from January, 1939; from November, 1948, passengers across the Bridge section only were charged ordinary one section fares. From November, 1951, the fare across the Bridge (two sections—from Wynyard to North Sydney Station) was 6d., and where the journey extended beyond the Bridge, the fare was 1d. higher than for an equal number of sections on other routes.

STATE TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUSES-WORKSHOPS, ROLLING STOCK, ETC.

The principal tramway workshops are situated at Randwick, in Sydney, and there is a smaller establishment in Newcastle. There are fifteen tram and omnibus depots in Sydney and Newcastle.

Particulars of the rolling stock of the State tramway and omnibus undertaking are given below:—

At			Omnibuses in Service.				
30th June.	Tramears.	Trolleybuses.	Single Deck.	Double Deck.	Total.		
1940	1,589	26	88	343	431		
1947	1,586	26	132	426	558		
1948	1,566	25	72	596	668		
1949	1,521	25	58	785	843		
1950	1,286	25	55	988	1,043		
1951	1,256	25	44	1,044	1,088		
1952	1,180	25	87	1,050	1,137		

Table 115.-State Tramways and Omnibuses-Rolling Stock.

Electricity for the tramways is provided by the Department of Railways, and particulars are given on page 140.

STATE TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUSES-EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES.

The number of persons employed by the Department of Road Transport and Tramways (since August, 1952, the Departments of Government and Motor Transport), and the amount of salaries and wages paid to them, are shown in the following statement. The figures include the staff engaged in the registration of motor vehicles, etc., as well as employees of the Department's transport services. Employees serving with the defence forces are excluded, but the salaries and wages paid include payments to them while on active service.

Table 116.—Department of Road Transport—Employees and Wages.*

At 30th June.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages Paid during Year.	At 30th June.	Employees.	Salaries and Wages Paid during Year.
					<u> </u>
1939	10,503	2,736,755	1947	12,755	4,629, 3 08
1942	10,674	3,463,950	1918	13,632	5,983,944
1943	11,057	3,802,574	1949	13,761	6,534,438
1944	11,140	3,922,124	1950	13,864	7,262,515
1945	11,405	3,921,800	1951	13,880	8,612,278
1946	12,682	4,194,124	1952	14,955	10,732,880

^{*} Includes staff of Department of Motor Transport (930 at 30th June, 1952)—see text above table.

The number of females employed by the Department of Government Transport (which operates the State tramway and omnibus services), at 30th June, 1952, was 1,118, including 905 conductresses.

STATE TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUSES—ACCIDENTS.

All accidents are recorded which occur in the working of the State tramways and omnibuses to persons other than employees, however slight the injuries may be. In the case of employees, only those accidents are recorded for statistical purposes which cause the employee to be absent from his ordinary work for any period following the accident.

Particulars of accidents during the last six years are shown below:-

Table 117.-State Tramways and Omnibuses-Accident Casualties.

Year ended	Pass	engers.	Em	ployees.	Other	Persons.	Total Persons.	
30th June.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
			TR	AMWAY ACCI	DENTS.			
1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952	16 20 14 3 1 7	568 562 576 532 908 1,066	3 1 4 3 2	3,893 3,267 2,708 2,445 2,364 2,164	30 23 13 15 14 9	310 127 259 140 237 215	49 44 31 21 17 16	4,771 3,956 3,543 3,117 3,509 3,445
			O	INIBUS ACCI	DENTS.			
1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952	9 7 11 5 2 3	185 217 338 515 823 802	1 1 	1,080 970 1,026 1,071 1,153 1,069	8 7 7 5 9	34 18 43 47 62 52	16 16 18 12 7 12	1,299 1,205 1,407 1,633 2,038 1,923

Nearly all the deaths and most of the injuries are due to accidents caused by the movement of vehicles. Compensation paid to passengers and others (excluding employees) in 1951-52 was £23,563 in respect of tramways and £34,182 in respect of omnibuses.

PRIVATE MOTOR OMNIBUS SERVICES—METROPOLITAN AND NEWCASTLE.

The law governing the operation of motor omnibus services, which were the province of private operators until the inauguration of the first Government service in 1932, is outlined on page 166.

Statistics of the privately owned omnibus services are shown in Table 118. Details of omnibus traffic in areas outside the metropolitan and Newcastle districts are not collected.

Table 118.—Private Motor Omnibuses Services-Metropolitan and Newcastle.

Year ended 30th June.	Services	Omni- . buses in Service.	Bus Miles Run.	Passengers Carried.	BookValue of Plant.	Revenue.	Expendi- ture.				
METROPOLITAN TRANSPORT DISTRICT.											
	No.	No.	thous	ands.	£	£	£				
1939	135	275	7,463	27,754	167,396	363,776	338,314				
1946	142	393	10,500	61,349	391,747	809,613	726,691				
1947	158	433	12,362	67,728	489,480	928,477	857,969				
1948	177	466	13,757	71,862	623,453	1,119,817	1,072,687				
1949	190	527	15,260	80,704	761,870	1,335,457	1,280,630				
1950	196	564	16,167	92,761	841,104	1,543,824	1,473,674				
1951	197	587	17,068	94,776	896,054	1,799,275	1,763,883				
1952	191	574	15,358	89,417	890,937	2,114,480	2,078,866				
		New	CASTLE TR	ANSPORT I	DISTRICT.						
	No.	No.	thou	sands.	£	£	£				
1939	21	42	964	1.940	26,637	42,018	35,862				
1946	26	63	1,545	4,810	75,009	135,412	128,640				
1947	26	66	1,950	5,976	79,886	136,129	138,867				
1948	27	79	1,868	6,122	159,808	157,771	170,584				
1949	27	73	2,229	6,155	118,777	169,904	193,050				
1950	30	72	1,499	5,269	86,647	154,610	163,799				
1951	30	69	1,153	4,964	136,125	195,243	205,707				
1952	30	61	2,000	5,500	107,598	227,084	239,603				

*As at 30th June.

The number of employees in private motor omnibus services was 1,159 in the metropolitan district and 130 in Newcastle at 30th June, 1952, as compared with 1,281 and 137, respectively, at 30th June, 1951.

Since the end of the war, there has been a considerable expansion in private motor omnibus services. Between 1946 and 1952 the number of metropolitan services increased from 142 to 191; in the same period, passengers carried increased by 28,068,000, or 46 per cent., and revenue by £1,304,867, or 174 per cent.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

LENGTH OF ROADS.

The total length of the roads in the State was estimated at 126,624 miles in 1951. The nature of the roads and their distribution in municipalities and shires are shown in the following table:—

Table 119 .- Length of Roads in New South Wales at 30th June, 1951.

Notes of Dec 1	М	unicipalitie	es.			m . 1
Nature of Road, Street or Lane.	Metro- politan.	New- castle.	Other.	Shires.	Western Division.	Total, N.S.W.
			mil	log		
a	2.10					
Cement Concrete	249	17	33	90	1	390
Asphaltic Concrete	160	14	5	18		197
Tar or Bituminous						
Macadam	1,577	117	1,051	1,442	l	4,187
Surfaced Waterbound						
Macadam	424	105	782	3,365	3	4,679
Waterbound Macadam	177		159	1,719	13	2,068
Gravel or Crushed Rock	322	62	1,978	32,117	597	35,076
Formed only	241	16	1,389	23,019	2,695	27,390
Cleared only	54	10	764	17,105	1,047	18,980
Natural Surface	102	9	1,106	28,885	3,555	33,657
•••						
Total	3,303	350	7,267	107,790	7,911	126,624

The density of roads varies greatly in the different divisions. Within the populous Sydney and Newcastle districts there were in 1951, on the average, approximately 13 miles of road to every square mile. In the other municipalities, which include the larger country towns outside Sydney and Newcastle, the average was 2.9 miles, of which 2.1 miles were formed roads (i.e., excluding cleared only and natural surface). In the shires, which consist for the most part of agricultural and pastoral lands, the averages per square mile were much lower: viz., all roads 0.6 miles and formed roads 0.34 miles. There has been little road development in the unincorporated portion of the Western Division, as this vast area of about 125,000 square miles is devoted almost exclusively to sheep-raising on large holdings. The length of roads in the Western Division was 7,911 miles in 1951.

Particulars of the principal roads were published in the 1938-39 issue of the Year Book on page 362.

MAIN ROADS ADMINISTRATION.

An outline of the systems of road administration in New South Wales up to 1925 was given on page 533 of the 1926-27 issue of the Year Book.

The Main Roads Act, 1924, was brought into operation by proclamation as from 1st January, 1925. The first Main Roads Board was appointed in the following month and commenced operations on 12th March, 1925.

The functions of the Board were transferred in 1932 to the control of a Board of Transport Commissioners to be administered in co-ordination with the railways and tramways and other transport services. Subsequently the main roads administration was reorganised as a separate department in the Ministry of Transport under the control of a commissioner who, with an assistant commissioner, is appointed for a term of seven years.

The Main Roads Department co-operates with the municipal and shire councils in the work of constructing and maintaining a system of main highways. The activities of the Department embrace works on main and developmental roads throughout the State, all roads in the unincorporated portion of the Western Division, and proclaimed national works, principally bridges and ferries, constructed from Government funds.

Public roads, except those within the City of Sydney, may be proclaimed as main roads upon the recommendation of the Commissioner. The most important classes of main roads are (1) the State highways, which form the principal avenues of road communication between the coast and the interior or throughout the State and connect with similar avenues in other States; (2) trunk roads, which, with the State highways, form the framework of a general system of inter-communication throughout the State; (3) ordinary main roads, which are those not classified as highways or trunk roads.

Any road, not being a main road, may be proclaimed as a developmental road if it will help to develop a district, and the whole or part of the cost of construction work on developmental roads may be provided from a fund formed in the Main Roads Department for the purpose.

Classification of Proclaimed Roads.

The following table shows a classification of the proclaimed roads in the Eastern and Central Divisions of the State at intervals since 1929:—

Table 120.—Length of Proclaimed Roads, Eastern and Central Divisions, N.S.W.

At		Main	Roads.	Secondary Roads	Develop-	Total		
30th June.	State Highways.	Trunk Roads.	Ordinary Main Roads.	Total.	(Metro- politan Area).	mental Roads.	Proclaimed Roads.	
				miles.				
1929 1939 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952	3,548 5,183 5,161 5,190 5,205 5,205 5,210	2,342 2,371 2,388 2,387 2,672 2,730 2,779	7,664 9,039 9,746 9,763 9,701 9,762 9,790	13,554 16,593 17,295 17,340 17,578 17,697 17,779	43 93 56 69 68 59 74	2,328 2,469 2,801 2,939 2,783 2,859 2,868	15,925 19,155 20,152 20,348 20,429 20,615 20,721	

In the Eastern and Central Divisions between 1929 and 1952, State Highways increased by 1,662 miles or by 47 per cent., ordinary main roads by 2,126 miles or 28 per cent., and all proclaimed roads by 4,796 miles or 30 per cent.

A classification of the proclaimed roads in all parts of the State at 30th June, 1952, is shown below:—

Table 121.—Length of Proclaime	l Roads, N.S.W.,	30th June,	1952.
--------------------------------	------------------	------------	-------

Class of Road.		County of Cumberland.	Balance of Eastern and Central Divisions.	Western Division.	Total
Main Roads—			mil	es.	
State Highways Trunk Roads Ordinary Main Roads	••• •••	193 648	5,017 2,779 9,142	1,318 1,359 2,924	6,528 4,138 12,714
Total Secondary Roads Developmental Roads	••• ••• •••	841 74 	16,938 2,868	5,601 	23,380 74 2,868
Grand Total		915	19,806	5,601	26,322

Main Roads Finances.

The terms of the Main Roads Act require that the moneys of the Main Roads Department be kept in separate funds: (1) the County of Cumberland Main Roads Fund for metropolitan main roads, i.e., those in the Ccunty of Cumberland which, for the purposes of the Act, is deemed to include the City of Blue Mountains, and small sections of the Colo and Blaxland Shires and the City of Wollongong; (2) the Country Main Roads Fund for roads outside the Country of Cumberland; (3) the Developmental Roads Fund.

The income of the two Main Roads Funds is derived chiefly from (a) the proceeds of taxes on motor vehicles; (b) grants by the Commonwealth Government from the proceeds of customs and excise duties on petrol; (c) contributions by municipal and shire councils; and (d) loan moneys appropriated for the main roads.

Prior to 1946-47, the resources of the Developmental Roads Fund were derived mainly from State loan appropriations. In 1947-48 and each year since, the Fund has received moneys provided by the Commonwealth for roads in rural areas.

The proceeds of the motor tax, with the exception of a small proportion paid into the Public Vehicles Fund (see page 181), are distributed amongst the Cumberland and Country Main Roads Funds. Since 1st February, 1952, the distribution has been on the basis of 20 per cent. to the Country of Cumberland Main Roads Fund and 80 per cent. to the Country Main Roads Fund. Moneys provided by the Commonwealth from the petrol taxes are distributed to the two Main Roads Funds in the same proportion as motor tax proceeds.

The councils in the County of Cumberland (except the area which comprised the City of Sydney before the amalgamation effected in January, 1949—see chapter "Local Government") may be required to contribute to

the County of Cumberland Main Roads Fund at a rate not exceeding ½d. in the £ on the unimproved capital value of ratable property. Since 1932, the rate has been fixed at 7/16d. in the £. The rate payable in respect of land used principally for primary production is one-half the rate levied on other lands in the district. The full cost of approved works on main roads in the County of Cumberland is met from the County of Cumberland Main Roads Fund.

Contributions by country councils in respect of main road works is usually by way of a direct addition to grants made from the Country Main Roads Fund for individual works.

The proportion of the cost of works on country roads borne by the Department of Main Roads varies with the class of roads. Since 1st July, 1936, the Department has paid the whole cost of works on State highways in the country, three-quarters of the expenditure on trunk roads, and two-thirds the cost of ordinary main roads. In addition, since 1st November, 1932, the Department has paid the whole cost of bridges over 20 feet span on trunk roads and three-fourths of the cost of bridges on ordinary main roads.

The Main Roads Funds are expended on the construction and maintenance of main roads in the respective districts, and on administrative expenses and loan charges, including interest, exchange, sinking fund and management.

The cost of approved construction work on proclaimed developmental roads and works is borne in full by the Main Roads Department, but local councils are required to maintain them in satisfactory condition.

Commonwealth Grants for Road Construction and Maintenance.

Since 1923-24, funds have been provided by the Commonwealth from petrol tax to assist the States in the construction and upkeep of roads. Up to 30th June, 1926, payments to the States were made from a trust fund as expenditure approved by the Commonwealth was incurred. Subsequently, up to 30th June, 1947, annual grants were made in terms of agreements under the Federal Aid Roads Act. Particulars of the agreements covering periods up to 30th June, 1947, were published in the 50th and earlier issues of the Year Book.

The Commonwealth Aid Roads and Works Act, 1947, governed the distribution of grants from petrol tax for road construction and maintenance, etc., during the three years ended 30th June, 1950. Under this Act, the equivalent of 3d. per gallon of customs duties and 2d. per gallon of excise on petrol (excluding aviation fuel) was to be distributed among the States on the basis of population and area; additional sums were to be allocated to the States for developmental roads, and further sums to be spent by the Commonwealth on strategic roads and road safety. The provisions of the Act were described in more detail in Official Year Book No. 52.

The Commonwealth Aid Roads Act, 1950, established a Trust Account, into which is to be paid annually during the five years ending 30th June, 1955, the equivalent of 6d. per gallon of customs duties and 3½d. per gallon of excise on petrol (excluding aviation fuel) and certain substitutes. The aggregate amount paid into the Trust Λccount each year is to be utilised as follows:—

- (i) The Commonwealth is to retain £600,000, of which £500,000 is to be spent on strategic roads and roads of access to Commonwealth property, and £100,000 is to be spent on the promotion of road safety throughout Australia;
- (ii) Of the remaining sum (i.e., the total annual receipts of the Trust Account less £600,000), Tasmania is to receive 5 per cent., and the balance is to be allocated among the other States on the basis of three-fifths in proportion to population and two-fifths area. Of each State's allocation, 65 per cent. is to be spent on the construction and maintenance of roads, or on grants to local authorities for such purposes, but one-sixth of this amount may be spent on other works connected with transport by road or water. The balance (35 per cent.) is to be spent, either directly or by way of assistance to local authorities on the construction and maintenance of roads in rural areas, except trunk roads, highways or main roads.

Particulars of the amounts distributed by the Commonwealth to each State for road construction and maintenance (other than defence works) are given in the following table in respect of 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 122.—Commonwealth Grants for Roads—Amounts Distributed to States.

Year ended 30th June.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Total.
1939 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951	£ 1,181,870 873,425 1,310,459 2,035,545 2,057,144 2,553,096 3,650,555 4,221,387	£ 742,821 550,729 822,904 1,013,292 1,257,818 1,610,025 2,309,688 2,677,996	$\begin{array}{c} & \pm \\ 806,218 \\ 596,564 \\ 893,622 \\ 1,110,663 \\ 1,391,592 \\ 1,770,631 \\ 2,560,093 \\ 2,946,754 \end{array}$	£ 472,310 350,469 523,105 644,329 778,021 1,016,235 1,450,212 1,667,045	£ 805,540 594,787 893,401 1,126,147 1,414,329 1,755,560 2,496,573 2,875,839	£ 210,063 155,179 232,943 291,159 350,807 450,103 653,609 750,843	£ 94,587 220,740 324,097 270,956 286,735	£ 4,218,822. 3,121,153. 4,676,434 6,315,722 7,470,451 9,479,747 13,391,686 15,426,599

The proportion distributed to New South Wales was 28 per cent. of the total in 1938-39 and 27 per cent. in 1951-52. The total sum allocated to the States in 1951-52 was £15,426,599, and the gross amount of customs and excise duty collected on petrol (excluding aviation fuel) was £26,496,554.

The following statement shows the manner in which the total amount in respect of New South Wales was distributed in the last five years:—

Table 123.—Commonwealth Grant for Roads—Distribution of Grant to New South Wales.

	Allocated by State Government to— Allocated by Commonwealth.					
Year ended 30th June.	Main Roads Dept.	Public Works Dept.	Total.	For Strategic Roads in N.S.W.	For Road Safety in N.S.W.	Total Allocated to N.S.W.
1948 1949 1950 1951 1952	£ 1,851,324 1,436,814 1,777,469 2,557,447 2,869,566	£ 161,143 511,206 718,770 1,056,798 1,303,976	£ 2,012,467 1,948,020 2,496,239 3,614,245 4,173,542	£ 6,278 95,999 43,733 23,186 27,688	£ 16,800 13,125 13,124 13,124 20,157	£ 2,035,545* 2,057,144 2,553,096 3,650,555 4,221,387

^{*} Includes £398,830 foregone in 1943-44 (see page 159).

Since June, 1931, the Commonwealth grants received by the Department of Main Roads for the construction and maintenance of roads (other than developmental) have been apportioned between the County of Cumberland and Country Main Roads Funds in the same ratio as the receipts from State motor taxation.

Main Roads Funds-Receipts and Payments.

Since 1940-41, the accounts of the Main Roads Department have been presented on a "receipts and payments" basis, and they include particulars of defence works constructed by the Department in New South Wales and elsewhere, mainly from Commonwealth funds. The accounts of the last six years are summarised below:—

Table	124 Main	Roads	Department-Aggregate	Receints	and Payments.

Particulars,	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52,
Receipts.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Motor Taxes, Fees, etc Contributions by Councils Grants by State Govern-	2,081,870 244,043	2,266,351 249,674	2,516,423 237,598	2,744,617 285,478	3,586,260 328,983	5,046,392 396,766
ment State Loans	400,000	300,000	10,000		350,000 215,000	300,000 $225,000$
Commonwealth Grants— Petrol Tax Dofence Works	1,310,459 28,127	1,851,324* 38,633	1,436,815 55,365	$\substack{1,777,469\\142,031}$	2,557,447 136,140	2,869,566 $204,122$
Miscellaneous	145,339	164,239	237,840	160,404	176,150	230,106
Total £	4,207,838	4,870,221	4,494,041	5,109,999	7,349,980	9,271,952
Payments.						
Roads in New South					`	
Construction Maintenance Defence Works (New South)	1.0°2.097 2,222,637	1,402,548 2,483,366	1,851,985 2,371,632	2,303,637 2,856,508	2,276,057 3,787,059	3,625,036 $4,921,350$
Wales and elsewhere)	81,271	15,440	11,511	7,634	•••	•••
Loans— Repayments and						
Sinking Fund Interest, Exchange,	99,967	776,444	95,697	40,861	25,876	27,776
etc Administrative Expenses Miscellaneous	$\begin{array}{c} 161,794 \\ 170,990 \\ 252,896 \end{array}$	138,124 185,179 149,647	$\substack{126,964 \\ 220,939 \\ 6,670}$	$\begin{array}{c} 121,895 \\ 246,226 \\ 290,713 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 120,704 \\ 279,622 \\ 491,502 \end{array}$	123,297 348,652 937,410
Total £	4.071.642	5,150,746	4,685,398	5,867,474	6,980,820	9,983,521

^{*} Includes £398,830 in respect of previous years (see first paragraph on page 159).

The chief sources of funds are motor taxation and grants from petrol tax. Receipts from each of these items in 1951-52 were the highest recorded to that date, and together they amounted to £7,915,958, or 85 per cent. of the total. Receipts from motor tax and fees in 1951-52 were 142 per cent. greater than in 1946-47, partly owing to the post-war expansion of motor traffic, and partly to an increase in fees from 1st December, 1949, and increases in tax from December, 1950, and February, 1952, respectively. Commonwealth grants from petrol tax in 1951-52 were more than double the amount in 1946-47, partly as a result of the steady increase in the consumption of petrol in Australia, and partly owing to an increase in Commonwealth allocations from petrol tax for road purposes.

Petrol tax receivable from the Commonwealth in the months November, 1943, to July, 1944, was remitted by the State to assist the Commonwealth war finances, and the amount foregone, viz., £398,830, was paid to the State in 1947-48.

Of the total receipts of the Main Road Department in 1951-52, motor taxes comprised 54.4 per cent., petrol tax 30.9 per cent., other Commonwealth grants 2.2 per cent., council contributions 4.3 per cent., and State grants 3.2 per cent. Thirty-six per cent. of the total expenditure was on road construction and 49 per cent. on maintenance.

The main items of receipts and payments of each of the Roads Funds during the last six years are shown in the following statement:—

Table 125.—Main Roads Department—Principal Receipts and Payments, Various Funds.

		Recei	pts.			Payme	ents.	
Year		Common-			Roads in	n N.S.W.	Debt C	harges.
ended 30th June.	State Motor Taxation.	wealth Aid (excl. Defence.)	Councils' Contribu- tion.	State Loan Vote.	Con- struction.	Mainten- ance.	Interest, Exchange.	Repay- ment.
		Cou	NTY OF CUM	BERLAND I	IAIN ROADS	FUND.		_
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952	498,502 540,569 614,085 665,436 737,858 961,654	307,958 406,660 325,246 387,806 486,914 502,372	236,998 243,639 232,235 278,022 319,419 335,878		374,345 473,063 667,813 782,422 830,093 1,071,403	361,061 413,139 433,922 524,085 757,709 924,301	29,709 7,091 373 234 2	35,622 701,135 5,106 5,477 92
			COUNTRY	MAIN ROA	ds Fund.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	(£	£
1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952	1,583,368 1,725,782 1,902,338 2,079,181 2,848,402 4,084,738	1,002,501 1,323,807* 1,058,775 1,269,663 1,870,533 2,167,194	7,045 6,035 5,363 7,456 9,564 10,888	200,000 250,000 200,000 225,000	668,329 828,446 1,108,312 1,371,609 1,399,887 2,386,920	1.861,576 2,070,227 1,937,710 2,332,423 3,029,350 3,997,049	132,085 131,033 126,591 121,661 120,702 123,297	64,345 75,309 90,591 85,334 25,784 27,776
			DEVELOPM	ENTAL ROA	DS FUND.			
1	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ [æ
1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952	 	120,857 52,794 120,000 200,000 200,000	:::	100,000 50,000 15,000	39,413 101,037 75,860 149,606 46,077 166,713	 		:::
			Tora	L, ALL FU	NDS.			
1	2	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952	2,081,870 2,266,351 2,516,423 2,744,617 3,586,260 5,046,392	1,310,459 1,851,324* 1,436,815 1,777,469 2,557,447 2,869,566	244,043 249,674 237,598 285,478 328,983 396,766	400,000 300,000 215,000 225,000	1,082,087 1,402,546 1,851,985 2,303,637 2,276,057 3,625,036	2,222,637 2,483,366 2,371,632 2,856,508 3,787,059 4,921,350	161,794 138,124 126,964 121,895 120,704 123,297	99,96 7 776.444 95,69 7 40,861 25,87 6 27,776

^{*} Includes receipts in respect of previous (see years first paragraph on this page).

Of the motor taxes, fees, etc., paid to the Main Roads Department in 1951-52, the County of Cumberland Main Roads Fund received 19.1 per cent. and the Country Main Roads Fund 80.9 per cent.

Expenditure from the various funds of the Main Roads Department on construction and maintenance of roads and bridges in New South Wales is shown in the following statement:—

Table 126.—Main Roads Department—Expenditure on Construction and Maintenance of Roads in N.S.W.

		Constr	uction.			Maintenanc	e.
Year ended 30th June.	Cumber- land Main Roads.	Country Main Roads.	Develop- mental Roads.	Total.	Cumber- land Main Roads.	d Main To	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1939	504,668	1,129,741	102,489	1,736,898	286,474	1,233,455	1,519,929
1947	374,345	668,329	39,413	1,082,087	361,061	1,861,576	2,222,697
1918	473,063	828,446	101,037	1,402,546	413,139	2,070,227	2,483,366
1949	667,813	1,108,312	75,860	1,851,985	433,922	1,937,710	2,371,632
1950	782,422	1,371,609	149,600	2,303,037	524,085	2,332,423	2,856,508
1951	830,093	1,899,887	48,077	2,270,057	757,709	3,029,350	3,787,059
1952	1,071,403	2,386,920	166,713	3,625,036	924,301	3,997,049	4,921,350

In recent years, the condition of many main roads has deteriorated as a result of heavy traffic and excessive rain, necessitating a high proportion of expenditure on maintenance.

BRIDGES AND FERRIES.

Nearly all the large bridges of recent date have been constructed of iron and steel and reinforced concrete, and some of them have been erected under difficult engineering conditions, owing to the peculiarity of the river flow in certain parts of the country. The municipal and shire councils are empowered to control the bridges, with the exception of those under the control of the Main Roads Department. The most notable bridge-building project undertaken was the Sydney Harbour Bridge, described on page 161. Twenty-nine bridges were completed on main roads in 1951-52.

Tolls were charged on the George's River bridge, built by the Sutherland Shire Council, the Parramatta River bridge, built by the Ryde Municipal Council, and the Peat's Ferry bridge, built by the Main Roads Department. The last-named carries the Pacific Highway across the Hawkesbury River, replacing the ferry service formerly operated at the site. The tolls on these three bridges were abolished in June, 1952, June, 1949, and January, 1954, respectively.

The number of vehicles which crossed the Peat's Ferry bridge in 1951-52 was 1,168,100, as compared with 289,411 in 1945-46. The tolls collected on the bridge totalled £21,997 in 1945-46 and £96,774 in 1951-52.

Where local conditions and limited traffic have not favoured the erection of a bridge, a punt or ferry has been installed. The principal ferries are operated free of charge to the public, but the Government makes a small grant annually to compensate municipal and shire councils for revenue lost by the abolition of tolls in 1908. The Stockton Ferry, operated across the Hunter River at Newcastle by the Main Roads Department, is an exception; the tolls collected in 1951-52 amounted to £11,177.

There were 31 ferries controlled by the Department of Main Roads at 30th June, 1952.

Sydney Harbour Bridge.

The Sydney Harbour Bridge, spanning the harbour between Dawes Point on the southern and Milson's Point on the northern side, is one of the largest arch bridges in the world. Its total length, with railway and roadway approaches, is $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles. The railway across the bridge connects the City Railway at Wynyard Station and the northern suburban line at Waverton Station. The bridge was opened for traffic on 19th March, 1932. Its administration is vested in the Department of Main Roads.

The main bridge consists of a steel arch span of 1,650 feet, with a rise of 350 feet at the centre of the lower chord at crown, and the highest point of the top chord is 440 feet above mean sea level. It is flanked on either side by granite-faced concrete abutment towers and pylons and by five steel approach spans. The clearance for shipping is 170 feet from high-water level. The width of the deck overall is 160 feet; it carries a roadway 57 feet wide in the centre, with a pair of railway tracks on each side, and a footway 10 feet wide on each extreme outside. The main arch is composed of silicon steel and the deck of carbon steel. The weight of steelwork in the bridge is 51,990 tons, of which 36,860 tons are in the main span.

The total capital cost of the bridge to 30th June, 1952, was £9,725,487, but the final cost will probably approximate £9,600,000 upon realisation of surplus resumed lands. After deduction of sinking fund contributions, the capital indebtedness at 30th June, 1952, was £6,900,376.

Tolls are charged for traffic other than pedestrian, and the railway, tramway and omnibus authorities pay prescribed amounts in respect of paying passengers carried across the bridge. Part of the cost of the bridge was met by a special levy on land in adjacent local areas; the levy was abolished at the end of 1937.

The charges payable in respect of vehicular traffic across the bridge (other than railway and tramway traffic) are shown below.

		8.	d.
Motor cars and motor cycles with side cars	each	0	6
Bicycles, tricycles, motor cycles without side cars, light vehicles propelled by hand or horse-drawn	,,	0	3
Vans, lorries, drays, or other vehicles of which the tare weight does not exceed 2 tons	,,	0	9
Vans, lorries, drays, or other vehicles of which the tare weight exceeds 2 tons, but does not exceed 3 tons	,,	1	6
Vehicles over 3 tons tare weight	39	2	0
Persons aged 15 years and over, riding in vehicles (other than the driver)	,,	0	3

Particulars of train and omnibus fares for the Bridge section are given on page 150.

Road tolls and contributions for railway, tramway and omnibus passengers and by councils are paid into the Bridge Account. The income and expenditure in 1938-39 and in each of the last six years are shown below:—

Particulars.	1938–39.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949–50.	1950–51.	1951–52.
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>			<u>-</u>
Income—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Road Tolls	278,297	321,496	352,487	380,795	438,898	526,309	582,764
Railway Tolls	103,697	130,561	130,460	132,663	130,730	129,678	127,952
Tramway Tolls	33,991	18,163	16,670	14,955	13,801	13,684	} 27,318
Omnibus Tolls	4,746	8,444	9,710	12,041	13,593	13,589	j
Other	8,367	9,225	9,802	11,348	12,915	13,762	13,517
Total Income £	429,098	487,889	519,129	551,802	609,937	697,022	751,551
Expenditure—							
Maintenance	36,739	53,186	56,218	66,577	73,988	60,477	82,016
Collection of Road		,	 		,	,	,
Tolls	10,520	14,023	20,778	24,535	30,430	43,562	55,109
Loan Charges—							
Interest, Ex-					l		
change, etc	334,798	303,381	288,357	274,057	270,061	258,611	244,675
Sinking Fund	40,563	65,531	66,272	67,887	68,949	67,372	66,477
Other	1,674	1,667	2,207	1,978	24,882	10,721	11,934
Total Expenditure £	424,294	437,788	433,832	435,034	468,310	440,743	460,211

Table 127.—Sydney Harbour Bridge—Income and Expenditure.

The Bridge Account had a credit balance of £94,059 at 30th June, 1939, but, owing to wartime restrictions on motor traffic, deficiencies in each year 1939-40 to 1945-46 aggregated £639,300, and at 30th June, 1946, the net accumulated deficiency was £545,241. As a result of the post-war increase in motor traffic, there has been a surplus in each year since 1946-47, permitting the deficiency to be cleared and a balance of £375,000 to be transferred to a Reserve Account. Total income in 1951-52 was 75 per cent. greater than in 1938-39.

85,297

116,768

141,627

256,279

291,340

4,804

50,101

Surplus

The following table shows particulars of traffic over the Sydney Harbour Bridge in 1938-39 and the last eleven years:—

Year	Road		Nur	nber of Passeng	ers.†	
ended 30th June.	Vehicles.	Rail.	Tram.	Government Omnibus,	Other Vehicles.	Total.
			thou	sands.		
1939	7,351	17,542	11,453	1.628	12,811	43,434
1942	4,114	18,901	15,089	6,304	7,084	47,378
1943	3,127	21,924	16,254	6,003	5,593	49,774
1944	3,218	22,699	17,302	5,394	5,819	51,214
1945	3,658	23,681	17,478	5,687	6,755	53,601
1946	5,515	25,899	17,275	6,007	9,779	58.960
1947	7,911	23,577	16,595	7,611	14,107	61,890
1948	8,741	23.54 8	16,203	8,612	15,218	63,581
1949	9,434	23,910	13,677	10,497	17,057	65,141
1950	11,841	$23,\!179$	12,587	11,550	21,464	68,780
1951	14,266	23,359	12,547	11,270	25,090	72,266
1952	16,083	23,496	24	,000	27,169‡	74,665

Table 128.—Sydney Harbour Bridge—Traffic.

The number of road vehicles declined during the war, but increased rapidly after 1944-45, and in 1951-52 it was more than double the number in 1938-39. The number of passengers has increased steadily since 1938-39, and in 1951-52 it was 72 per cent. greater than in the pre-war year; omnibus passengers comprised a large proportion of the increase.

EXPENDITURE ON ROADS, BRIDGES, ETC.

Moneys expended on roads in New South Wales are disbursed for the most part by the Department of Main Roads and the councils of municipalities and shires, but some road works have been constructed by other governmental departments and bodies.

It is difficult to determine the annual aggregate expenditure on roads and bridges and that of each authority without duplication or omission. This is so because various authorities frequently undertake road works in association with or as agent for others and expend moneys provided as grants or loans by other authorities. Furthermore, expenditure on road works has not been distinguished clearly in some cases when these works were subsidiary to the designated purpose for which funds were voted and expended.

The particulars given in the following table, therefore, are to be regarded as approximate, especially the amounts classified as "Other" expenditure by the State Government. The expenditure on construction, maintenance and direct administration from revenue and loans is included, but not debt charges (interest or repayment) on loans. Where the State Government

^{*} Includes omnibuses (434,000 in 1951-52). † Includes vehicle drivers and riders. ‡ Includes 855,000 passengers in private buses.

or Departments have paid for works constructed by councils, the expenditure is classified under the heading "State Government," and the expenditure classified as "Local Government" represents the approximate expenditure from revenue and loans raised by the councils.

Table 129.—Total Expenditure on Roads, Streets and Bridges in New South Wales.

Year ended	State Gove	ernment.*	Local Government	Total.	
30th June.	Main Roads Department.	Other.	(Municipalities and Shires.)†		
	€ I	£	£	£	
1939	3,358,324	2,019,138	3,516,637	8,894,099	
1941	4,471,422	544,549	2,650,543	7,666,514	
1942	3,212,542	256,679	2,375,275	5,844,496	
1943	1,833,576	319,824	1,461,102	3,614,502	
1944	2,132,333	337,380	1,781,593	4,251,306	
1945	2,173,083	303,314	2,129,792	4,606,189	
1946	2,510,884	372,89 7	2,367,857	5,251,638	
1947	3,475,714	425,094	3,300,593	7,201,401	
1048	4,024,179	707,365	4,202,859	8,934,403	
1949	4,394,409	1,120,968	4,964,339	10,479,718	
1950	5,307,218	1,788,771	5.298.825	12,394,814	
1951	6,342,738	2,531,714	6.189,393	15,063,845	
1952	8,702,472	2,977,110	8,330,412	20,009,994	

^{*} Includes Commonwealth funds disbursed through State agencies.

† Calendar year ended six months earlier.

Expenditure on the Sydney Harbour Bridge is not included in the table.

MOTOR TRANSPORT AND ROAD TRAFFIC

Special laws govern the use of motor and other road vehicles. They have been framed with a view to minimising the risk of accident and facilitating the flow of traffic, to promote economy in the organisation of State-owned and commercial transport services, and to procure funds for administration and for the construction and repair of roads.

The police exercise general authority to take action against dangerous and disorderly traffic and they regulate the street traffic, vehicular and pedestrian, in the metropolitan and Newcastle districts. Outside these areas, municipal and shire councils may enact by-laws for the regulation of street traffic, other than motor traffic.

The speed at which motor vehicles may be driven upon public streets has been limited since December, 1937, to 30 miles per hour within built-up areas, and, unless it is proved that a greater speed was not excessive, to 50 miles per hour elsewhere. Built-up areas are defined generally as those in which provision has been made for street lighting, but streets may be excluded from or included in the definition by direction of the Minister for Transport.

Special speed limits apply in respect of heavy vehicles. The maximum speed in miles per hour ranges from 30 in built-up areas and 40 elsewhere for vehicles weighing between 3 and 6 tons, to 25 and 30, respectively, for vehicles weighing more than 11 tons. In November, 1951, a speed limit of 40 miles per hour outside of built-up areas was imposed on motor cycles carrying pillion passengers.

Motor vehicles must be registered if driven upon public streets and horse-drawn vehicles if they ply or stand in a public street for hire. Before registration or renewal of registration, motor vehicles are inspected to ensure that they comply with the prescribed standard of fitness. Number plates must be displayed on all registered vehicles, and motor vehicles must also display registration labels. Tax and fees are payable in respect of registered motor vehicles as indicated on page 181.

The normal term of registrations and licences and renewals thereof is a year, but since 1st December, 1932, quarterly registration of motor vehicles has been permitted.

Under the Motor Vehicles (Third Party Insurance) Act, 1942, owners and drivers of motor vehicles have been required since 1st February, 1943, to be insured against liability in respect of injury to persons arising out of the use of the vehicles. Particulars are given on page 178.

Under reciprocal arrangements between the States, a private motorvehicle registered in any State may travel freely throughout the Commonwealth, but vehicles entering New South Wales must be insured against third-party risks. In addition, visiting commercial vehicles are subject to the controls normally applied to commercial vehicles in the State visited.

Drivers of motor vehicles and riders of motor cycles are required to be licensed and must pass an eyesight test, a practical driving test, and an oral test in knowledge of the traffic regulations. A licence may be refused, suspended or revoked on grounds of physical disability or failure to observe

the regulations. In Sydney and Newcastle, drivers of public motor vehicles are subjected to tests more severe than those for other drivers. The minimum ages of licensees are: public vehicle drivers (Sydney and Newcastle), 21 years; van drivers (Sydney and Newcastle), 18 years; and all other motor vehicle drivers (including motor cycle riders), 17 years.

Since 1st December, 1952, four types of drivers' licences have been issued, in addition to those for motor cycle riders and metropolitan and Newcastle taxicab drivers, viz.:—Class "A", for private cars, light lorries (not exceeding 2 tons in weight), or tractors; Class "B", for private hire cars, service cars, tourist vehicles seating up to 8 persons, or country taxicabs; Class "C", for heavy lorries (exceeding 2 tons in weight); Class "D", for motor omnibuses, or tourist or other vehicles seating more than 8 persons. Except in the case of motor cycles, for which a separate rider's licence must be obtained, a motor vehicle driver requires only one licence, since a licence in a higher category authorises the holder to drive any vehicle in a lower category.

Conductors of motor omnibuses in the Metropolitan and Newcastle Districts must be licensed, the minimum age being 18 years.

The registration of vehicles, licensing of drivers and collection of various taxes, fees and charges are functions of the Superintendent of Motor Transport. The police test applicants for drivers' licences and, by arrangement with the Superintendent of Motor Transport, they effect the registrations and collect the taxes and fees in certain areas.

Motor vehicles licensed to carry passengers or goods are subject to special supervision by the Superintendent of Motor Transport. A service licence must be obtained for each privately owned motor omnibus service within the Metropolitan and Newcastle Districts. The registration of the vehicles is conditional on compliance with regulations as to design, construction and provision for the safety and comfort of passengers. The service licence specifies the route to be traversed, the time-table to be observed and the fares to be charged. Where a service enters into competition with railway or other transport services, conditions may be imposed to prevent unduc competition and overlapping. An annual fee for each service licence is fixed in relation to the extent of the benefit conferred on the holder, the nature of the route traversed and the effect of the service on State-owned transport services; the maximum annual rate is £4 for each passenger each omnibus is authorised to carry. The fee for experimental, developmental or unprofitable services may be fixed at a nominal sum.

For all motor vehicles used in the State for the conveyance of passengers or goods for hire or in the course of any trade or business, a licence under the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act may be required in addition to any other licence or registration, including the omnibus service licence described above. The licensee may be required to pay charges in respect of passengers and goods carried, the maximum charges being 1d. per passenger for each mile or section (whichever is the shorter) or part thereof, or for goods, 3d. per ton of the aggregate weight of the vehicle unladen plus its carrying capacity for each mile or part thereof. Vehicles engaged in the carriage of goods to the nearest railway station are not subject to the charge and other exemptions may be granted. Charges are not imposed in respect of journeys not exceeding 50 miles (except in the case of motor

omnibuses running in competition with the railways or tramways), nor for the transport of perishable goods to market irrespective of distance.

Taxicabs and hire cars throughout the State are controlled to ensure the safety and comfort of passengers. Since 1st November, 1950, it has been the practice of the Department of Motor Transport to invite applications from the public for new taxicab and hire car licences, and to allocate them by ballot. In 1951-52 the number of new taxicab licences issued was 47 and the number of hire car licences 39.

Under the Motor Traffic (Amendment) Act, 1951, the provisions of the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act in regard to licensing, etc., may be applied to "drive-yourself" vehicles, but up to 30th June, 1953, no action had been taken under this provision.

PETROL-IMPORTS AND DUTY, AUSTRALIA.

The following table shows the quantity and value of petrol imported into Australia, the quantities cleared from customs and excise bond, and gross duty collected:—

	Imports.		Clearances from Bond.					
Year ended 30th	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.			Gross Duty.	
June.	Quantity.	value.	Customs.	Excise.*	Total.	Customs.†	Excise.	Total.
	thous, gal.	£A. f.o.b.		thous, gal,		£	£	£
1 ^29	199,988	6,202,821	204,158		204,158	2,547,069	•••	2,547,069
1939	345,184	5,939,001	330,212	27,879	358,091	9,452,010	583,984	10,035,994
1942	265,342	8,282,049	225,133	36,538	261,671	6,696,322	$1,\!278,\!163$	7,974,485
1943	346,914	9,672,700	317,198	14,139	331,337	5,442,008	403,214	5,845,222
1944	371,733	11,326,882	369,026	10,399	379,425	6,572,719	370,956	6,943,675
1945	287,236	8,470,404	307,266	9,325	316,591	7,807,765	325,390	8,133,155
1946	370,808	8,992,932	321,461	10,290	331,751	11,872,545	318,977	12,191,522
1947	356,899	8,940,422	386,854	28,238	415,092	15,815,397	871,393	16,686,790
1948	403,976	13,843,658	381,377	56,502	437,679 469.014	15,328,512	1,837.758 $2,249,163$	17,166,270
$\frac{1949}{1950}$	441,533 488,085	17.513;311	404,918 454,583	64,096 75,605	530,188	18,325,551	2,677,680	18,650,665 21,003,231
1951	585,498	23,487,446 32,880,528	567,905	86,492	654,397	22,803,8411	3,064,516	25.868,3571
1852	637,188	36,958,927	609,061	96,524	705,585	24,430,989	3,418,543	27,849,532

Table 130.—Petrol—Imports, Clearances and Duty, Australia.

The quantity of petrol cleared represents, approximately, the consumption in Australia in the years shown in the table. Most of the petrol, apart from a small proportion of aviation spirit, is used for the propulsion of motor vehicles, and the figures indicate the expansion of motor transport in the last two decades. The quantity cleared from bond in 1951-52, viz., 706 million gallons, was 97 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. The quantity of aviation spirit imported in 1951-52 was 45 million gallons, or 7 per cent. of the total quantity of petrol imported.

Particulars of imports of petrol into New South Wales are given on page 68, but these should not be used as an indication of consumption in the State, since they are affected by interstate distribution. Details of petrol refined in New South Wales are not available.

During the war years, there was a temporary decline in the quantity of petrol imported, and also in the quantity refined in Australia and subject to excise. The amount of gross duty decreased more than proportionately,

^{*} Petrol refined in Australia. † Excludes primage duty (see page 54). ‡ Revised.

because considerable quantities of petrol were imported for the Commonwealth Government, free of duty. Part of the net duty on petrol (exclusive of duty collected on aviation fuel) is paid into a fund for distribution to the States for road construction and for other purposes, as described on page 156. The gross duty shown in Table 130 does not represent the amount of tax on petrol consumed by motor vehicles, since it is subject to rebate and includes duty on aviation spirit; it also excludes primage duty, which is a charge payable on the value of imports cleared from bond (see page 54).

The predominant rates of duty on petrol in June, 1953, were customs, 10d. per gallon; primage, 10 per cent. of the value; and excise, 8½d. per gallon.

MOTOR VEHICLES-IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND PRODUCTION.

Motor vehicles and their equipment are important items in the oversea trade and factory production of New South Wales.

There was a decrease in the value of motor vehicle equipment imported in the early war years owing to wartime restrictions, and the increase in values from 1942-43 to 1945-46 was due to importation of war equipment. The high value of the imports in post-war years was partly due to inflated prices, and partly to increased quantities. In 1938-39 the number of chassis imported was 26,298, and the average value per chassis was £101, whereas in 1951-52 the number was 64,951 and the average value £290.

For customs purposes, and hence in the statistics, complete motor vehicles imported are not recorded as separate units, but are classified according to their components. The chassis of a complete vehicle imported subject to duty is classified as "assembled."

The number of motor cycles imported into New South Wales in 1951-52 was 7,443, and the value of all motor cycle equipment imported was £1,090,213.

The following table shows particulars of oversea imports of motor vehicles, tractors and parts in 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 131.—Imports Overse	a of Motor	Vehicles, T	ractors and	Parts, N.S.W.
---------------------------	------------	-------------	-------------	---------------

Value of Tractors and Parts.	arts.	ehicles and P	e of Motor Ve	Valu	Chassis Imported.*		Year
	Total.	Other.†	Chassis Assembled.	Chassis Un- assembled.	Assembled.	Un- assembled.	ended 30th June.
		£A. f.o.b.			0.	N	
354.108	3,337,840 ir	690.146	69.581	2,578,113	349	25,949	1939
193,671	1,938,353	619,956	56.769	1,261,628	213	9,107	1942
502,318	3,215,525	2,453,478	6,936	755,111	31	2,618	1943
1,215,210	6,544,534	5,073,714	1,426	1,469,394	7	4,107	1944
3,200,778	4,062,014	1,729,706	246,817	2,085,491	398	4,246	1945
1,663,825	3,586,532	2,705,184	52,227	829,121	188	4,014	1946
664,168	5,190,161	1 444,624	75,620	3,669,917	285	20,025	1947
1,255,039	9.236.334	3,412,729	1,017,448	4.806.157	3,919	19,241	1948
2.144.880	14.187.831	5,941,883	2,690,190	5,555,758	11,182	22,563	1949
4,573,402	27.055.206	12,548,888	7.111.178	7,395,140	33,943	27,288	1950
5,714,019	29,912,832	12,667,429	5,859,427	11.385.976	22,884	39,767	1951
7,194,485	35,691,479	16,824,203	6.091.969	12,775,307	23,067	41,884	1952

^{*} Excludes motor cycles and tractors. † Includes motor bodies, motor cycles, parts and accessories, tyres and tubes, etc.

The 41,884 unassembled chassis imported in 1951-52 comprised 26,380 cartype and 15,504 truck-type.

In recent years the number of new cars and lorries registered in New South Wales has exceeded the number of chassis imported from oversea, the difference being due to the interstate importation of motor vehicles assembled or manufactured in Victoria and South Australia.

Particulars of motor vehicle equipment exported oversea from New South Wales are shown below. Since 1938-39, there has been considerable fluctuation in the value of Australian produce exported; the value in 1951-52, viz., £625,553, was about fifteen times the value in the pre-war year. Exports of Australian produce in 1951-52 included cars and lorries £165,858, tractors and parts £94,776, tyres and tubes £126,599 and batteries £92,819. In normal years, most of the equipment exported goes to New Zealand, Pacific islands and the countries north of Australia.

Table 132.—Exports Oversea of Motor Vehicles, Tractors and Parts, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June.	Motor Vehi	cles, Tractor	s and Parts.	Year ended	Motor Vehicles, Tractors and Parts.					
	Australian Produce.	Other,	Total.	30th June.	Anstralian Produce.	Other.	Total.			
		£A f.o.b.			£A f.o.b.					
1939	40,909	99,054	139,963	1947	747,901	111,646	859,547			
1942	1,198,914	35,970	1,234,884	1948	293,073	94,833	387,906			
1943	316,976	69,588	386,564	1 949	359,016	1 10,320	469,336			
1944	337,144	72,640	409,784	1950	547,329	267,667	814,996			
1945	316,980	3 3,908	350,978	1951	559,069	129,118	688,187			
1946	542,419	47,190	589,609	1952	625,553	371,372	996,925			
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	li]	l			

Factory work in the motor vehicle industry in New South Wales consists mainly of repairs, with some assembly of chassis and manufacture of motor bodies and accessories. The number of factories in the motor vehicle and cycle industry in 1951-52, viz., 2,604, was 109 per cent. greater than in 1938-39, and the number of employees, 25,912, was 131 per cent. greater. The salaries and wages paid and the value of production and output were more than seven times as high as in 1938-39.

The following table shows particulars of production in the motor vehicle and cycle industry in New South Wales since 1938-39. The figures exclude factories manufacturing tractors, tyres and tubes, and certain parts and accessories, but they include motor and cycle repair shops and assembly works, motor body works, and most motor accessory works. To be classed as a factory, an establishment must employ four or more persons or use power other than manual. The value of production is the value added to the raw material by the process of manufacture, and the value of output is the selling value of the goods at the factory. Full definitions of the terms "Value of Production" and "Value of Output," and of the principles observed in compiling factory statistics, are given in the chapter "Factories."

Total and Trooping, The W.											
Year ended 30th June.	Factories	Persons	Value of—								
	30th June.	Employed.*	Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.†	Materials, Fuel, etc., Used.	Production.	Output.				
	Nun	aber.	£ thousand.								
1939	1,295	11,186	4,297	2,052	1,956	3,319	5,275				
1941	1,315	9,345	4,424	1,780	2,178	2,820	4,998				
1942	1,217	8,682	3,900	1,949	3,245	3,184	6,429				
1943	1,128	8,923	3,632	2,195	3,763	3,499	7,262				
1944	1,189	11,098	3,748	2,514	3,312	4,014	7,32 6				
1945	1,237	11,043	3,879	2,450	3,009	3,916	6,925				
1946	1,369	11,414	4,688	2,772	3,816	4,285	8,101				
1947	1,580	15,097	5,694	4,117	3,517	7,274	10,791				
1948	1,795	17,778	7,657	5,751	5,723	9,677	15,400				
1949	1,973	19,534	8,758	7,080	7,771	11,237	19,008				
19 50	2,054	21,162	10,178	8,372	9,660	13,350	23,010				
1951	2,236	23,665	12,834	11,772	15,706	18,156	33,862				
1952	2,604	25,912	17,686	15,814	21,492	23,964	45,456				

Table 133.—Motor Vehicle and Cycle Factories Engaged in Repair, Construction and Assembly, N.S.W.

Average during whole year; includes working proprietors.
 † Excludes drawings of working proprietors.

The share of the value of production contributed by each branch of the motor vehicle and cycle industry in 1951-52 was Construction and Assembly £3,933,866, Motor Body Building £2,512,224, Motor Accessories £3,001,582, Repairs £14,189,335 and Cycles and Accessories £327,254. The number of employees in each of these groups, with the average per factory in brackets, was Construction and Assembly, 3,917 (151); Motor Body Building, 2,488 (10); Motor Accessories, 2,366 (38); Repairs, 16,776 (8); and Cycles and Accessories, 365 (11). The factories engaged in repairs consist mainly of small motor garages and engineering establishments. There were 23,808 males and 2,104 females employed in motor vehicle and cycle factories in New South Wales in 1951-52.

Factories in New South Wales accounted for 30 per cent. of the total value of production of the motor vehicle and cycle industry in Australia in 1951-52 (£79,713,000), and 29 per cent. of the total output (£153,302,000). Particulars of the principal articles produced by the motor vehicle and cycle industry are given in the chapter "Factories."

MOTOR TRADE—RETAIL SALES.

Censuses of retail establishments were taken by the Commonwealth Statistician in 1947-48 and 1948-49. In 1948-49 there were 3,554 retail establishments in New South Wales dealing in motor vehicle equipment and requisites, or selling petrol, oil, etc., and the total value of their sales of such goods during the year was £61,491,000. In the same year, 2,314 retail establishments carried out motor vehicle repair work valued at £9,797,000. Fifty-six per cent. of the retail sales and 47 per cent. of the repair work was effected in the metropolitan area. Further details of these censuses were given in Official Year Book No. 53.

Subsequent estimates made by the Commonwealth Statistician indicate that the value of retail sales of motor vehicles and parts, petrol, etc., in New South Wales in 1951-52 was approximately £124,000,000.

Motor Vehicles—Registrations.

The provisions of the law relating to the registration of motor vehicles are indicated on page 165.

As from 1st October, 1939, the renewal of registration, and (since February, 1940) the re-registration, after lapse, of every motor vehicle have been effected only on production of a certificate of inspection as to road-worthiness. Suitable service stations and similar establishments throughout the State are licensed as inspection stations, and a number of mechanics employed thereat are licensed as examiners. At 30th June, 1952, there were 2,041 inspection stations and 3,727 licensed examiners. The inspection fee is 2s. 6d. for motor cycles and 6s. for other vehicles.

The number of vehicles on the register at intervals since 1911 is shown in the following statement. Government motor vehicles were included in the records for the first time in July, 1933.

At 30th June.	Cars.	Public Passenger Vehicles.	Lorries, Utilities and Vans.	Total of Fore- going.	Tractors.	Trailers.	Motor Solo.	Cycles. Sidecar.	Traders' Plates.	All Motor Vehicles.
1911§ 1921§ 1929§ 1939 1942 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950	28,665*	587¶	3 3,900 44,868 76,726 71,248 72,159 78,023 82,957 97,176 113,544 127,413 140,338 159,226 181,529 196,295	4,157 33,152 216,883 294,864 243,406 247,609 261,287 270,782 290,580 315,032 344,181 379,810 435,610 497,494 542,980	†† †† 1,035 1,366 1,382 1,517 1,746 2,056 2,374 3,398 4,455 5,404 6,679 7,771	†† †† †† 6,414 6,965 6,873 7,621 9,065 11,067 14,712 18,317 21,525 24,840 28,131 31,429	11,	788 291 655 6,971 4,785 4,523 3,735 4,946 5,856 6,575 7,181 7,729 7,844 8,190	413 2,022 1,164 708 610 624 651 848 1,160 1,438 1,781 2,189 2,500 2,569	6,945 44,856 249,560 327,628 267,768 270,038 285,946 298,312 325,043 358,450 397,410 443,950 510,504 632,301

Table 134.-Motor Vehicles on Register.

Details of the public passenger vehicles are given on page 185. At 30th June, 1952, the number of cars, exclusive of car-type vehicles registered for public passenger-carrying purposes, was 150,449, or 80 per cent., greater than at 30th June, 1946; in the same period, lorries, utilities and vans increased by 102 per cent., and the number of motor cycles by 132 per cent.

The total number of vehicles on the register reached the pre-war peak of 329,219 in August, 1939, but there was a steep decline during the war years, largely owing to petrol rationing. The number began to increase again towards the end of 1942, but in June, 1946, it was still 2,585 less than in June, 1939. Since 1946, expansion has been rapid and continuous, and at 30th June, 1952, the total was 632,301, or nearly double the number in June, 1939.

The proportion of vehicles registered for quarterly periods was 14 per cent. in 1933, 30 per cent. in 1940 and 41 per cent. in 1943. Owners registering quarterly were asked to convert to an annual basis in 1944,

^{196,295} Including public passenger vehicles in country districts.

[†] For details, see Table 145.

^{##} Tractors used solely on farms are not registered. § At 31st December. ¶ Metropolitan †† Not available and Newcastle Districts only. || Including tractors separately. Included with "Lorries, Utilities and Vans." || Including tractors and trailers.

and the proportion of quarterly registrations decreased to 15 per cent. at 30th June, 1945, and to 2 per cent. at 30th June, 1952. Since October, 1951, quarterly registration has been permitted only in respect of renewals of existing quarterly registrations.

The number of tractors on the register in June, 1952, viz., 7,771 was more than three times the number in June, 1946, and seven times as many as in June, 1939. Tractors used solely on farms are not required to be registered; particulars of these, numbering 38,130 in March, 1952, are shown in the chapter "Agriculture."

At 30th June, 1952, there were 10.0 cars and 18.7 motor vehicles of all types per hundred of population, as compared with 9.3 and 17.5 per hundred, respectively, a year before, and 7.8 and 11.9 per hundred, respectively, before the war in June, 1939.

New Motor Vehicles Registered.

The number of new motor vehicles registered in various years since 1928-29 is shown in the following statement:—

Year ended 30th June.	Cars.	Lorries, Utilities and Vans.	Omnibuses.	Taxi- cabs. ‡	Total of Fore- going.	Motor Cycles.	Tractors.	Trailers.	Total.
1929	30,182	8,046¶	83	198	38,509	§	11		
1932	2,788	805¶	6	1	3,600	§		H.	ş
1938	23,024	10,170	188	609	33,991	2,748	200	1,232	38,171
1939	19,924	7,712	130	569	28,335	2,196	209	1,505	32,245
1942	1,340	1,716	31	92	3,179	352	85	722	4,338
1943	632	688	17	12	1,349	165	44	574	2,132
1944	173	3,805	63	15	4,056	137	151	847	5,191
1945	267	2,455	63		2,785	105	280	1,098	4,268
1946	526	3,234	54		3,814	681	318	1,613	6,426
1947	7,998	5,487	116	7	13,608	2,850	254	2,950	19,662
1948	16,659	9,079	329	133	26,200	4,451	551	2,970	34,172
1949	25,466	11,674	339	186	.37,665	7,442	806	3,371	49,284
1950	41,163	20,158	212	133	61,666	8,659	947	4,057	75,329
1951	46,689	29,076	84	323	76,172	8,855	1,105	4,473	90,605
1952	41,426	25,628	127	267	67,448	6,018	893	4,886	79,245

Table 135.-Motor Registrations-New Vehicles Registered.

New motor vehicles registered reached their pre-war peak of 38,500 in 1928-29, but were less than one-tenth of that number in the depression year, 1931-32. After a rise to 38,171 in 1937-38, the outbreak of war in September, 1939, and restrictions on the importation of new vehicles caused a steep decline to 2,132 in 1942-43. The number remained relatively small until after the end of the war, but it increased rapidly from 19,662 in 1946-47 to a peak of 90,605 in 1950-51. In the next year the number fell to 79,245, or 13 per cent, less than in 1950-51.

[•] Includes hire cars and public passenger vehicles in country districts. † Tractors used solely on farms are not registered. † Metropolitan and Newcastle Districts only; similar vehicles in other districts are included as cars. § Not available. ¶ Including tractors and trailers. || Not available separately. Included with "Lorries, Utilities and Vans."

Registrations of new cars reached their lowest point, viz., 173, in 1943-44; in 1951-52 they totalled 41,426, or 11 per cent. less than the peak of 46,689 in 1950-51. In 1951-52 there were 25,628 new lorries, utilities and vans registered, representing more than three times the 1938-39 figure.

The number of new motor cycles registered in 1951-52 was 32 per cent. less than the peak figure of 8,855 in 1950-51, but still nearly three times the number in 1938-39.

Of the 4,886 new trailers registered in 1951-52, 1,669 were intended to be used for commercial purposes and 3,217 for pleasure.

Statistics compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician show that of the new motor lorries registered in New South Wales in the year ended December, 1952, utilities numbered 11,326 or 44 per cent., and panel vans, 1,667, or 7 per cent. In the same year, 93 per cent. of the motor cars registered were sedans.

Re-registration of Old Motor Vehicles.

The following table shows particulars of old vehicles re-registered (after lapse of registration) and registrations cancelled (by surrender of number plates). The figures exclude renewals of registrations:—

Table 136.—Motor Registrations—Old Vehicles Re-registered and Registrations Cancelled.

Megistrations Cancened.												
Year ended 30th June.	Cars.	Lorries, Utilities and Vans.	Tractors.	Trailers.	Omnibuses.	Taxicabs.	Motor Cycles.	Total.				
OLD VEHICLES RE-REGISTERED (AFTER LAPSE OF REGISTRATION).												
1939	19,194	12,206	98	861	68	122	4,811	37,360				
1947	10,142	17,839	365	2,485	62	379	5,731	37,003				
1948	7,594	11,812	685	2,505	28	554	4,768	27,946				
1949	7,986	9,304	559	1,857	115	492	3,951	24,264				
1950	9,427	9,733	534	1,642	63	610	4,239	26,248				
1951	12,999	10,816	708	1,797	148	928	5,400	32,796				
1952	13,961	10,781	805	1,751	64	966	6,370	34,698				
40.0				TIONS CANC								
1942	49,490	13,474	110	2,553	67	349	9,034	75,077				
1947	10,229	6,958	301	1,790	79	312	3,901	23,570				
1948	9,442	7,022	212	1,870	89	486	4,315	23,436				
1949	10,961	8,053	3 08	2,020	256	663	5,090	27,351				
1950	13,910	11,003	532	2,384	91	695	6,816	35,431				
1951	20,513	17,590	538	2,978	145	932	9,865	52,561				
1952	24,987	21,643	603	3,339	142	962	11,687	63,366				

^{*} Includes hire cars and public passenger vehicles in country districts. † Tractors used solely on farms are not registered. ‡ Mctropolitan and Newcastle Districts only; similar vehicles in other districts are included as cars.

The high number of registrations cancelled in 1941-42, viz. 75,077, was due to the withdrawal of many vehicles from service because of wartime factors such as petrol rationing. In the early post-war years, the number of cancellations was comparatively small owing to the shortage of vehicles in relation to demand. However, the increased supplies of new motor vehicles eventually permitted the scrapping of many worn-out vehicles, and the number of cancellations rose from 23,436 in 1947-48 to 63,366 in 1951-52.

Transfers of existing motor registrations to new owners numbered 195,280 in 1950-51 and 212,530 in 1951-52.

Motor Vehicles on Register-Location and Usage.

Particulars of the location (based on the place where the vehicle is usually garaged) and the general purpose for which it is used (based on the rate of third-party insurance premium payable) are compiled in respect of registered motor vehicles by the Department of Motor Transport from returns supplied by certain insurance undertakings. A summary of these particulars as at 31st December, 1951, is given in the next table. The figures are not strictly comparable with those in Table 134, because of the slightly different basis of classification and the presence of a small amount of duplication.

Table 137.—Motor Vehicles on Register—Location and Usage, December, 1951.

		Place where Vehicle is usually Garaged.						
Class of Vehicle.	N	letropolis.	Newcastle.	Other Districts.	Total.			
Cars—Private *		139,586	12,931	124.824	277,341			
Business		42,923	2,003	7,939	52,860			
t Lorries, etc.—		,	,	· ·	,			
Under 2 tons (unladen weight)		44,457	3,627	78,853	126,937			
2 tons and over		22,579	2,107	38,880	63,566			
Miscellaneous Vehicles		8,674	534	12,765	21,973			
Motor Cycles		25,843	2,986	16,625	45,454			
Trailers		13,068	1,262	15,540	29,870			
Total		297,130	25,450	295,426	618,006			

^{*} For definition see text.

Of the total number of cars on the register at 31st December, 1951, 277,341 or 84 per cent. were used for private purposes only, the balance (16 per cent.) being used for business. "Private purposes", in this instance, include the carriage of the owner (if an individual) in connection with his business or profession (except commercial travellers, inspectors, agents and similar occupations); also included in this category are cars owned by primary producers and used in connection with primary production. The number of primary producers' lorries was 52,672 (including 36,313 weighing less than 2 tons), representing 27 per cent. of the total number of goods vehicles. In addition to taxicabs, hire cars, omnibuses, tractors, etc., the "Miscellaneous" group included 667 "drive-yourself" cars and 443 ambulances.

[†] Includes some tractors.

Of the total number of vehicles on the register in December, 1951, 297,130 or 48 per cent. were garaged in the metropolitan area, 25,450 or 4 per cent. in the Newcastle district, and 295,426 or 48 per cent. in other districts. Fifty per cent. of the private cars and 81 per cent. of the business cars were located in the metropolitan area. Of the lorries, other than primary producers', 63,652 or 46 per cent. were garaged in the metropolitan area and 54 per cent. elsewhere.

NEW MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED—COUNTRY OF ORIGIN AND MAKE.

Prior to the war, most of the new motor vehicles registered were of American or Canadian origin (except for the bodies—usually made in Australia). In the post-war years, the need to conserve dollar exchange caused the proportion of American vehicles to decline steeply, and the majority of new vehicles now registered are manufactured in the United Kingdom or Australia. Of the new cars registered in 1951-52, 62 per cent. were of United Kingdom origin and 19 per cent. were made wholly in Australia; the corresponding proportions for new lorries were 64 per cent. and 8 per cent., respectively.

Particulars of the country of origin and makes of new cars registered in New South Wales in the last four years are given in the following table:—

Table 138.-New Motor Cars Registered-Country of Origin and Make.

Country of Origin	Nev	w Motor C	ars Regist	ered.		Proporti	ion of Tota	al.
Country of Origin and Make.	1948-49.	1949–50.	1950–51.	1951-52.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951–52
		Nur	nber.			per	cent.	
Australia—Holden	779	4,814	7,703	8,014	3.1	11.7	16.5	19-3
United Kingdom— Austin Ford, 8 and 10 h.p Hillman Morris Standard Vauxhall Other	3,648 2,718 1,272 3,430 1,868 3,241 3,317	8,106 4,514 1,967 3,884 3,904 3,081 6,315	6,371 4,023 1,485 5,474 3,419 3,140 7,597	4,882 2,536 1,350 5,901 2,494 2,241 6,362	14·3 10·7 5·0 13·5 7·3 12·7 13·0	19·7 11·0 4·8 9·4 9·5 7·5 15·3	13·6 8·6 3·2 11·7 7·3 6·7 16·4	11.8 6.1 3.3 14.2 6.0 5.4 15.4
Total, United Kingdom	19,494	31,771	31,509	25,766	76.5	77.2	67.5	62.2
U.S.A. and Canada— Chevrolet Chrysler-Plymouth Dodge Ford V8 and Mercury Other	1,522 584 657 651 1,353	579 420 385 1,346 525	993 873 743 1,463 665	791 747 898 1,830 601	6·0 2·3 2·6 2·5 5·3	1·4 1·0 0·9 3·3 1·3	2·1 1·9 1·6 3·1 1·4	1-9 1-8 2-2 4-4 1-5
Total, U.S.A. and Canada	4,767	3,255	4,737	4,862	18.7	7.9	10.1	11.8
Europe (excluding U.K.)	426	1,323	2,740	2,784	1.7	3.2	5.9	6.7
Total New Cars	25,466	41,163	46,689	41,426	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The number of British cars reached a peak of 31,771, or 77.2 per cent. of the total, in 1949-50, but declined to 25,766 or 62.2 per cent. of the total in 1951-52. The proportion of American cars fell from 18.7 per cent. in 1948-49 to 7.9 per cent. in 1949-50, but rose again to 11.8 per cent. in 1951-52. The proportion of European cars increased steadily from 1.7 per cent. in 1948-49 to 6.7 per cent. in 1951-52.

"Holden" motor cars and utilities are made wholly within Australia and almost entirely from Australian materials, the principal factory being located in Victoria. Holden cars were first registered in New South Wales in December, 1948, and utilities in February, 1951. The number of Holden cars registered rose from 779 in 1948-49 to 4,814 in 1949-50 and 7,703 in 1950-51; in 1951-52 the number was 8,014, or 19.3 per cent. of all new cars registered. There were 2,012 Holden utilities registered in New South Wales in 1951-52.

The country of origin and makes of new lorries registered are given in the next statement:—

Table 139.—New Motor Lorries and Utilities Registered—Country of Origin and Make.

			ina Ma	ac.				
Country of Origin and Make.	New 1	Lorries, Va Regis	ns and U tered.	tilities		Proportion	of Total,	
and make.	1948–49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951–52.	1948–49.	1949-50.	1950–51.	1951–52
		Nun	nber.	_		per c	ent.	
Australia-Holden			554	2,012			1.9	7.9
United Kingdom—								
Austin	1,070	4,394	6,788	5,705	9.2	21.8	23.4	$22 \cdot 3$
Bedford	1,808	2,254	2,859	2,200	15.5	11.2	9.8	8.6
Morris	1,080	1,757	3,291	2,114	9.2	8.7	11.3	$8 \cdot 2$
Other	1,891	6,119	9,110	6,317	16.2	30.3	31.3	24.6
Total, United Kingdom	5,849	14,524	22,048	16,336	50.1	72.0	75·8	63.7
U.S.A. and Canada— Chevrolet	1,911	915	1,608	1,170	16.4	4.5	5.6	4.6
Dodge	452	684	786	750	3.9	3.4	2.7	2.9
Ford	1,199	1,887	1,856	1,922	10.3	9.4	6-4	7.5
International	958	467	589	1,360	8.2	2.3	2.0	5.3
Other	1,298	1,570	1,462	1,663	11.0	7.8	5.0	6.5
Total, U.S.A. and Canada	5,818	5,523	6,301	6,865	49.8	27:4	21.7	26.8
Europe (excluding U.K.)	7	111	173	415	0.1	0.6	0.6	1.6
Total New Lorries	11,674	20,158	29,076	25,628	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

New motor lorries registered were predominantly of American origin until 1948-49, when the proportion fell to 49.8 per cent. from 81.7 per cent. in the previous year; there was a further decline to 27.4 per cent. in 1949-50 and 21.7 per cent. in 1950-51, but a slight increase in the proportion occurred in 1951-52. In the latter year, Australian Holden utilities represented 7.9 per cent. of the total and British vehicles 63.7 per cent.

The proportion of new motor cycles of United Kingdom origin was 91 per cent. in 1938-39, 65.6 per cent. in 1946-47, and 81.6 per cent. in 1951-52. New motor cycles of European origin accounted for 18.3 per cent. of the total in 1951-52, as compared with 0.7 per cent. in 1938-39. The principal makes of new motor cycles registered in 1951-52 were B.S.A. (33 per cent. of the total) and Triumph (10 per cent.); other important makes were A.J.S. (7 per cent.) and Matchless (5 per cent.).

NEW MOTOR VEHICLES—RETAIL PRICES.

The following table shows the retail prices in Sydney of some popular makes of new motor cars, at intervals since August, 1948:—

Table 140.—Retail Prices of New Motor Cars, Sydney.*

			Reta	il Price,	Sydney.		
Country of Origin and Make.	Aug., 1948.	June, 1949.	Dec., 1950.	Sept., 1951.	Nov., 1951.	June, 1952.	Dec., 1952.
Australia—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Holden, 21 h.p	Ť	733	849	979	1,057	1,110	1,110
United Kingdom—	'			•••	_,-,-	′ -	,
Austin "A40 "	710	710	760	831	920	986	955
" "A70"	†	†	970	1,228	1,416	1,480	1,414
Ford—	'						
"Anglia"	531	541	630	687	740	793	793
"Prefect"	559	568	658	736	792	849	849
"Consul"	†	†	_t_	†	1,077	1,077	1,077
Hillman "Minx"	644	741	747	860	1,004	1, †,,	980
Humber "Hawk") †	†	1,110	1,310	1,491	1,510	1,376
Morris—			0.40			015	
8 h.p	575	606	646	741	797	815	782
14 h.p	1 †	843	871	956	1,028	1,078	1,036
Standard "Vanguard"	†	869	869	1,025	1,134	1,226	1,133
Triumph "Renown"	1 7:	1,385	1,379	1,482	1,611 974	1,731 931	1,585 931
" "Mayflower"	1	†	†	872	974	951	931
Vauxhall—	-0-	000	744	820	873	1,078	1,078
"Wyvern"	595	662 711	798	875	943	1,149	1,149
U.S.A. and Canada—	†	/11	190	010	940	1,148	1,143
01 - 1 - 00 4 1	743	844	1,204	1,352	1.459	1,588	1.618
Chevrolet, 29.4 h.p Chrysler-Plymouth, 27.3 h.p.		927	1,267	1,352	1,599	1,720	1,820
The Jac 27 9 h m	855	938	1,282	1,497	1,623	1,730	1,829
Tr - 1 (()70))	732	940	1,133	1,278	1,375	1,479	1,665
Europe—	102	340	1,100	1,210	1,510	1,1.0	1,000
Renault, 7.5 h.p	†	575	598	660	758	758	732
Fiat, 6.7 h.p	550	572	614	714	784	773	773
Peugeot	765	765	954	1,042	1,160	1,166	1,089

^{*} Including Sales Tax.

[†] Not available.

The prices listed in the table represent traders' list prices for fully equipped vehicles ready for registration, and they apply in each case to motor cars with sedan bodies; tourers are cheaper, but the majority of new cars registered are sedans.

The rapid increase in motor vehicle prices during the last few years was partly due to accumulated demand and to rising costs, and partly to other factors. In the case of American and Canadian vehicles, the depreciation of the Australian currency in relation to dollars in September, 1949, resulted in an immediate and substantial increase in price. The prices of all vehicles were affected by an increase in sales tax from 10 per cent. to 20 per cent. in October, 1951. The prices of new cars reached a peak by the middle of 1952, but the decline in employment and business activity which developed during that year caused some reduction to be made in the prices of certain makes of cars between June and December, 1952.

COMMONWEALTH SURVEY OF MOTOR VEHICLES IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

A special statistical survey of motor vehicles in each State of Australia was made by the Commonwealth Statistician in respect of the year ended 30th June, 1948. Particulars collected relate to all motor vehicles (except tractors, trailers and motor cycles) whose registration was renewed during the year, plus new vehicles registered, less registrations cancelled during the year.

The vehicles comprised in the survey included 209,318 cars, 43,607 utilities, 45,662 lorries and 6,328 panel vans. Of the cars for which type of body was shown, 63 per cent. were sedans, 25 per cent. were tourers, and 12 per cent. were coupes or roadsters. The distribution of all vehicles according to year of model was:—1929 or earlier, 27 per cent.; 1930 to 1940 inclusive, 53 per cent.; 1941 to 1945 inclusive, 9 per cent.; and 1946 to 1948, 11 per cent. Further particulars of the survey were given in Official Year Book No. 53.

MOTOR VEHICLES-INSURANCE (THIRD-PARTY AND OTHER).

The insurance of owners and drivers of motor vehicles against liability resulting from death or bodily injury caused to another person has been compulsory in New South Wales since 1st February, 1943. Only authorised insurers may undertake this compulsory third-party insurance, which applies to all types of motor vehicles registered for use on the public roads, including tractors and trailers. Indemnity provided under third-party policies is unlimited, and it extends to claims made by guest passengers and members of the family of an owner or driver of an insured motor vehicle. Claims for damages in respect of uninsured or unidentified motor vehicles, which cannot be recovered from the owner or driver, are payable from a pool to which authorised insurers are required to contribute in proportion to premium income.

Maximum rates of third-party premium are fixed by the State Government. Since the commencement of the scheme, they have been increased several times, and from 27th June, 1953, the current annual rates were as follows:—

Type of Vehicle.	Metro: Nev	polis veast		-	othe: stric	-
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Private Cars (including cars driven by inc	di-					
vidual owners in connection with the	eir					
own businesses)	5	4	0	3	2	0
Business Cars		8	0	6	3	0
Small Goods Vehicles (up to 2 tons unlad-	$\mathbf{e}\mathbf{n}$	•				
weight)		17	0	2	17	0
Large Goods Vehicles (over 2 tons)		11	0	9	5	0
Small Primary Producers' Goods Vehicles (1	up					
to 2 tons)	5	6	0	2	10	0
Large Primary Producers' Goods Vehicle						
(over 2 tons)		9	0	3	2	0
Taxicabs		6	0	19	18	O,
Private Hire Cars		15	0	11	3	0.
Motor Cycles over 2½ h.p		3	0	7	4	0
Motor Cycles over 1½ to 2½ h.p	4	11	0	3	12	0
Motor Cycles up to 1 h.p	1	10	0		16	O:
Trailers		11	0 ,		11	0

In addition to third-party premiums, which are payable on registration or renewal of registration, substantial sums are paid by motor vehicle owners in the form of premiums for insurance against accident, loss, theft, etc. The statistics of motor vehicle insurance given in the following table include particulars of premiums (less rebates, etc.) payable by motor vehicle owners, and claims (including provision for outstanding claims) payable by the insurance undertakings:—

Table 141.-Motor Vehicles-Insurance Premiums and Claims.

		Prem	iums.	Claims.					
Year ended 30th June	Third Party.	Other.	Total.	Average per Registered Vehicle.	Third Party.	Other.	Total.	Average per Registered Vehicle.	
1939 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1949 1950 1951	£ 161,166 382,970 394,615 437,828 473,070 542,291 628,939 736,955 1,057,443 1,763,526	£ 1,455,432 805,081 735,638 708,037 823,789 1,203,072 1,748,173 2,556,220 3,390,905 5,061,296 7,553,693	£ 1,455,432 966,247 1,118,608 1,102,652 1,261,617 1,676,142 2,290,464 3,185,159 4,127,860 6,118,739 9,317,219	£ s. d. 4 11 2 3 11 9 4 0 5 3 15 6 4 0 11 4 18 1 6 1 3 7 11 5 8 13 0 11 4 1 15 7 0	29,814 189,996 196,440 242,546 376,464 551,278 688,135 990,467 1,254,645 2,256,112	\$ 972,301 462,289 325,289 366,765 542,981 1,150,326 1,545,436 2,225,686 3,458,993 5,173,181	£ 972,301 492,103 515,285 563,205 785,527 1,236,275 1,701,604 2,233,571 3,216,153 4,713,638 7,429,293	£ 8. d. 3 0 11 1 16 7 1 17 0 1 18 7 2 10 5 3 12 4 4 10 1 5 6 2 6 14 9 8 12 8 12 4 10	

The amount of third-party premiums payable in 1951-52 was more than four times as great as in 1945-46, and the amount of premiums on other motor vehicle policies was nine times as great. An even greater expansion

^{*50069--5} K199

occurred during this period in respect of claims, the principal reasons being the increasingly large sums awarded by juries in disputed cases, the continuously rising cost of motor vehicle repairs and replacements, and the steady increase in the number of registered vehicles. Third-party claims have exceeded premiums payable in each year since 1947-48.

Of the total amount of premiums payable in respect of ordinary motor vehicle insurance in 1951-52, viz., £7,553,693, motor cycle policies accounted for £188,234, the corresponding figure for claims being £153,283. The average amount of third-party premium payable per registered motor vehicle in 1951-52 was £2 18s. 1d., and the average claim payable per registered vehicle was £3 14s. 4d. In the case of other motor vehicle insurance, the average premium was £12 8s. 11d., and the average claim £8 10s. 6d

MOTOR DRIVERS' LICENCES.

A classification of annual licences to drive motor vehicles issued during various years since 1921 is shown in the following statement:—

	(Met	Public V tropolitan a	Vehicles* and Newcas				
Year ended 30th June.	Omnibus Drivers.	Taxioab Drivers.	Hire Car Drivers. ‡	Van Drivers.	Car and Lorry Drivers.	Total Drivers.	Cycle Riders.
1921†	441	627		523	52,538	54,129	16,115
1939	2,488	4,570		4,602	417,788	429,448	30,923
1942	1,911	3,893		4,373	392,127	402,304	25,606
1943	3,063	3,344		4,043	380,779	391,229	23,743
1944	2,723	1,888	626	3,944	389,967	399,148	24,304
1945	2,549	1,888	833	3,916	411,157	420,343	25,963
1946	3,917	3,417	1,149	4,490	473,504	486,477	32,167
1947	3,483	3,742	971	4,876	517,591	530,663	38,286
1948	4,306	4,306	941	5,211	541,415	556,179	43,334
1949	6,941	4,476	1,005	5,520	570,329	588,271	49,311
1950	5,596	4,521	1,013	5,710	606,131	622,971	53,618
1951	6,260	5,121	1,154	6,028	669,865	688,428	59,915
1952	6,988	5,886	1,414	6,272	740,663	761,223	66,132

Table 142.--Motor Drivers' Licences.

The number of licensed drivers and riders in 1952, viz., 827,355, was the highest recorded and 80 per cent. greater than in 1939.

An estimate made by the Department of Road Transport in 1946 showed that approximately 71,000 or 15 per cent. of the car and lorry drivers in that year were women. Further details were given in Official Year Book No. 53.

The number of learners' permits issued in 1951-52 was 158,905.

^{*} Newcastle District included in 1939 and later years.

[†] Calendar year.

[‡] Prior to July, 1943, included with car drivers.

MOTOR TAXES, FEES, CHARGES, ETC.

Proceeds of taxes and fees relating to road transport are distributed ramongst special funds, viz., the Road Transport and Traffic Fund, Public Vehicles Fund, and State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund, which are under the control of the Superintendent of Motor Transport, and the funds of the Department of Main Roads. The allocation is as follows:—

The Road Transport and Traffic Fund receives fees from the registration of vehicles and licensing of drivers.

The Public Vehicles Fund receives annual service licence fees payable on motor omnibuses, and taxes on public motor vehicles which ply in the Metropolitan and Newcastle Transport Districts.

The State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund receives all collections under the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act, including licence fees and charges for the carriage of passengers and goods.

The funds of the Main Roads Department receive the taxes on motor vehicles other than those paid to the Public Vehicles Fund.

Motor Taxes.—The tax levied on a motor vehicle is paid when the certificate of registration is issued or renewed. The rates of tax vary according to the type of vehicle, and are based upon the weight of the vehicle and the type of tyre used, except in the case of motor cycles. When registration is effected quarterly, the tax is charged at 27½ per cent. of the annual tax.

The rates of tax were increased by 12½ per cent. as from 1st December, 1939, reduced by approximately 20 per cent. as from 15th May, 1942, and increased by 25 per cent. from 1st December, 1950.

In February, 1952, the rates were again increased, the reduction of 6d. per ½ cwt. for vehicles of British manufacture was abolished, and the primary producers' concession allowance was reduced from 50 per cent. to 10 per cent. The new annual rates are as follows:—

Motor cycle—solo, £1 7s. 0d. each.

Motor cycle—with side car or box, £2 7s. 6d. each.

Motor car with pneumatic tyres, 3s. 4d. per ½ cwt.

Motor omnibus with pneumatic tyres, 5s. 1d. per ½ cwt.

Motor lorry, tractor or trailer, with pneumatic tyres.—Tax is levied on these vehicles at a prescribed rate per unit of 5 cwt. (or part thereof), according to a scale of weights commencing from nil. The amount payable for each unit of 5 cwt. increases with the tare weight of the vehicle up to a maximum of 7 tons; thereafter an amount of £3 15s. is payable for each additional 5 cwt. or part thereof. Examples from the scale are as follows:—

			${f Diffe}$	rence	e
	£ s.	d.	£	s. d	
Exceeding 20 cwt. but not exceeding 25 cwt	8 10	0	_		
Exceeding 25 cwt. but not exceeding 30 cwt	10 1 5	0	2	5 (0
Exceeding 30 cwt. but not exceeding 35 cwt	1 3 15	0	3	0	0.
Exceeding 35 cwt. but not exceeding 40 cwt	17 0	0	3	5 ()
Exceeding 40 cwt. but not exceeding 45 cwt	21 5	0	4	5	0
Exceeding 45 cwt. but not exceeding 50 cwt	26 5	0	5	0 .	0
Maximum tax on a tractor	31 14	6			
TT 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		•			

Vehicle with non-pneumatic tyres—same rate as for pneumatictyred vehicle, plus 25 per cent. Tractors, trailers and motor lorries owned by farmers and used solely for carting the produce of their farms are taxable at 90 per cent. of ordinary rates. Vehicles used by traders for trial purposes are exempt from tax. Other exemptions are ambulances, road-making equipment, sanitary and cleansing equipment of local councils, and farmers' or timber cutters' trailers used solely in carting farm produce or timber from forest to mill. Government motor vehicles, other than omnibuses, are exempt from tax and fees but are required to be registered and issued with number plates. Since November, 1949, double the ordinary rates of tax have been payable in respect of vehicles with compression ignition (diesel) engines.

The motor taxes collected during 1951-52 amounted to £5,449,920, of which £239,015 was credited to the Public Vehicles Fund and £5,210,905 to the funds of the Main Roads Department.

Fees for the registration of motor vehicles, licensing of drivers, etc., were increased from 1st December, 1949, and particulars, as in June, 1953, are shown below:—

Registration Fees.—Fees for the registration of motor vehicles are payable when the certificate of registration is issued or renewed. The fees for annual registration are as follows:—Motor cycle, 10s.; motor omnibus, £3: in the Metropolitan and Newcastle Transport Districts, and £2 in other-districts; taxicab, £2 in the Metropolitan and Newcastle Districts and £1 10s. elsewhere; hire cars, £1 10s.; other motor vehicles, £1 5s.; and trader's registration, £2 for motor cycles and £8 for other vehicles. The annual registration fee for horse-drawn vehicles and motor vans plying for public hire within the Metropolitan and Newcastle Transport Districts is £1 5s. The fee for quarterly registrations is 30 per cent. of the annual fee.

Registration fees amounting to £708,506 in 1950-51 and £802,748 in 1951-52 were paid to the Road Transport and Traffic Fund.

Drivers' Licences.—The annual fee is 15s. for a licence to drive a motor vehicle, and 10s. for a licence to ride a motor cycle. For learners' permits, which are current for two months, the fee is 5s. Within the Transport Districts, conductors of motor omnibuses must be licensed, the annual fee being 15s. Drivers' licence fees, etc., collected and paid to the Road Transport and Traffic Fund amounted to £587,844 in 1950-51 and £645,862 in 1951-52.

Miscellaneous Fees and Charges.—Small fees are charged in respect of the transfer and concellation of registration, replacement of lost and damaged number plates, certificates, etc. These fees are paid to the Road Transport and Traffic Fund and amounted to £65,044 in 1950-51 and £71,204 in 1951-52.

Service Licence Fees are chargeable under the Transport Act, 1930, in respect of motor omnibuses operating in the Transport Districts, as described on page 166. Collections are paid to the Public Vehicles Fund, and amounted to £25,158 in 1950-51 and £25,196 in 1951-52.

Fees and Charges under State Transport (Co-ordination) Act.—Provisions of this Act governing the licensing of vehicles for the carriage of passengers and goods are outlined on page 166. All collections are paid to the State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund. The licence fees vary from 2s. 6d. to 5s. in respect of vehicles, and agents of persons operating road.

transport services are charged an annual licence fee of £1. The licence fees amounted to £47,396 in 1950-51 and £52,723 in 1951-52.

Charges imposed in respect of passengers and goods, for which the maximum rates are stated on page 166, amounted to £1,046,342 in 1950-51 and £1,569,714 in 1951-52. Of these sums, £66,123 and £70,362 were charged for passengers in the respective years, and £980,219 and £1,499,352 for goods. Other receipts amounted to £6,894 in 1950-51 and £7,267 in 1951-52.

The total receipts from taxes, fees and charges in 1938-39 and the last six years are summarised in the following table:—

	1.	Fees for Registra-		l Fees, etc., in ercial Motor V		Miscellan-		
Year ended 30th June.		To venicles		Licence Charges for Passengers and Goods.		Collections— Exchange, Search Fees, etc.	Total Collections.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1939	2,063,150	607,281	37,904	52,789	1,555	4,436	2,767,115	
1947	2,138,095	668,351	45,245	82,232	3,670	15,851	2,953,444	
1948	2,363,720	718,104	51,409	332,023	3,747	20,492	3,489,495	
1949	2,576,282	784,442	57,116	535,235	4,813	28,621	8,986,509	
1950	2,865,020	1,059,448	64,813	655,422	6,292	38,560	4,689,555	
1951	3,814,887	1,362,960	72,554	1,046,342	6,894	54,476	6,358,113	
1952	5,449,920	1,521,425	77,919	1,569,714	7,267	80,931	8,707,176	

Table 143.-Motor Taxes, Fees, etc.-Receipts.*

The total receipts from motor taxes, etc., as shown in Table 143, exclude grants received from the Commonwealth for road safety and other purposes and paid to the Road Traffic Fund; the amount of Commonwealth grant was £14,835 in 1950-51 and £21,463 in 1951-52. The increase in collections in the last three years was partly due to the growth in motor vehicle registrations, and partly to higher fees and taxes.

The growth in charges for passengers and goods from £39,493 in 1945-46 to £1,046,342 in 1950-51 and £1,569,714 in 1951-52 reflects the post-war increase in the use of motor vehicles for long-distance hauls in competition with the railways.

DISBURSEMENT OF MOTOR TAXES, FEES, ETC.

Since the commencement of the Transport Act, 1930, motor revenue has been allocated to special funds as described on pages 181 to 183 inclusive, and the manner in which these funds may be utilised to meet costs of administration and for other purposes relating to transport, was described on page 393 of the Official Year Book for 1939-40.

Motor taxes and other funds at the disposal of the Department of Main Roads may be expended as described on page 155 of this volume.

^{*} Excludes Commonwealth grants for road safety purposes.

^{*50069—6} K199

The following summary shows the distribution of the revenue derived from road transport vehicles in 1938-39 and the last six years:—

Year ended 30th June.	Paid to Road-making Authorities.	Provision of Traffic Facilities.	Administration of Traffic and Road Transport.†	Paid to Railway and Tramway Funds.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
1939	2,048,833	19,982	621,259	106,105	2,796,179
1947	2,140,035	21,140	665,748	60,296	2,887,219
1948	2,363,561	19,958	741,576	414,080	3,539,175
1949	2,577,975	49,372	820,227	533,265	3,980,839
1950	2,860,493	45,144	1,115,413	602,957	4,624,007
1951	3,851,988	53,613	1,367,573	1,119,828	6,393,002
1952	5,446,652	120,511	1,605,237	1,553,692	8,726,092

Table 144.—Expenditure from Motor Taxes, Fees, etc.*

In 1951-52 the Commissioner for Railways received £1,539,801 from the State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund, to offset losses due to competition from road transport; the amount paid in 1950-51 was £1,107,875.

At 30th June, 1952, a credit balance of £380,420 was held in the Public Vehicles Fund and £54,785 in the State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund, as compared with £407,602 and £46,518, respectively, in 1951. These amounts represent revenue collections not yet expended.

The value of services rendered by the police in registering vehicles, licensing drivers, etc., is recouped annually to the Consolidated Revenue Fund; in 1951-52 the amount paid for this purpose from the Road Transport and Traffic Fund was £832,857, and from the State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund £15,000, as compared with £765,408 and £12,000, respectively, in 1950-51.

The aggregate expenditure from motor taxes and fees in 1951-52 included 62 per cent. paid to road-making authorities, 18 per cent. for administration of traffic and road transport, and 18 per cent. paid to railway and tramway funds.

PUBLIC MOTOR VEHICLES.

Public motor vehicles throughout New South Wales are subject to the provisions of the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act, 1931, and those in the Metropolitan and Newcastle Transport Districts are also controlled in terms of the Transport Act, 1930 (see page 166). The Superintendent of Motor Transport licenses services and vehicles, fixes fares, determines conditions and standards of service, and imposes charges and fees.

Public motor vehicles subject to control include the following:-

Motor omnibuses, which operate on fixed routes and charge a fixed fare per passenger per section.

Taxicabs, which ply for public hire, the fare being recorded by a taximeter attached to the vehicle.

^{*} Excludes expenditure from Commonwealth grants for road safety purposes.

[†] Includes regulation by police.

The general rate (as fixed by the Superintendent of Motor Transport) is 1s. 6d. flag fall and 1s. per mile in the metropolitan district, and 1s. flag fall and 1s. per mile in Newcastle; elsewhere the rate is determined by the local government authorities, subject to the approval of the Superintendent.

Hire cars, which are subject to private hire (vehicle and driver) at contract rates of fare, and may not use taximeters or operate from public stands.

Tourist vehicles, which are specially licensed for tourist traffic and, in general, may not pick up or set down passengers en route.

Motor vans, which are licensed (in the metropolitan and Newcastle districts only) to carry furniture and luggage and to ply for public hire.

Motor cars and lorries licensed to operate in services (outside the metropolitan and Newcastle districts) for the carriage of goods and limited numbers of passengers.

In addition to the public vehicles described above, there are six "taxibuses" operating in services in the metropolitan district. These services, the first of which commenced in January, 1948, have a limited number of stopping places and a flat rate of fare.

The number of public motor vehicles on the register in 1939 and the last eleven years is shown in the following table:—

			Public	Passenger	Vehicles.			
At 30th June.	Metropoli	tan and No Districts.	ewcastle	Otl	ner District	ts.	Tourist Vehicles—	Motor Vans (Metrop. and
	Omni- buses.	Taxi- cabs.	Hire Cars.*	Omni- buses.	Taxi- cabs.	Hire Cars.	All Districts.	Newcastle).
1939	777	1,311	558	653	554	855	99	1,748
1942	890	1,352	541	687	652	633	8	1,402
1943	913	1 349	528	735	619	470		1,190
1944‡	977	1,349	529	783	612	464		1,113
1945	1,023	1,351	531	868	630	450		1,091
1946	1,069	1,357	480	960	735	511	71	1,317
1947	1,168	1,431	491	.,032	874	534	101	1,419
1948	1,436	1,632	496	1,158	926	491	123	1,467
1949	1,634	1,647	563	1,313	965	447	126	1,527
1950	1,818	1,695	516	1,436	1,035	459	145	1,561
1951	1,905	2,014	511	1,458	1.164	470	149	1,666
1952	1,954	2,285	519	1,475	1,233	437	142	1,704

Table 145 .- Public Motor Vehicles on the Register.

The figures in the foregoing table exclude cars and lorries licensed to operate in services; there were 125 cars and 457 lorries so licensed at 30th June, 1952. Tourist vehicles were severely restricted in the early war years and were suspended from operation from 1943 to 1945.

At 30th June, 1952, there were 3,429 omnibuses, 3,518 taxicabs and 956 hire cars on the register in New South Wales; of these, 1,663, 2,203 and 499, respectively, were licensed to operate in the metropolitan district. Tourist vehicles and motor vans in the metropolitan district numbered 81 and 1,563 respectively.

Includes a number operating in regular services.

ROAD ACCIDENTS AND ROAD SAFETY.

ROAD ACCIDENTS.

In New South Wales, road accidents resulting in personal injury or death, or damage to property exceeding £5, must be reported to the police within twenty-four hours. All accidents reported to the police, except non-casualty accidents not involving breach of the law or damage to property other than vehicles, are analysed by the Superintendent of Motor Transport. The information shown in the following tables is obtained from this analysis.

The number of road accidents reported in 1938-39 and the last eleven years, and the casualties resulting therefrom, are shown below:—

Year ended 30th June.					Casu	alties.			
	All Accidents Report- ed.*		nty of berland.		sport	Balance of State.		Total, N.S.W.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1939	11,906	275	5,759	35	439	242	2,190	552	8,388
1942	7,775	273	3,991	27	257	180	1,300	480	5,548
1943	7,085	257	3,717	20	204	152	1,175	429	5,09 6
1944	6,955	233	3,534	15	133	124	1,047	372	4,719
1945	7,889	222	3,911	15	146	133	1,294	370	5,351
1946	10,565	261	5,223	26	213	201	1,906	488	7,342
1947	12,996	261	5,970	22	225	225	2,557	508	8,752
1948	13,669	259	5,667	19	299	230	2,591	508	8,557
1949	14,150	289	5,963	33	371	242	2,919	564	9,253
1950	16,189	288	6,375	13	428	260	3,602	561	10,405
1951	19,878	321	6,944	23	468	355	4,405	699	11,817
1952	22,662	333	7,583	32	496	376	4,558	741	12,637

Table 146.—Road Accidents and Casualties.

Road accidents reached their greatest pre-war severity in 1937-38, causing 612 deaths and injury to 8,615 persons. The number of accidents and casualties declined slightly in 1938-39, and steeply during the war years, as the number of registrations and the use of motor vehicles decreased because of severe petrol rationing. The increase in road traffic after 1943-44, as petrol allowances were made more liberal, was accompanied by a disproportionate increase in accidents. Whereas the average number of vehicles on the road increased by 144,800, or 52 per cent., between 1943-44 and 1948-49, the number of accidents more than doubled and the total number of casualties increased by 4,726 or 93 per cent. In the next three years the number of road casualties increased by 36 per cent., and the average number of motor vehicles registered by 44 per cent.

The proportion of deaths which occurred in the County of Cumberland (i.e., the metropolitan area and its environs) was 50 per cent. in 1938-39 and 45 per cent. in 1951-52. The proportion of non-fatal casualties in this area was 69 per cent. and 60 per cent. in the respective years.

^{*} Includes accidents without casualties.

Particulars of the number of persons killed and injured in relation to the number of vehicles registered (disregarding the mileage travelled) and the population are shown in the following table:—

Table 147.—Road Casualties-Ratio to Vehicles Registered and to Population.

	Per 1,000	Vehicles Regi	istered.	Per 1	0,000 Populat	ion.
Year ended 30th June.	Killed.	Injured.	Total Killed and Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Total Killed and Injured.
1939	1.74	25.60	27.34	2.02	30-66	32.68
1942	1.67	19.33	21.00	1.71	19.72	21.43
1943	1.60	18.95	20.55	1.51	17.91	19.42
1944	1.34	16.95	18.29	1.30	16.43	17.73
1945	1.26	18-26	19.52	1.23	18.44	19.72
1946	1.57	23.59	25.16	1.66	25.04	26.70
1947	1.48	25.44	26.92	1.71	29.54	31.25
1948	1.33	22.54	23.87	1.69	28.46	30.15
1949	1.33	21.86	23.19	1.84	30-20	32.04
1950	1.18	21.87	23:05	1.77	32 80	34.57
1951	1.27	21.46	22.73	$2 \cdot 14$	36.09	38.23
1952	1.22	20.82	22.04	2.28	37.66	39.94

There has been a considerable increase in the ratio of casualties to population in recent years, but, owing to the increase in motor registrations, the ratio of total casualties to vehicles registered has declined steadily since 1946-47.

Road Accidents-Persons, etc., Responsible.

An analysis of road accidents according to persons or other factors responsible shows that, in 1951-52, human failure on the part of motor drivers caused 58.4 per cent. of the accidents and 43.6 per cent. of the deaths, whereas pedestrians were responsible for 9.3 per cent. of the accidents and 19.3 per cent. of the deaths. Motor cyclists caused 6.4 per cent. of the accidents and 18.8 per cent. of the deaths. Details are given in the following table:—

Table 148.—Road Accidents—Persons, etc., Responsible, 1951-52.

77. 1 79. 71.		Number.		Perc	entage of T	otal.	
Factor Responsible for Accident.	Accidents.	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.	Accidents.	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.	
Human Failure of— Motor Drivers Motor Cyclists Pedal Cyclists Horse Riders and Drivers Pedestrians Passengers Other Total, Human Failure	13,241 1,458 494 31 2,092 365 1,052	322 139 20 6 143 35 5	5,694 1,359 485 15 2,090 335 477	53·4 6·4 2·2 0·1 9·3 1·6 4·7	43.6 18.8 2.6 0.8 19.3 4.6 0.7	45·1 10·8 3·7 0·1 16·4 2·7 3·9 82·7	
Defective Equipment— Motor Vehicles and Motor Cycles Other Vehicles Animals Weather Road Conditions Grand Total	1,709 149 588 174 1,311	38 3 11 19 741	983 154 193 110 742 12,637	7.5 0.7 2.6 0.8 5.7	5·1 0·4 1·5 2·6	7·7 1·3 1·5 0·9 5·9	

Road Accidents—Causes.

Most accidents for which drivers are responsible are due to negligence, excessive speed, or failure to observe the traffic regulations. Accidents due to excessive speed or intoxication of the driver are usually more serious than those caused by inattentive driving. In 1951-52, inattention on the part of motor drivers or riders caused 2,183 accidents and 63 deaths, whereas excessive speed resulted in 2,096 accidents and 175 deaths, and intoxication of driver or rider in 1,109 accidents and 49 deaths. Most accidents caused by pedestrians are due to carelessness.

The following statement shows the principal causes of road accidents in 1950-51 and 1951-52:—

Table 149.—Road Accidents—Principal Causes.

		1950-51.			1951-52.	
Cause.	All Accidents Reported.	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.	All Accidents Reported.	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.
Motor Drivers and Riders— Excessive speed Inattentive driving or riding Driver or rider intoxicated Inexperience Not giving away at intersection Turning to right without care Overtaking improperly	2,182 1,508 946 506 2,090 971 591	192 31 44 13 8 8	1,562 725 469 391 765 522 309	2,096 2,183 1,109 616 2,608 1,081	175 63 49 14 21 18 22	1,527 952 556 454 898 516 394
Not keeping to left Other causes Total	2,809	33 67	518 1,134	3,260	40 59	558 1,198
тотаг	12,553	412	6,395	14,697	461	7,053
Pedestrians and Passengers— Crossing roadway carelessly Passing behind or in front of vehicle	647	50	642	676	42 18	690
Pedestrian or passenger intox- icated	229 359	19 25	228 352	219 362	32	220 457
under supervision Children playing in roadway Boarding or alighting from	328 31	$^{17}_{\ 2}$	323 31	356 27	$^{24}_{1}$	337 29
vehicle in motion Person falling from moving	127	8	117	149	8	142
Other causes	76 747	10 57	72 745	68 610	47 47	496
Total	2,544	188	2,510	2,467	178	2,436
Pedal Cyclists Horse Riders and Drivers Vehicle defects Road faults, shying horses,	531 32 1,607	$^{15}_{\ 2}_{\ 45}$	556 18 1,032	494 31 1,858	$\frac{20}{6}$	485 15 (1,137
and other causes	2,611	37	1,306	3,115	35	1,511
Grand Total	19,878	699	11,817	22,662	741	12,637

Road Accidents-Classes of Persons Killed and Injured.

Occupants of vehicles comprise more than half the persons killed and injured in road accidents, and pedestrians constitute about one-third of

the fatal cases and one-quarter of the injured. A classification of persons killed and injured in road accidents in 1938-39 and later years is given in the following table:—

Table 150 .- Road Accidents-Classes of Persons Killed and Injured.

Year ended 30th June.	Motor Drivers.	Motor Cyclists.	Pedal Cyclists.	Pedestrians.	Passengers.	Others.•	Total.
			PERSO	NS KILLED.			
1939 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1052	66 68 58 77 73 115	66 74 67 92 105 121 153	80 41 52 43 41 33 39	164 153 160 182 194 215 225	164 157 154 156 142 208 203	12 15 17 14 6 7	552 508 508 564 561 699 741
			Person	NS INJURED.			
1939 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952	1,047 1,145 1,168 1,314 1,571 1,955 2,276	938 1,011 1,162 1,440 1,853 2,167 2,221	1,297 894 963 926 990 983 968	2,045 2,111 2,100 2,155 2,426 2,720 2,741	2,945 3,469 3,052 3,332 3,483 3,925 4,385	116 122 112 86 82 67 46	8,388 8,752 8,557 9,253 10,405 11,817 12,637

^{*} Includes tram drivers and drivers and riders of animals.

In 1951-52, pedestrians comprised 30 per cent. of the persons killed, passengers 27 per cent., motor cyclists 21 per cent., and motor drivers 15 per cent. In the case of persons injured, the proportions were passengers 35 per cent., pedestrians 22 per cent., motor drivers 18 per cent., and motor cyclists 18 per cent.

The following table shows particulars of the age and sex of persons killed and injured in road accidents in 1951-52:—

Table 151.—Road Accidents—Age and Sex of Persons Killed and Injured in 1951-52.

		Num	ber.		Rate per 10,000 of Mean Population.				
Age in Years.	Ki	lled.	Inj	Injured.		lled.	Injured.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Under 5 5 and under 17 17 ,, 30 30 ,, 40 40 ,, 50 50 ,, 60 and over Not stated	17 41 205 69 63 71 147	7 15 11 12 14 15 37	2 77 1,077 3,989 1,358 927 609 725 445	158 477 817 452 360 337 442	0.94 1.30 6.01 2.70 2.91 4.52 7.78	0·40 0·51 0·34 0·47 0·68 0·94 1·71	16·02 35·03 119·92 54·14 44·31 39·54 39·48	9·65 16·24 26·73 18·77 18·47 21·01 21·11	
Total	627	114	9,407	3,230	3.71	0.68	55.64	19.40	

^{*} Distributed proportionately over the various age groups.

The overwhelming majority of road accident casualties are invariably males; in 1951-52, females comprised only 15 per cent. of the total killed and 26 per cent. of the injured. The incidence of road casualties is most severe on persons between 17 and 30 years of age, a group which includes most of the motor cyclists; the proportion of males killed in this age group in

1951-52 was 6.01 per 10,000 of the population, and the proportion of injured was 119.92. In the same year, males of 60 years and over killed in road accidents represented 7.78 per 10,000 of the population in their age group, as compared with 2.91 for males aged between 40 and 50 years.

Road Accidents-Time and Place.

Road accidents tend to be more numerous and severe at particular times and places. In 1951-52 there were 4,435 accidents (20 per cent. of the total) during the afternoon peak period, i.e., between 4 p.m. and 6 p.m.; these resulted in 128 persons being killed (17 per cent. of the total) and 2,541 injured (20 per cent. of the total). More persons were killed between 6 p.m. and 8 p.m., viz., 208 or 28 per cent. of the total, than in any other two-hour period of the day.

Approximately half the accidents and casualties occur on straight roads where the view is open. In 1951-52 there were 360 persons killed (49 per cent. of the total) and 5,757 injured (46 per cent. of the total) at such locations, as compared with 174 killed and 4,228 injured at intersections.

Road Accidents—Report of Select Committee.

In a report presented in November, 1948, a Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly on Road Accidents and Casualties expressed the opinion that enforcement of the existing law was the best means of reducing road accidents. Specific recommendations of the Committee included severer penalties for drunken driving, restrictions on the loading of heavy vehicles, and legislation to prohibit any person from driving a commercial vehicle for long periods without adequate rest breaks.

Legislation imposing severer penalties for drunken and dangerous driving was enacted in 1951 (see page 192).

ROAD SAFETY.

A Road Safety Council of New South Wales was established in September, 1937, with the object of interesting all sections of the community in the prevention of road accidents. The Minister for Transport is President of the Council and funds are provided by the State and Commonwealth Governments. The Council undertakes road safety activities, including publicity campaigns and the issue of propaganda. The amount spent by the Council was £25,964 in 1950-51 and £25,261 in 1951-52, including Commonwealth grants of £13,124 and £20,157 in the respective years.

An Australian Road Safety Council was formed in July, 1947, to encourage road safety and to secure the adoption throughout Australia of uniform standards for traffic lights and signs, road accident statistics, etc. The Council comprises representatives of the Commonwealth and State Ministers of Transport, the State police and transport authorities, and various bodies interested in road safety.

A comprehensive system of road signs and traffic lines on major highways, maintained by the Departments of Main Roads and Motor Transport, contributes materially to the safe use of the roads. Traffic control signals are provided by the Department of Motor Transport at some city intersections, and at 30th June, 1952, these signals were operating in 72 locations in Sydney and Newcastle.

TRAFFIC OFFENCES.

During the war years, there was a steep decline in convictions for offences against the Traffic and Transport Acts, mainly owing to the effect of petrol rationing and the reduction in the number of motor vehicles on the register. Convictions fell from 43,443 in 1939 to 21,744 in 1944, but thereafter steadily rose to 82,625 in 1951 and 102,252 in 1952, as motor registrations increased. The majority are for minor offences, such as infringement of parking regulations.

Particulars of the traffic offences at intervals since 1939 are given in the following table:—

	1				Con	victions.		
Year.	Total Offences Charged.	Withdrawn or Discharged.	Drunken Driving.	Dange- rous Driving.	Neg- ligent Driving.	Other Breaches of Traffic and Transport Acts.	Total.	Per 100 Motor Vehicles Regi- stered.
1939	45,538	2,095	702	560	*	42,181	43,443	13.3
1942	39,052	1,287	410	449	896	35,998	37,753	13.4
1943	27,467	852	402	141	692	25,369	26,604	9.7
1944	22,572	815	486	147	786	20,325	21,744	7.6
1945	25,092	794	658	143	934	22,542	24,277	8.0∗
1946	33,000	1,201	1,394	195	979	29,200	31,768	9.7
1947	40,338	1,471	1,358	176	1,235	36,128	38,897	10.8
1948	48,638	1,710	1,886	220	1,593	43,205	46,904	11.7
1949	58,838	1,943	2,094	315	1,727	52,732	56,868	12.7
1950	67,802	2.210	2,339	291	2,055	60,879	65,564	12.8
1951	86,173	3,516	3,016	359	3,199	76,051	82,625	14.2
1952	105,996	3,727	3,340	363	4,614	93,935	102,252	16.2

Table 152.-Traffic Offences-Charges and Convictions.

The majority of persons convicted of traffic offences are penalised by fines; of the 102,252 convicted in 1952, sixty-two were imprisoned (37 for drunken driving and 25 for other offences), 99,748 were fined, and 2,442 were otherwise dealt with. In the same year, persons charged included 3,497 arrested for drunken driving, 278 for dangerous driving, 2,485 for negligent driving, and 3,378 for other offences. Only 2,743 of the persons convicted were women.

Since 1946, convictions for the more serious offences, viz., drunken driving, dangerous driving, and negligent driving, have increased by 140 per cent., 116 per cent., and 371 per cent., respectively. These offences are a serious cause of road accidents.

Except for first offenders in certain cases, conviction of some offences against the Motor Traffic Act, 1909-1945, automatically disqualifies a person from holding a driver's licence for at least one year. In 1951-52 there were 949 first offenders who escaped automatic disqualification for drunken driving, including 252 whose conviction was quashed on appeal. The number of persons disqualified was 2,509, of whom 2,218 were convicted of drunken driving, 243 of dangerous driving, and 28 of failing to stop after an accident. In the same year, 13,014 persons were convicted of exceeding the speed limit and 3,654 of negligent driving. In 1951-52 excessive speed and negligent driving on the part of motorists caused 24 per cent. and 9 per cent., respectively, of the 741 fatalities in road accidents (see page 189).

^{*} Not available; included in "Other Breaches".

Drivers' licences suspended or cancelled by the Commissioner for Road Transport during 1951-52 numbered 953 and applications refused, 734. Of the total, viz., 1,687, the grounds were drinking habits in 182 cases, criminal convictions in 344, physical disabilities in 171, and other reasons, mainly traffic convictions, in 992 cases.

Under an amendment of the Crimes Act enacted in 1951, where any person is killed as a result of drunken or dangerous driving, the driver will be held guilty of "culpable driving" and will be liable to imprisonment for five years. Where injury is caused by such driving, the penalty is three years' imprisonment.

CIVIL AVIATION

CONTROL OF CIVIL AVIATION.

Civil aviation in Australia is subject to the Commonwealth Air Navigation Act, 1920-1950. Regulations have been made under the Act to give effect to the Chicago Convention on Civil Aviation, to which Australia is a party, and to provide for the control of air navigation in relation to trade and commerce with other countries and among the States, and within any Territory of the Commonwealth. Prior to 4th April, 1947, when the Chicago Convention was ratified by Australia and twenty-five other countries, air navigation was regulated in accordance with the principles of the Convention for the Regulation of Aerial Navigation, signed in Paris on 13th October, 1919. Between April and August, 1947, Australia was a party to both conventions, but the Paris Convention was renounced on 10th August, 1947, when Air Navigation Regulations, based on the Chicago Convention, came into operation.

The (Commonwealth) Carriage by Air Act, 1935, gave effect to the Convention of Warsaw of 12th October, 1929, covering unified rules for the international carriage of persons and goods by air, and defining the rights of passengers, consignors and consignees and the rights and responsibilities of air carriers.

The powers of the Commonwealth in regard to air transport are limited, but the system of control is uniform throughout Australia because the New South Wales Air Navigation Act, 1938-1947, and enactments of the other States apply the Commonwealth Air Navigation Regulations within each State. The provisions of the (N.S.W.) State Transport (Co-ordination) Act, 1931, with regard to the licensing and control of commercial motor vehicles (see page 166) also apply to commercial aircraft, but this power has not been used except in respect of the licensing of commercial aircraft by the State Department of Motor Transport. At 30th June, 1952, the number of aircraft licensed by the Department was 120; of these, 68 were licensed to ply in regular services and 52 for charter or aerial work.

In 1943 the Parliament of each State, except Victoria and Tasmania, passed an Act conferring full power over air transport on the Commonwealth until five years after the cessation of hostilities. Proposals for alteration of the Constitution to confer full power over air transport on the Commonwealth (a) without limit as to period, and (b) for a period ending five years after the cessation of hostilities, were rejected by the electors at referendums in March, 1937, and August, 1944, respectively.

AIR NAVIGATION REGULATIONS.

The (Commonwealth) Air Navigation Regulations are administered by the Director-General of the Department of Civil Aviation, subject to the direction of the Minister.

Registration and Licensing of Aircraft.

The Director-General is required to keep a register of Australian aircraft, and registered aircraft must show nationality and registration marks, the nationality mark for Australian aircraft being the letters VH. He may also issue certificates approving the design of any aircraft or component proposed to be manufactured in Australia.

An aircraft operator must be licensed if engaged in any of the following activities: (a) aerial work, which includes aerial surveys, pest control, seed sowing, advertising, flying training and ambulance work; (b) charter service (which means the carriage of passengers or cargo for hire or reward on demand, but not operating in a regular service); and (c) regular public transport service operating according to fixed timetables and to and from fixed terminals. Subject to the aircraft's complying with safety provisions, the Director-General may not refuse a licence for interstate service, whether aerial work, charter or regular public transport; in other cases, he may refuse a licence or may impose such conditions as he thinks fit.

Licensing of Pilots. Navigators, etc.

Members of aircraft operating crews must be licensed in the following categories, the minimum (and where applicable, the maximum) age at the time of initial issue of the licence being shown in brackets:—

- (a) Student pilots (16 years).
- (b) Private pilots (17 years).
- (c) Commercial pilots (19 to 45 years).
- (d) Senior commercial pilots (21 to 45 years).
- (e) Airline pilots (19 to 45 years).
- (f) Navigators (19 to 50 years).
- (g) Flight radio operators (19 years), but "third class" operators may be licensed at 16 years.
 - (h) Engineers (21 years).

A commercial pilot's licence authorises the holder to pilot an aircraft of less than 12,500 lb. gross weight in commercial service other than regular public transport; a senior commercial pilot has the same authority but may pilot aircraft of more than 12,500 lb. gross weight on international operations. A licensed airline pilot may operate aircraft in regular public transport service. Airline pilots' licences are issued in three grades, viz., first, second and third class.

A pilot's licence (other than student or private) may be endorsed with a flight instructor rating, which authorises the pilot to give practical instruction in flying. A pilot's licence (other than student) may also be endorsed with an instrument rating, which permits the pilot to operate an aircraft under instrument flight conditions. A pilot may fly only the types of aircraft specified in his licence.

Applicants for the issue or renewal of aircrew licences must pass a medical examination.

Licences are also issued in respect of aircraft maintenance engineers and ground instructors.

Licensing of Aerodromes, etc.

The Minister may establish and operate aerodromes and other airway facilities. Privately-owned aerodromes and flying schools must be licensed by the Director-General.

Certificates and Licences—Fees and Duration.

Certificates and licences issued under the Air Navigation Regulations are subject to the payment of fees fixed by the Director-General, but up to 30th June, 1953, no action had been taken under this provision. A licence remains in force for the period specified therein, subject to the following maxima:—Pilot licence other than student or private, 6 months; student or private pilot's licence and third class flight radio licence, two years; all other licences, one year.

Air Safety and Traffic Control.

Every aircraft must be overhauled periodically and certified as airworthy by the Director-General. In addition, every aircraft must be inspected periodically and certified as safe. Aircraft used on regular public transport services must be equipped with radio apparatus unless specially exempted.

No person may fly as a member of an aircraft operating crew for more than 1,000 hours in any period of 12 consecutive months, or 100 hours in any period of 30 consecutive days, or 30 hours in any period of seven consecutive days, or 8 hours in any period of 24 consecutive hours.

The Air Navigation Regulations fix the rules of the air and prohibit negligent and reckless flying. The Department of Civil Aviation provides an Air Traffic Control Service and an Air Search and Rescue Service.

International Flights and Air Services.

An aircraft arriving in or departing from any part of Australian territory must comply with the Air Navigation Regulations and with all other laws in force in that part. No aircraft may arrive in or depart from Australian territory without the permission of the Director-General.

A regular international air service conducted by an airline of a country other than Australia must not be operated over or into Australian territory, except under an international airline licence issued in accordance with an international agreement. The aircraft of countries which adopt the Chicago Convention have certain rights covering flight across and landing in Australian territory. Foreign aircraft of countries which are not parties to the Convention must not fly within Australian territory without the approval of the Minister.

Air Navigation Charges.

Under the Air Navigation (Charges) Act, passed by the Commonwealth Parliament in 1952, charges are imposed on aircraft operators for the use of aerodromes, air route and airway facilities, meteorological services, and search and rescue services maintained or operated by the Commonwealth. This Act supersedes the schedule of charges previously imposed under the Air Navigation Regulations.

A "unit charge" is determined for every aircraft on the basis of its weight, viz., 3\(\frac{3}{4}\)d. per 1,000 lb. where the weight does not exceed 20,000 lb., and 5\(\frac{1}{4}\)d. per 1,000 lb. for all other aircraft.

In the case of an airline licence, a charge is payable in respect of each flight, the amount being determined by multiplying the unit charge by the "flight factor" listed in the First Schedule to the Act; for instance, the flight factor for Sydney-Melbourne is 4, Sydney-Darwin 11, Sydney-Broken Hill 3. In the case of all other licences, the charge is payable in respect of the period of registration, usually 12 months. For every private aircraft the amount payable is twice the unit charge for each week in the period of registration, for aerial-work aircraft four times the unit charge for each week, and for charter aircraft six times the unit charge for each week.

LICENSING OF AIRCRAFT BY THE STATE.

Licences are issued by the Superintendent of Motor Transport in respect of commercial aircraft (interstate and intrastate), including airliners, operating over New South Wales territory. The fee payable is 5s. a year.

INTERNATIONAL AVIATION ORGANISATIONS AND AGREEMENTS.

A Civil Aviation Conference held at Chicago in December, 1944, drew up a Convention on International Civil Aviation (see page 193) and established the International Civil Aviation Organisation, with permanent headquarters in Montreal. The functions of this organisation, which is affiliated with the United Nations Organisation, are to develop principles and techniques of international air navigation, and to foster the development of international air transport. Australia has a seat on the Council of the Organisation and maintains a permanent representative in Montreal. The International Commission for Air Navigation, which was set up by the Paris Convention of 1919, was dissolved in 1946.

The Commonwealth Air Transport Council, inaugurated in 1945, comprises representatives of the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and other British countries. The Council was set up to review air communications within the British Commonwealth and to advise the respective governments on civil aviation matters. The South Pacific Air Transport Council, with similar functions in respect of the South Pacific region, comprises representatives of the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and Fiji.

The International Air Transport Association was formed at a conference of air transport operators held at Havana in April, 1945. Membership is confined to air transport undertakings operating regular services between two or more countries, Australia being represented by Qantas Empire Airways and British Commonwealth Pacific Airlines; associate members include Trans-Australia Airlines and Australian National Airways Ltd. The functions of the Association are to develop air transport and to foster co-operation among international air transport operators. Regional traffic conferences are held by the Association for the purpose of fixing fares and freight rates (subject to approval by the respective governments).

International air services have been established between Australia and other countries under bi-lateral agreements. An agreement for the operation of air services between Australia and Canada was signed at Ottawa in June, 1946. An agreement between Australia and the United States for trans-Pacific air services, signed in December, 1946, accords mutual rights to pick up and set down passengers, cargo and mails on the route from Sydney to Vancouver, via Fiji, Canton Island, Honolulu and San Francisco. Agreements were concluded with Pakistan in June, 1949, India in July, 1949, Ceylon in January, 1950, the Netherlands in September, 1951, and Egypt in June, 1952.

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL AIRLINES COMMISSION.

The Australian National Airlines Commission, a Commonwealth body, was set up under the Australian National Airlines Act, 1945-1952, with power to establish and operate air services between the States and within and to the Commonwealth Territories. Subject to the approval of the Minister, the Commission may establish international airline services and, with the permission of the Premier of the State concerned, it may provide intrastate air services. Under certain conditions the Commission may assist private undertakings to provide air services.

Services inaugurated by the Commission, trading under the name "Trans-Australia Airlines," link Sydney with all the capitals and with important provincial centres in the other States.

In 1951-52 the revenue of the Commission was £7,047,576, and there was a net loss of £74,438.

CIVIL AVIATION AGREEMENT ACT.

The Civil Aviation Agreement Act, 1952, ratified an agreement between the Commonwealth and Australian National Airways Pty. Ltd. to ensure fair competition and equal opportunities in the operations of the company and the Australian National Airlines Commission. The Act provides for financial assistance to the company and the sharing of government business between the company and the Commission. In addition, wasteful competition is to be eliminated, both services are to be rationalised, and a chairman is to be appointed to settle disputes between the respective undertakings.

REGULAR AIR SERVICES.

The particulars of air service frequencies, etc., given under the following sub-headings, relate to June, 1953.

OVERSEA SERVICES.

Qantas Empire Airways Limited, which is owned by the Commonwealth Government, operates a number of oversea air services from Sydney. The oversea terminals, with the frequency of service shown in brackets, are as follows: London (three services per week); Suva (weekly); Rabaul (weekly); Madang (weekly); Wau (weekly); Lae (weekly); Japan (twice weekly); and Norfolk Island (fortnightly). A parallel service between Sydney and London via Singapore and Karachi is operated by the British Cverseas Airways Corporation, a British Government undertaking.

Flying-boat services are operated between Sydney and Auckland (four per week) and Sydney and Wellington (four per week) by Tasman Empire Airways Limited, which is owned by the New Zealand, Australian and British Governments in the proportions 50, 30 and 20 per cent., respectively.

There is an air service between Sydney and Vancouver (Canada) via Fiji, Canton Island, Honolulu and San Francisco, three times in every fortnight. This service is operated by British Commonwealth Pacific Airlines Limited, which is owned by the Australian, New Zealand and British Governments in the proportions 50, 30 and 20 per cent., respectively A parallel service between Sydney and San Francisco is conducted twice weekly by Pan-American Airways Incorporated, a United States undertaking, and between Sydney and Vancouver weekly by Canadian Pacific Airlines Ltd.

The air route mileages between Sydney and the principal oversea terminals, via the most direct route, are as follows: London, 11,859: Singapore, 4,224; Tokyo, 5,916; Vancouver, 8,383; Rabaul, 2,413; Norfolk Island, 1,048.

INTERSTATE AND INTRASTATE SERVICES.

Throughout Australia there is a network of regular air services carrying passengers, freight and mail between the capital cities and important towns in each State. Interstate air services, connecting with intrastate services, permit air travel from Sydney to most parts of the Commonwealth.

There are direct interstate services from Sydney to Melbourne, Brisbane, Hobart and Adelaide. These connect with other services from Melbourne to Hobart, Adelaide and Perth, from Adelaide to Darwin, and from Brisbane to Darwin. There is a daily average of eighteen return flights to Melbourne, twelve to Brisbane and two to Adelaide (direct).

Other services directly connecting towns in New South Wales with towns in other States are Sydney to Charleville (Queensland) via Bourke (twice weekly), Broken Hill to Melbourne (daily) and Adelaide (ten per week), Deniliquin to Melbourne (daily) and Griffith to Melbourne (twice daily). There are seven services daily between Sydney and Canberra, which is an intermediate stop on the Sydney-Melbourne route.

Since the war (1939-45) there has been a considerable expansion of regular intrastate air services. The number of New South Wales towns directly connected with Sydney by air service was twelve in 1947, thirty-six in 1951, and forty-five in 1953. Intrastate services extend from Sydney to Moruya in the south, to Parkes, Dubbo, Broken Hill and Bourke in the west, and to Glen Innes, Casino and Evans Head in the north. The frequency of service varies from one to thirteen return trips per week. A proportion of intrastate passenger and freight traffic is carried on interstate airlines; for instance, Wagga Wagga is an intermediate stop on one Sydney-Melbourne service.

The passenger capacity of the aircraft used on the interstate services ranges from 21 to 50. The bulk of intrastate traffic is carried by 'planes with a passenger capacity of twenty-four, a small proportion being handled by 'planes carrying up to seven passengers.

FARES AND FREIGHT RATES.

The following table shows a selection of the predominant passenger fares in operation at annual intervals since 1949, and freight rates charged at the end of June, 1953, on regular air services with terminals in New South Wales:—

Table 153.—Regular Air Services (N.S.W.)—Passenger Fares and Freight Rates.

Sydney to-				;	Sing	gle I	are at 30t	h J	une.		Freight Rat
sydney to—		1949	٠.	19	950.		1951.		1952.	1953.	30th June, 1953.
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Canberra (A.C.T.)		2 10			10	ŏ	2 15	ŏ	3 3 0	3 3 0	$\hat{0}$
Darwin (via Brisbane)		- *	. 0	_	*	U	42 13	ŏ	48 1 0	48 1 0	6 4
Intrastate Terminals—											
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Dubbo	[3 1	. 0	3	1	0	3 12	0	4 0 0	4 0 0	0 5
		5 14	0	5	14	0	6 12	0	7 0 0	7 10 0	0 61
		*			*		6 6	0	6 17 6	6 17 6	0 5
		3 6		3	6	0	3 0	0	3 0 0	3 2 0	0 5
Narrabri	•••	5 2	0	5	2	0	5 8	0	5 10 0	5 10 0	0 6
		*		1		0	1 15	0	2 0 0	2 0 0	0 61
	•••	4 10	0	4	10	0	5 5	0	5 15 0	6 1 0	0 6
	•••	*		3	0	0	3 11	0	3 17 0	3 17 6	0 5
	•••	3 17		4	-8	6	4 0	0	4 15 0		0 4
Tooraweenah	•••	3 12	3 0	3	12	0	4 0	0	4 5 0		0 5
				1 -	*		4 2	6	4 15 0		0 7
Walgett		5 9	0	5	9	0	6 2	0	7 0 0	7 0 0	0 5

^{*} Not available. † Service not operating.

The return fare for interstate and intrastate journeys is almost invariably double the single fare, and in the case of oversea journeys it is usually about ten per cent. less than double; for instance, the return fare to Auckland (in June, 1953) was £85 ls., to London £661 los. and to San Francisco £502 5s.

The fare for children is one-half the adult rate. Passengers' luggage is carried free up to a prescribed maximum weight, which varies for different aircraft.

In many cases, where an article weighs more than a prescribed amount (e.g., 100 lb.), a lower rate of freight than that shown in the table applies to the excess weight.

AIR TRAFFIC STATISTICS.

The statistics given in the following table were compiled by the Department of Civil Aviation and relate to regular air services (excluding one oversea service) with terminal in New South Wales. Where a journey extends over more than one of these services, particulars of passengers, freight and mail carried are duplicated in the statistics. The figures for interstate services include a proportion of intrastate traffic, since, in most cases, the intrastate business handled by interstate airlines is not recorded separately. Particulars of traffic between Sydney and Canberra are included in the statistics of intrastate services.

Table 154 .- Regular Air Services, New South Wales.

	Table I	J-7.—— \Ci	guiar Air	Del Alces	, ITEW D	- T		
					Fre	ight.	М	all.
Year ended 30th June.	Hours Flown.	Thousand Miles Flown.	Passengers Carried.	Thousand Passenger Miles.	Quantity (Gross Tons).	Thousand Ton Miles.	Quantity (Gross Tons).	Thousand Ton Miles.
			Oversi	A SERVICES				
1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952	22,645 32,633 38,354 38,078 37,868 46,082 46,477	4,265 5,921 7,200 7,485 8,017 9,740 9,765	16,551 32,057 42,248 44,914 58,158 88,238 91,942	34,305 77,029 122,783 140,078 156,749 233,798 249,525	152 349 623 762 1,106 1,949 1,851	406 978 2,238 2,796 3,937 6,113 5,825	564 465 584 570 645 835 1,007	2,033 2,112 3,093 3,297 3,420 4,756 5,457
			Intersta	TE SERVICE	8.*			
1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952	42,601 56,872 79,180 86,857 83,270 92,595 92,786	6,160 8,986 12,783 14,217 14,314 15,644 15,750	198,113 397,795 570,004 669,137 697,783 763,680 812,820	84,752 171,231 241,845 277,122 292,838 322,138 340,564	2,238 5,664 10,655 14,301 19,463 21,296 18,777	988 2,507 4,832 6,482 8,913 10,274 9,273	961 492 489 622 1,429 1,002 796	221 220 281 654 458 376
			INTRAST	ATE SERVIC	ES.			
1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952	2,558 7,086 13,061 15,108 17,806 17,517 18,660	244 887 1,672 2,051 2,520 2,537 2,776	7,602 54,046 95,599 120,297 153,474 174,054 197,709	1,307 10,176 18,933 23,487 29,344 32,432 38,253	24 351 465 619 1,330 1,544 1,285	5 75 98 126 283 362 329	1 7 7 13 21 21 17	1 1 2 4 4 4
			TOTAL-	ALL SERVIC	Es.			
1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952	67,804 90,591 130,595 140,043 138,944 156,194 157,923	10,669 15,794 21,655 23,753 24,851 27,921 28,291	222,266 483,898 707,851 834,348 909,415 1,025,972 1,102,471	120,364 258,436 383,561 440,687 478,931 588,368 628,342	2,414 6,364 11,743 15,682 21,899 24,789 21,913	1,399 3,560 7,168 9,404 13,133 16,749 15,427	1,526 964 1,080 1,205 2,095 1,858 1,820	2,474 2,334 3,314 3,580 4,078 5,218 5,837

[·] Includes some intrastate traffic.

Since the war, there has been a very rapid expansion in air traffic which has been most marked in the case of intrastate services. In 1951-52, the number of passengers carried on all services was more than five times the number in 1945-46.

Interstate passengers comprised 74 per cent. of all passengers carried in 1951-52, as compared with 89 per cent. in 1945-46, and the proportion of intrastate passengers increased from 4 per cent. to 18 per cent. of the total over the same period. Freight carried on interstate services in 1951-52 was 18,777 tons, or 86 per cent. of the total carried on all services.

CIVIL AVIATION ACCIDENTS (AUSTRALIA).

Accidents involving Australian aircraft or international aircraft in Australian territory must be reported to the Department of Civil Aviation. From these reports the Department compiles statistics of accidents. An aircraft accident is defined as any occurrence which results in the death or injury of any person or in substantial damage to the aircraft, and which takes place after any person has boarded the aircraft and before all persons have disembarked.

The following table shows particulars of persons killed and injured in civil aviation accidents in Australia in 1938-39 and later years. The figures relate to all type of civil flying, including regular public transport services, charter and aerial work, and instructional and private flying:—

Year ended 30th June.	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.	Total Casualties.	Year ended 30th June.	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.	Total Casualties.
1939	38	15	53	1947	15	17	32
1942	18	3	21	1948	13	27	40
1943	4	3	7	1949	42	21	63
1944	1	1	2	1950	61	22	83
1945	26	10	36	1951	13	36	49
1946	44	1	45	1952	37	22	59

Table 155 .- Civil Aviation Accidents, Australia.

In the year ended December, 1951, there were two fatal accidents involving aircraft in regular services within Australia. These accidents caused the death of 5 passengers and 4 crew members, representing approximately one passenger fatality per 150 million passenger miles flown. In previous years, passengers killed while travelling on regular services within Australia totalled 24 in 1950, 32 in 1949 and 10 in 1948.

There were no accidents involving aircraft operating in regular services between Australia and other countries between 1948 and 1951.

AIRCRAFT REGISTRATIONS, PILOT LICENCES, ETC. (AUSTRALIA).

The following table shows particulars (compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician) of licensed pilots and registered aircraft and aircraft owners in Australia at intervals since 1939:—

At 30th June.	Registered Aircraft.	Registered Aircraft Owners.	Licensed Pilots.†	At 30th June.	Registered Aircraft.	Registered Aircraft Owners.	Licensed. Pilots.†
1939	296	149	1,432	1947	643	323	1,710
1942	192	119	421	1948	670	334	1,865
1943	187	119	404	1949	748	335	2,024
1944	185	116	464	1950	779	359	2,114
1945	206	125	643	1951	838	351	2,393
1946	349	182	1,339	1952	786	343	2,862
	Ì						

Table 156.—Registered Aircraft and Licensed Pilots, Australia.*

^{*} Includes oversea services of Qantas Empire Airways up to 1946. † Excludes student pilots.

Between 1939 and 1952 the number of registered aircraft and owners more than doubled, and the number of licensed pilots increased by 1,430, or nearly 100 per cent. The number of civil aircraft on the Australian register in June, 1952, viz., 786, was more than double the number in 1946.

The following statement shows a classification of licensed civil aviation personnel in Australia. Particulars of the various licences are given on page 194.

Duration Law	.A1	30th Jun	ne	**************************************	At 30th June.			
Particulars.	1950.	1951.	1952.	Particulars.	1950.	1951.	1952]	
Pilots*— Private Commercial Alrline Transport Total	872 469 773 2,114	1,065 441 887 2,393	1,444 470 948 2,862	Flight Navigators Radio Operators Flight Engineers Ground Engineers	126 1,053 40 1,684	139 1,120 39 1,643	155 1,222 53 1,720	

Table 157.—Civil Aviation, Australia—Classification of Licensed Personnel.

AERODROMES, AIRPORTS, ETC.

The Commonwealth Government owns and operates numerous aerodromes, landing grounds, flying boat bases and other civilian aviation facilities throughout Australia. In addition, there are many airfields owned by private persons or undertakings, or by local government authorities, which are licensed by the Department of Civil Aviation. The Department makes grants for maintenance purposes to the proprietors of licensed airports which are listed as approved stopping places on regular air service routes. An "aerodrome" is defined as an area used for the taking-off and landing of aircraft, and an "airport" is an aerodrome which provides facilities for the shelter or repair of aircraft and for handling passenger or cargo traffic.

In New South Wales there are civil airports at various towns throughout the State, the most important being the Kingsford Smith Airport at Mascot. This is the major Australian international terminal and the airport of Sydney, and is situated about 5 miles south of the city.

At 30th June, 1952, there were 30 Commonwealth-owned aerodromes in New South Wales, as well as a Commonwealth-owned flying boat base at Rose Bay in Sydney Harbour. In addition, there were 14 licensed aerodromes.

^{*} Excludes student pilots (2,644 at 30th June ,1952).

Particulars of the civilian airfields in operation at 30th June in 1940 and later years are given in the next table:—

Table 158.—Government and Licensed Civil Aerodromes* in New South Wales.

	Govern	ment	Ti1	m-4-1-6		Govern	ment-	Licensed	Total of
At 3(th June.	Aero- dromes.	Emerg- ency Grounds.	Aero- dromes.	Total of Fore- going.	At 30th June.	Aero- dromes.	Emerg- ency Grounds.	Aero- dromes.	Fore- going.
1940	10	37	50	97	1948	27	3	48	78
1942	7	17	48	7.2	1949	26	3	40	69
1943	8	12	45	65	1950	29	3	25	57
1944	8	7	44	59	1951	29		24	53
1945	9	11	47	67	1952	30		14	44
1946	13	8	47	68	li	ì		i	ì
1947	23	7	50	80	ļ.	1		1	

^{*} Including airports.

AERO CLUBS.

Aero clubs are assisted by the Commonwealth Government by grants and, where practicable, by the free use of hangar accommodation. In 1951-52, grants to New South Wales clubs were made on the following bases: (a) for maintenance of club aircraft, £1 13s. 9d. per hour flown from the home base, and £2 7s. 6d. per hour flown away from the home base; (b) for each member who was trained by the club and qualified for a private pilot's licence, £84 if trained at the club's major centre, and £107 10s. if trained at any other approved centre; and (c) £10 for each member who qualified at the club's major centre for renewal of his pilot's licence, and £15 for a member who qualified away from the home base. In addition, grants are made at the rate of 10s. per hour flown to assist aero clubs in the purchase of replacement aircraft.

Commonwealth grants to the Royal Aero Club of New South Wales and the Newcastle and Broken Hill Aero Clubs in 1951-52 amounted to £46,465.

AIR AMBULANCE AND "FLYING DOCTOR" SERVICE.

An air ambulance service for the conveyance of a medical practitioner to urgent cases and for the transport of patients to hospital from isolated areas is operated from Broken Hill. The miles flown by this service in New South Wales in 1951-52 totalled 59,425. The service is subsidised by the State and Commonwealth Governments.

CIVIL AVIATION DEPARTMENT—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure of the Civil Aviation Department in 1951-52 was £16,405,561, including £9,981,367 on ordinary services and £6,424,194 on capital works and services. Revenue was £3,246,688, including £2,827,030 from the Postmaster-General's Department for the carriage of mails.

POSTS, TELEGRAPHS AND WIRELESS

The postal, telegraph, and telephone services of New South Wales have been controlled by the Commonwealth Government since 1st March, 1901. The services are administered by a Minister of the Crown, with a permanent salaried officer in charge of the central executive office, and a deputy in each State. The rates and charges for the postal and other services are uniform in all the States of the Commonwealth.

All cable and wireless communication between Australia and oversea countries has been controlled by the Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Aust.) since 1st July, 1947.

The wireless services come under the jurisdiction of the Postmaster-General, from whom licences must be obtained for all classes of stations. Since 15th March, 1949, all broadcasting stations have been subject to supervision by the Australian Broadcasting Control Board.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—FINANCES AND STAFF.

The following table shows particulars of the financial operations of the Postmaster-General's Department in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 159.—Postmaster-General's Department*—Finances in New South Wales.

ear ended 0th June.	Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Gross Surplus.	Interest and Exchange.	Net Profit	
	£	£	£	£	£	
1939	6,966,065	4,730,283	2,235,782	667,871	1,567,911	
1947	11,896,296	8,964,596	2,931,700	597,012	2,334,688	
1948	12,621,137	10,867,871	1,753,266	545,695	1,207,571	
1949	13,166,610	13,100,100	66,510	512,604	() 446,094	
1950	15,997,365	15,727,815	269,550	512,553	() 243,003	
1951	18,790,210	19,218,128	(—) 4 27,918	579,645	(-1)1,007,563	
1952	24,738,815	24,018,922	719,893	572,104	147,789	

^{*} Excluding Wireless Branch. (-) Denotes loss.

A record surplus of £3,486,178 and net profit of £2,790,739 were made in 1944-45, but since that year, expenses have increased at a faster rate than earnings. As a result, a deficit, amounting to £446,094, was incurred in 1948-49 for the first time since 1926-27. The deficit rose to £1,007,563 in 1950-51, but, as a result of increased charges imposed from 1st December, 1950, and 9th July, 1951, there was a net profit of £147,789 in 1951-52.

Details of the financial operations of the three trading branches of the Postmaster-General's Department in 1938-39 and the last six years are shown in Table 160:—

Table 160.—Postmaster-General's Department—Finances of each Branch in New South Wales.

		Earnings.		Net Profit.			
Year ended 30th June.	Postal Branch.	Telegraph Branch.			Telegraph Branch.	Telephone Branch.	
1939 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952	£ 3,052,646 5,047,342 5,326,912 5,529,328 6,089,1538 9,124,033	\$42,904 1,231,686 1,251,065 1,337,020 1,729,051 2,092,487 2,425,359	£ 3,370,515 5,617,268 6,043,160 6,300,262 8,179,164 9,704,185 13,189,420	£ 879,037 1,126,751 643,750 (—) 66,264 (—)294,434 (—)540,633 (—)351,422	£ 3,697 48,606 (—)155,089 (—)402,537 (—)270,185 (—)389,118 (—)407,155	£ 685,177 1,159,331 718,910 22,707 321,616 (—)77,812 906,366	

(-) Denotes loss.

The working expenses of the three branches of the Department in New South Wales in 1951-52 were Postal £9,444,530, Telegraph £2,811,932, and Telephone £11,762,460. Capital charges for the Telephone Branch were £520,594, as compared with £30,928 for the Postal Branch and £20,582 for the Telegraph Branch. At 30th June, 1952, the aggregate capital cost of the three branches in New South Wales was £77,072,000.

The expansion in the staff of the Postmaster-General's Department in New South Wales since 1939 reflects the general increase in the Department's business. Particulars of persons employed at intervals since 1939, according to classification of employee, are shown in the following table:—

Table 161.—Postmaster-General's Department—Employees in New South Wales.

At 30th June.	Permanent Staff.	Semi-Official and Non-Official Post- masters and Employees.	Telephone Office Keepers.	Mail Contractors (including Drivers).	Temporary and Other Employees.	Total Employees.
1939	9,709	2,385	579	2,651	3,608	18,932
1947	10.806	2,512	566	2,618	10,666	27,168
1948	11,707	2,431	567	2,303	11,478	28,486
1949	12,359	2,062	572	2,325	14,110	31,428
1950	13,665	2,559	575	2,333	14,707	33,839
1951	15,067	2,565	582	2,337	14,355	34,906
1952	16,115	2,597	577	2,252	12,416	33,957

POSTAL SERVICES.

Post offices have been established throughout New South Wales, even in localities where there are few residents. The scope and nature of the services provided depend upon the local conditions. There were 2,563 post offices in the State at 30th June, 1952, of which 493 were official (i.e., conducted exclusively by full-time departmental officials), 3 semi-official, and 2,067 non-official. The number at 30th June, 1951, was 2,560.

In recent years there has been considerable expansion in the carriage of mail by air. The air mails are carried by commercial airlines under contract to the Department, generally at a predetermined rate per weight

of mail carried, though in some cases a subsidy on a flight-mileage basis is paid. Because of the geographical nature of the services, the cost cannot be compiled on a State basis; for the Commonwealth as a whole, £2,090,865 (including £1,231,531 for oversea mail) was expended for the carriage of mails by air in 1951-52.

The following table shows particulars of articles posted in New South Wales for delivery within the Commonwealth and of articles despatched to and received from places beyond the Commonwealth in 1938-39 and the last five years. Particulars of postal matter received from other Australian States are not available.

Table 162.-Letters, etc., Posted and Received in New South Wales.

Year ended 30th June.	Letters, Post Cards, etc.	Registered Articles (except Parcels).	Newspapers and Packets.	Parcels (including those Registered).	
	Posted for I	ELIVERY WITHIN TH	E COMMONWEALT	'H.	
	thous.	thous.	thous.	thous.	
19 3 9	3 33,132	2,795	68,130	3,810	
1948	374,981	8,121	89,836	6,831	
1949	3 94,796	8,510	94,105	7,238	
1950	427,665	7,722	93,678	7,716	
1951	432,503	7,696	94,055	7,397	
1952	421,149	6,877	89,292	6,087	
DESPATCE 1939 1948 1949	thous. 27,159 32,273 38,020	thous. 452 787 912	thous. 12,195 17,298 17,630	thous. 270 1,563 1,209	
1959	43,939	1,073	20,074	1,096	
$1951 \\ 1952$	$46,887 \ 47,471$	1,395 1.494	$20,\!436$ $21,\!506$	907 824	
1939 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952	thous. 360,291 407,254 432,816 471,604 479,390 468,620	TOTAL. thous. 3,247 8,908 9,422 8,795 9,091 8,371	thous. 80,325 107,134 111,735 113,752 114,491 110,798	thous. 4,080 8,394 8,447 8,812 8,304 6,911	

The table above reflects the increased business of the postal services in recent years. In 1951-52, as compared with 1938-39, there was an increase of 30 per cent. in the letters handled in New South Wales, and an increase of 38 per cent. in newspapers and packets handled. However, in 1951-52, as compared with the previous year, there was a decline in all items posted for delivery within the Commonwealth, but most items of overseas mail increased slightly in volume.

The postal branch of the Department transacts money order and postal note business. Money orders are issued and redeemed within Australia, and are issued upon and paid to the order of other countries by international arrangement. A poundage charge is made on the issue of money orders and postal notes. The latter are payable only within the Commonwealth

and the maximum amount of a postal note is £1. Particulars of transactions in money orders and postal notes are given in the chapter "Private Finance."

Postal services include private mail boxes and private mail bags, of which there were 30,737 and 7,148, respectively, in New South Wales at 30th June, 1952.

Postal Rates.

The postage rate for letters up to one ounce in weight was increased from 2d. to $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. in December, 1941; it remained unchanged until December, 1950, when it was increased to 3d., and in July, 1951, it was raised to $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. In June, 1953, the rate for each additional ounce was $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., and the charge for registration was 9d. per letter or article.

The rates of postage by air mail in June, 1953, were as follows: to places within the Commonwealth and Commonwealth Territories, 3d. per half ounce in addition to ordinary postage; New Zealand, post cards, 4d. and letters, etc., 8d. per half ounce; Europe, Canada and U.S.A., post cards 1s. and letters, etc., 2s. per half ounce; charges to other countries for letters, etc., vary from 1s. to 3s. per half ounce.

A cheap air-letter service is in operation to all oversea countries. Special lightweight air-letter forms are supplied at 10d. each, the charge covering both postage and air mail fees.

Telephones.

The telephone system, established in Sydney in 1880, has been extended throughout the State. Trunk lines serve practically all settled areas in Australia. The first line between Sydney and Melbourne was brought into use in 1907, and between Sydney and Brisbane in 1923. The services were extended to Northern Queensland in 1930, to Western Australia in 1931 and to Tasmania in 1936. The "carrier wave" system of operating long-distance telephone traffic is used so that a number of conversations may be conducted simultaneously over one pair of wires.

The following table shows the growth of the telephone service in New South Wales (including the Australian Capital Territory) since 1921:—

At 30th June.	Exchanges.	Number of Lines Connected.	Public Telephones.	Telephone Instruments Connected.	No. of Instruments per 1,900 of Population.
1921	921* 1,946 2,010 2,034 2,036 2,053 2,085 2,138 2,182 2,229	74,490	1,693	96,710	46
1931		141,445	2,944	188,345	74
1939		189,915	4,223	257,246	93
1946		236,943	5,043	332,463	112
1947		253,215	5,023	353,283	118
1948		267,765	5,140	374,891	123
1949		284,135	5,384	397,919	127
1950		305,485	5,576	428,546	132
1951		330,368	5,833	465,893	139
1952		351,668	6,209	498,860	146

Table 163.—Telephones, New South Wales.

At 30th June, 1952, there were in New South Wales 2,229 telephone exchanges with which 351,668 lines were connected. The number of instruments in use was 498,860, including 487,533 subcribers' instruments, 6,209

^{*} Offices with only one line connected are not included.

public telephones, and 5,118 connected with other exchange services. The ratio of instruments to population increased steadily between 1939 and 1952. Revenue derived from the telephone services in New South Wales during 1951-52 amounted to £13,189,420.

In New South Wales in 1951-52 there were 412,078,000 local telephone calls, including 47,821,000 from public telephones; trunk calls totalled 23,712,000.

The annual ground rent (June, 1953) for an exclusive telephone service ranges from £4 7s. 6d. in respect of country exchanges where the number of subscribers' lines in the local call area does not exceed 300, to £11 12s. 6d. for a residence service, and £12 17s. 6d. for a business service in the metropolitan area. The charge for each effective outward (local) call in the metropolitan area is 3d. for subscribers and 2d. for calls from public telephones. In other areas the charge is $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per call.

TELEGRAPHIC AND WIRELESS COMMUNICATION WITHIN AUSTRALIA.

The telegraph system of Australia embraces the whole Commonwealth. It has been extended steadily since January, 1858, when the system was opened to the public in New South Wales. Messages are transmitted by land line, submarine cable or radio-telegraph.

In June, 1940, uniform rates were introduced for the transmission of telegrams within the Commonwealth irrespective of State boundaries. In June, 1953, the charge for the transmission of an ordinary telegram of twelve words was 2s. 3d. between offices up to 15 miles apart and 2s. 6d. between offices more than 15 miles apart. An additional charge of 2d. is made for each word in excess of twelve. Double rates are charged for urgent telegrams. Telephone subscribers may lodge telegrams by telephone.

Telegraphic Business.

The following table shows the number of telegrams despatched in New South Wales for delivery within the Commonwealth, including messages to Tasmania, in various years since 1921. The total number of telegrams handled in New South Wales cannot be stated, as full particulars are not available regarding messages received from other States. Telegrams in transit through the State are not included.

Year ended	Telegraph	Telegrams despatched for Delivery in Australia.		Year ended	Telegraph	Telegrams despatched for Delivery in Australia.	
30th June.	Stations.	Number.	Revenue Received.	30th June.	Stations.	Number.	Revenue Received.
			£				£
1921 1929 1931 1939 1946 1947	2,252 3,069 3,055 3,061 3,054 3,047	5,906,243 5,972,606 4,609,851 6,242,494 12,856,149 12,031,367	397,421 425,933 306,641 400,687 905,837 845,847	1948 1949 1950 1951 1952	3,065 3,089 3,125 3,147 3,176	12,229,176 13,044,965 13,126,824 12,458,053 9,729,387	838,067 991,757 1,212,004 1,426,033 1,582,126

Table 164.—Telegrams, New South Wales.

The revenue from telegraph business in New South Wales in 1951-52, viz., £2,425,359, was a record, but the number of telegrams despatched for delivery in Australia was 26 per cent. less than the number in 1949-50.

In May, 1949, a public picturegram service was re-established between Sydney and Melbourne. This is the first section of a picturegram network which will interconnect all Australian capital cities, as well as Newcastle, New South Wales.

Facilities are being provided for mobile radio-telephone services to have access to local exchange networks and trunk line systems. Tests are being conducted with radio-telephone equipment to meet the needs of outback areas where the cost of erecting land-lines is prohibitive; an experimental network has been established in the Broken Hill district.

Radiocommunication Stations.

Particulars of the number and type of radiocommunication stations authorised in New South Wales (excluding the Australian Capital Territory) and in Australia, Papua and the Territory of New Guinea in the last six years, are shown in the following table. Figures on this basis, relating to radiocommunication (radio-telegraph and radio-telephone) stations only, are not available prior to 30th June, 1947; particulars of broadcasting stations and broadcasting licences are shown in this chapter under the heading "Wireless Broadcasting."

Table 165.—Radiocommunication Stations Authorised in New South Wales and Australia and Territories.

				riustian						
At		Transmitting and Receiving.					Receiving Only.			
30th June.	Aero- nautical.	Coast.	Land.	Mobile (General).	Miscel- laneous.	Land.	Mobile (General).	of Fore- going.	Air- craft.	Ship.
				New	SOUTH W	ALES.				
1947	ı 8 I	1	143	452	14	87	36	741	1 ¶	₽
1948	8	1	176	499	33	72	36	825	9 î	9
1949	10	1	272	666	27	74	36	1,086	Ÿ	¶.
1950	11	1	319	790	27	74 .	37	1,259	•	9
1951	11	2 3	371	872	26	75	36	1,393	¶	¶ ¶
1952	11	3	385	1,201	28	82	34	1,744	4	l ¶
				AUSTRALIA	AND TEL	RRITORIE	s.			
1947	59	20	788	827	26	326	233	2,279	87	219
1948	59	24	1,009	1,208	68	331	259	2,958	168	345
1949	69	28	1,325	1,717	47	330	323	3,839	205	520
1950	68	29	1,517	2,150	49	375	311	4,499	226	617
1951	70	33	1,747	2,507	60	371	207	4,995	218	656
1952	70	39	1,835	3,240	66	387	181	5,818	230	708
	ı			· ·						<u> </u>

[•] Ground stations (aeradio stations) for communication with aircraft stations. † Ground stations for communication with ship stations. ‡ Stations established at fixed locations on land for the conduct of point to point services and for communication with mobile stations. § Stations installed in motor vehicles and small harbour vessels not falling within the definition of ship stations or aircraft stations; and stations comprising small portable apparatus used for various purposes. ¶ Not available.

Coastal Wireless Services, Australia.

The bulk of the coastal wireless traffic in Australia is handled in Sydney. In 1951-52, for instance, the Sydney station handled 73 per cent. of the paying messages and 79 per cent. of the paying words. Further particulars are given in the following table:—

			Messages.			P	aying Word	3.
Year ended 30th June.				Total.		NOW	041	
2000	Paying.	Other.	N.S.W. (Sydney).	Other States.	Australia.	N.S.W. (Sydney).	Other States.	Australia
1939 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951	188,291 166,105 214,797 238,292 268,904	70,584 60,285 72,636 96,484 76,228 105,272 100,227	117,980 143,584 128,613 172,600 183,049 207,164 214,031	103,717 104,992 110,128 138,681 131,471 167,012 159,217	221,697 248,576 238,741 311,281 314,520 374,176 373,248	1,374,170 3,025,489 2,317,097 3,103,199 3,497,999 4,255,142 4,199,934	803,683 897,410 836,537 1,005,475 1,093,241 1,191,301 1,110,672	2,177,853 3,922,899 3,153;634 4,103,674 4,591,240 5,446,443 5,310,606

Table 166.—Coastal Wireless Services, Australia.

The total number of messages in 1951-52 included 273,021 paying, 11,227 free, and 89,000 weather. Of the weather messages, 15,646 were handled at Sydney and 29,733 at Darwin.

OVERSEAS TELEGRAPHIC AND WIRELESS COMMUNICATION.

In addition to the carriage of mails by sea and air, communication between New South Wales and oversea countries is effected by eable and wireless services. These include cablegrams, radiograms, picturegrams and radio-telephone. Wireless communication was established with the United Kingdom on 8th April, 1927, and since that date the use of wireless for purposes of oversea communication has expanded rapidly.

Particulars of cablegram and radiogram traffic between Australia and oversea countries in 1938-39 and later years are given in the following table; details for New South Wales are not available:—

Table	167.—Cablegram	and	Radiogram	Traffic	between	Australia	and
		0	versea Coun	tries.			

		Fron	n Australia	to—		To Australia from—					
Year ended 30th June.	United King- dom,	U.S.A.	New Zealand and Pacific Islands.	Other Places.	Total.	United King- dom,	U.S.A.	New Zealand and Pacific Islands.	Other Places.	Total.	
		thou	sands of w	vords.	thousands of words.						
1939 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952	5,889 16,742 13,988 11,884 11,566 14,113 16,602 20,012 16,052	1,608 8,118 6,341 5,650 4,128 3.113 2,842 3,542 3,421	3,898* 5,235* 5,089* 5,369* 5,637 5,974 6,116 6,248 5,953	3,411 7,634 8,990 9,972 9,486 9,801 9,913 13,044 12,070	14,806 37,729 34,408 32,875 30,817 33,001 35,473 42,846 37,496	7,699 26.087 23,052 17,370 18,086 21.801 22,796 24,327 21,642	1,478 5,846 5,204 5,483 3,923 2,670 2,468 3,434 3,160	3,924* 2,638* 3,290* 3,636* 4,246 4,154 5,095 4,596 4,275	3,003 12,933 17,179 13,999 12,321 12,316 13,550 14,618 13,082	16,10 47,50 48,72 40,48 38,57 40,94 43,90 46,97 42,15	

^{*} Cablegram between Australia and New Zealand, Fiji, and Norfolk Island.

Since 1938-39, cable and wireless traffic between Australia and oversea countries has more than doubled. Messages received from abroad in 1951-52 totalled 42,000,000 words, of which 51 per cent. came from the United Kingdom, 8 per cent. from the United States, and 10 per cent.

from New Zealand and the Pacific Islands. In the same year the proportions of traffic sent were United Kingdom 43 per cent., United States 9 per cent., and New Zealand and Pacific Islands 16 per cent.

A wireless picturegram service between Australia and the United Kingdom and North America was inaugurated on 1st October, 1934, and a similar service to New Zealand was established in November, 1947. In 1951-52 the number of pictures received in Australia from oversea countries was 1,079, and the number transmitted was 132.

In May, 1949, a public radio-telegram service was established in an air-to-ground direction from aircraft operated by Qantas Empire Airways between Sydney and Karachi.

Overseas Radio-telephone Services.

Australia has radio-telephone communication with most oversea countries and with a number of ships at sea. In 1951-52 the number of overseas radio-telephone calls was 42,064 (comprising 21,542 originating in Australia and 20,522 incoming calls), as compared with 23,093 in 1945-46. The total number of paid minutes was 114,592 in 1945-46 and 243,586 in 1951-52. Further particulars are given in the following table:—

	No. of	Calls.		Number of Paid Minutes.									
Year ended				Inw	ard.			Outw	ard.				
30th June.	Inward.	Out- ward.	London.	San Fran- cisco.	Other.	Total.	London.	San Fran- cisco.	Other.	Total.			
1946 1947 1948 1949 *1950 †1951 †1952	11,522 11,007 12,772 14,097 17,486	10,738 10,880 12,275 14,690 15,837 19,250 21,542	5,228 8,424 14,792 24,305 28,210 35,423 37,204	36,479 30,178 22,910 20,081 20,054 23,573 24,107	21,905 25,979 25,179 28,573 32,874 40,664 57,568	63,612 64,581 62,881 72,959 81,138 99,660 118,879	10,622 12,289 22,204 35,157 39,375 46,484 46,377	28,725 28,578 26,234 25,110 22,794 34,172 35,550	11,633 18,713 21,018 22,375 25,132 30,343 42,780	50,980 59,580 69,456 82,642 87,301 110,999 124,707			

Table 168 .- Overseas Radio-telephone Services, Australia.

Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia).

The Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia) was formed as an outcome of a decision of the Commonwealth Communications Conference of 1945 (comprising members of the British Commonwealth) that Empire communications, both cable and wireless, should be nationally owned and operated. In Australia, this Commission of five members was constituted on 23rd August, 1946, under the Oversea Telecommunications. Act, 1946, to acquire and operate the existing cable and wireless installations as from 1st October, 1946.

Australia's external cable and radiocommunication services are co-ordinated by the Commission, messages being forwarded by either channel according to traffic conditions. Rates of either channel to any destination are the same. The total revenue of the Commission in 1951-52 was £1,728,805, expenditure aggregated £1,668,227, and there was a net profit of £60,578.

^{*} Partly estimated. † Year ended 31st March.

Uniformity of policy and co-operation within the British Commonwealth are provided under an "Overall Agreement" signed by the partner Governments in London in May, 1948. The Commonwealth Telecommunications Board, with headquarters in the United Kingdom, was established as the central co-ordinating authority on 31st May, 1949.

International control is provided by regulations approved by international conference pursuant to the International Communication Convention of Atlantic City, 1947.

In addition to international services by cable and radio, the Overseas Telecommunications Commission operates the Australian Coastal Radio Services for communication with ships at sea in Australian waters, and high frequency radio services for communication with ships in any part of the world. The coastal stations also provide point to point services in Papua and New Guinea, and ground to ground services with aircraft operating on certain routes. (See page 210.)

Wireless Broadcasting.

Broadcasting of all types is administered by the Postmaster-General, who issues licences to broadcasting stations and to listeners. Broadcasting stations are divided into two classes: Commercial, operated under licence from the Postmaster-General; and National, owned by the Commonwealth Government. The Australian Broadcasting Control Board has supervised all broadcasting stations since 15th March, 1949.

Australian Broadcasting Control Board.

An Australian Broadcasting Control Board of three full-time members was constituted on 15th March, 1949, under the Broadcasting Act, 1942-1953. The Board, with the approval of the Minister, has authority to supervise and control both classes of broadcasting stations, television stations, facsimile stations and similar services. It fixes standards and practices for technical equipment, frequencies of operating power and the hours of transmission; it also controls the formation of networks of broadcasting stations. Programmes of stations are regulated by the Board, under the Broadcasting Act, 1942-1953, which stipulates that programmes should contain reasonable variety, adequate religious broadcasts, an equitable basis for political and controversial matter and, in respect of commercial stations, a proportion of advertising that is not excessive; broadcasting a dramatisation of any political matter occurring less than five years previously is prohibited. The Board, with the approval of the Postmaster-General and the Treasurer, may grant financial or other assistance to commercial broadcasting stations to enable programmes of adequate standard to be provided in their areas.

Licensees of commercial broadcasting stations are compelled by statute to disclose any particulars relating to broadcasting activities on request by the Board.

National Broadcasting Service.

The National Broadcasting Service consists of stations owned by the Commonwealth Government. Programmes are provided by the Australian Broadcasting Commission and technical services by the Postmaster-General's Department. The Service was inaugurated in July, 1929, by the purchase of two commercial stations in New South Wales. Programmes were provided by private enterprise until 1st July, 1932, when the Australian Broadcasting Commission was established.

The Commission, which comprises seven part-time members, is appointed by the Commonwealth Government. The Commission engages staff and artists, including permanent orchestras and news-gathering personnel. It is also responsible for the provision of studios and offices, and for rates of remuneration and conditions of employment. Prior to March, 1949, the revenue of the Commission was received from a proportion of the fees paid for broadcast listeners' licences, supplemented, when necessary, by Government grants. Since March, 1949, estimates of receipts and expenditure have been submitted to the Postmaster-General and funds have been appropriated by Parliament.

Under the Parliamentary Proceedings Broadcasting Act, 1946, the Australian Broadcasting Commission is required to broadcast the proceedings of the Commonwealth Parliament.

At 30th June, 1952, there were twelve national broadcasting stations in New South Wales (including three in Sydney) and one in the Australian Capital Territory.

Commercial Broadcasting Stations.

Licences for commercial broadcasting stations are issued by the Postmaster-General's Department. The fee is £25 per annum, plus, for the second and following years (where a profit was made by the station), one half of one per cent. of the gross earnings for the year. Commercial stations, usually operated by private organisations, derive their income from advertising and other broadcast publicity. Stations are subject to supervision by the Australian Broadcasting Control Board (see above). Commercial stations in New South Wales increased from 2 in 1924 to 16 in 1934, and 35 in 1939; at 30th June, 1952, there were 35 commercial stations in New South Wales (including 6 in Sydney) and one station in the Australian Capital Territory.

Broadcast Listeners' Licences.

Each person in possession of one or more radio receiving sets which are capable of being used for the reception of broadcast programmes must hold a broadcast listener's licence. Prior to January, 1952, the fee for the first set was £1 per annum, except in locations more than 250 miles from a national broadcasting station, where the fee was 14s.; for each receiver in excess of one the fees were 10s. and 7s. respectively. In January, 1952, the fee was increased to £2, without extra charge for more than one receiver, and the fee for receivers in distant locations was increased to 28s.; pensioners complying with certain conditions are charged only one-quarter of these fees. Licences are granted free to blind persons and to all schools.

Broadcast listeners' licences in force in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory increased from approximately 4,000 in 1924 to 100,798 at 30th June, 1929, and 433,029 at 30th June, 1939. The number at 30th June, 1952, was 741,355, or 71 per cent. greater than in 1939, representing a rate of 219 licences per thousand of population.

Particulars since 1939 are shown in the following table:-

Table 169.—Broadcast Listeners' Licences in New South Wales.*

		H	Broadcast Li	steners' Lic	ences in For	ce.		Total
At 30th June.		For	One Receiv	er.		For Additional	Total	Fees Collected during
	Ordinary.	Pensioners (Half Rate).‡	Blind Persons (Free).	Schools (Free).	Total.	Receivers (Half Rate).†	Broadcast Listeners' Licences.	Year ended June.
1939 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951	539,321 626,842 629,324 626,173 655,255 649,042	9,757 15,939 19,828 22,266 25,278 27,234 41,591	719 765 717 813 753 778 897 818	225 320 533 1,283 1,960 2,059 1,892	433,029 550,068 643,818 650,498 650,475 683,271 679,232 741,355	25,796 35,687 48,761 55,977 64,997 74,526	433,029 575,864 679,505 699,259 706,452 748,268 753,758 741,355	£ 453,766 556,906 652,433 663,384 665,045 700,124 699,639 1,045,375

Including the Australian Capital Territory. † Licences were required in respect of additional receivers from July, 1942, to December, 1951. ‡ Commenced, July, 1942.

TELEVISION.

In February, 1953, the Commonwealth Government appointed a Royal Commission to enquire into the establishment of television in Australia. Among the terms of enquiry were the number of national and commercial television stations which might be effectively established and operated, the areas which might be served, and the standards to be observed.

POPULATION

THE CENSUS.

The number and characteristics of the population of New South Wales have been ascertained by census enumerations at intervals since 1828. Regular musters were held during the first forty years of the existence of the colony, and in 1828 the first actual census was held. This was followed by census enumerations in 1833 and 1836, and then at quinquennial intervals until 1861. Thereafter a census was taken at decennial intervals until 1921. The census which was due to be held in 1931 was postponed for reasons of economy until 30th June, 1933, and because of the war the following census was not taken until 30th June, 1947. The last census was held on 30th June, 1954, and the next enumeration will probably be taken in 1961—thereby returning to the traditional census year. Final results of the census of 1954 are not yet tabulated, and all figures for 1954 shown in this chapter are based on the field count only.

The successive censuses up to 1901 were taken under the authority of the State Government, but upon establishment of the Commonwealth the census became a Federal function, and the first Australian census to be taken under Commonwealth control was in 1911.

INTERCENSAL ESTIMATES.

In the periods between census enumerations the population is estimated at quarterly intervals. Reliable information as to the natural increase is ensured by the compulsory registration of births and deaths, and a system of recording arrivals and departures is maintained for purposes of estimation.

Early results of the 1954 census have disclosed errors in the estimates made since 1947, mainly owing to unrecorded interstate migration. Revised estimates for these years, however, have not yet been completed. For this reason, no intercensal estimates of population are published in this edition. Rates in other sections of this volume are calculated on the unrevised estimates.

THE GROWTH OF POPULATION IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

From 1788 то 1856.

The growth of the population of New South Wales between 1788 and 1856 is traced on page 223 of the Official Year Book for 1922, and the area and population at each territorial readjustment are shown on page 1 of this volume.

*99481—1 K 5,209

FROM 1861 то 1954.

With the exception of the territory ceded to the Commonwealth Government in 1911 and 1915, New South Wales (including Lord Howe Island) has occupied its present boundaries since 1859. The regular census enumerations furnish a connected summary of the growth of population since that date, as shown in the following table:—

Date of		Incre	ease in Populatio previous Census.	n since	Number of Persons
Census.	Population.	Numerical.	Proportional.	Average Annual Rate.	per Square Mile.
7th April, 1861 2nd April, 1871 3rd April, 1881 5th April, 1891 31st March, 1901 3rd April, 1911 4th April, 1921 30th June, 1933 30th June, 1954‡	350,860 502,998 749,825 1,127,137 1,355,355† 1,646,734 2,100,371 2,600,847 2,984,838 3,423,887	168,436* 152,138 246,827 377,312 228,218 291,370 453,637 500,476 383,091 439,049	per cent. 92:55* 43:36 49:07 50:32 20:25 21:50 22:55 23:83 14:76 14:71	per cent. 6.76* 3.67 4.07 4.16 1.86 1.97 2.46 1.76 99 1.98	1·12 1·62 2·42 3·63 4·37 5·32 6·70 8·41 9·65

Table 170 .- Growth of Population of New South Wales.

Full-blood aboriginals are excluded from the population statistics, but their number as enumerated at various dates is shown in Table 181. The population of the Australian Capital Territory is excluded in 1911 and subsequent years.

Steady growth of population until 1891 was succeeded by a slower rate of progress during the next two decades, owing to commercial and industrial stagnation following the economic crisis of 1893, with a resulting fall in immigration. Assisted immigration was practically in suspense from 1885 to 1905. As economic conditions improved early in the twentieth century, the rate of growth of population improved; the average annual rate of increase between 1911 and 1921, viz., 2.46 per cent., was greater than that for either of the two previous decades, despite the dislocations caused by World War I.

The next intercensal period, 1921 to 1933, commenced with a recession from the post-war boom, which was followed by a period of steady progress with revival of immigration until 1928, and ended in years of severe depression and substantial emigration. The gain from natural increase diminished rapidly during the depression, principally owing to the considerable fall in the number of births.

The period from 1933 to 1947 was marked by a gradual recovery from the depression followed by the outbreak of World War II. Deaths continued to increase slowly, but births, which were very low until 1941, thereafter increased rapidly to a record level in 1947. Net immigration during these years was negligible.

The average annual rate of increase between 1933 and 1947 (0.99 per cent.) was easily the lowest recorded for an intercensal period.

During the seven years ended 30th June, 1954, the annual average rate of increase in the population was 1.98 per cent. The improvement compared

^{*} Since 1851. † Includes 509 nomadic half-caste aboriginals. ‡ Field count; subject to revision.

with the two previous intercensal periods is due to two factors—maintenance of the relatively high number of births and the inauguration of an extensive programme of assisted immigration, which reached a peak at the end of 1949 and then gradually declined (see Table 183).

Sources of Increase Since 1861.

The following statement shows the extent to which natural increase and net immigration contributed to the growth of the population in New South Wales during each intercensal period since 1861:—

	N	umerical Increas	se.	Average	Annual Rate of	Increase.
Period.	Natural.	Net Immigration.	Total.	Natural.	Net Immigration.	Total.
				per cent.	per cent.	per cent
1861–1871 * 1871–1881 *	106,071	46,067	152,138	2.68	1.24	3·67 4·07
1881–1881* 1881–1891*	139,722 204,664	107,105 172,648	$\substack{246,827 \\ 377,312}$	2·48 2·44	1.95 2.09	4.16
1891-1901*	230,669	(-) 2,451	228,218	1.90	() -02	1.86
1901-1911*	250,140	41,239	291,379	1.71	\ ' ·30	1.97
1911-1921*	318,945	134,692	453,637	1.79	.77	2.46
1921-1933†	377,321	123,155	500,476	1.36	•47	1.76
1933-1947‡	351,367	32,624	383,991	.91	.09	.99 1.00

Table 171.—Natural Increase and Net Immigration, 1861 to 1954.

Natural increase has been responsible for nearly three-quarters of the growth of population in New South Wales since 1861, and in spite of a fall in rate, the average annual addition from this source increased in each decade up to 1921. The average annual addition declined in each of the next two intercensal periods, notwithstanding a pronounced reversal of this trend in the four years immediately preceding the 1947 census. From 1947 to 1954 the average rate was 1.30 per cent., which is still below the average for the period 1921-1933. Further details of the natural increase are shown on page 257.

Although the addition to the population by immigration has been erratic during the ninety-three and one-quarter years ended June, 1954, net immigration numbered 311,936 persons, equivalent to 26.4 per cent. of the total increase in population during this period. Immigration declined very heavily between 1892 and 1904, when there was a net loss of more than ten thousand inhabitants. Gains from immigration were considerable in the years 1907, 1911 to 1914, 1924 to 1928, and especially 1948 to 1951. Details of migration to and from the State are shown on pages 228 to 232 of this chapter.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY AREAS.

Approximately 62 per cent. of the population of New South Wales live in the vicinity of its three principal cities, viz., Sydney (the State capital), Newcastle (104 miles north of Sydney), and Wollongong (52 miles south of Sydney). Sixteen per cent. live in the remaining coastal areas, 8 per cent. on the tablelands, 7½ per cent. on the western slopes, and only 6 per

^{*}Period of 10 years. † Period of 12½ years. † Period of 14 years. † Period of seven years. Figures based on 1954 Field Count only. (—) Denotes net emigration.

cent. in the Central Plains and Western Divisions, which comprise 61 per cent. of the total area of the State. The density of population ranges from 17,534 persons per square mile in the City of Sydney, to less than one person in seven square miles in the unincorporated area of the Western Division.

POPULATION OF THE METROPOLIS.

Sydney (the Metropolitan Area) had a population at 30th June, 1954, of 1,861,685 (909,410 males and 952,275 females). The statistical metropolis embraces 671 square miles, and the average density of population was 2,774 persons per square mile. Within the metropolis, however, the density varies considerably from suburb to suburb, as is shown in Table 172.

As the city has grown, the limits of the statistical metropolis have been extended. The latest revision of its boundary was made as from 1st January, 1954, when the Municipality of Fairfield, the balance of the Municipality of Holroyd (formerly only partly included), the Shires of Sutherland and Warringah, and the more densely settled parts of Liverpool Municipality and Blacktown, Baulkham Hills and Hornsby Shires, were added. Considerable changes have also been made in the structure of individual local government areas, principally by amalgamation into larger areas, in recent years.

The following table shows the population of the metropolis from 1911 to 1954, distributed according to local government areas as they were constituted at 30th June, 1954. Figures for all years relate to the areas existing at 30th June, 1954.

Table 172.—Population of Metropolitan Muncipalities and Shires, 1911 to 1954.

	1	Popul	lation at Cer	sus of-		Pro- portional	Average Number
Municipality or Shir	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.	1954.*	Increase.† 1947–1954.	of Persons per Acre, 1954.
Inner			ļ			per cent.	
Sydney	241,416 67,532 60,775 10,245	237,613 74,108 81,176 17,143	207,355 70,686 84,880 22,650	213,900 70,256 88,721 27,446	192,869 64,902 78,340 29,501	(—) 9·8 (—) 7·6 (—) 11·7 7·5	26·9 26·2 21·5 6·7
Eastern— Woollahra Waverley Randwick	18,661 19,831 19,463	29,166 36,797 50,841	41,932 55,902 78,957	54,260 74,800 100,931	49,004 67,412 98,922	(—) 9·7 (—) 9·9 (—) 2·0	18·3 30·3 11·7
Illawarra— Rockdale Kogarah Hurstville Sutherland Shire	20,612 6,953 6,533 2,896	39,935 18,226 13,394 7,705	59,662 30,646 22,663 13,525	74,152 39,298 33,939 29,184	75,994 43,582 50,298 65,608	2·5 10·9 48·2 124·8	10·8 9·1 8·2 0·7
Canterbury— Bankstown— Canterbury Bankstown	11,335	37,639 10,670	79,050 25,384	99,396 42,646	109,742 102,193	10·4 139·6	13·3 5·3
Inner Western— Ashfield Drummoyne Burwood Strathfield Concord	20,431 8,678 11,893 5,653 4,076	33,636 18,761 21,933 11,522 11,013	39,356 29,215 30,159 19,332 23,213	44,761 32,985 34,307 23,910 29,401	39,770 30,862 31,316 25,780 28,305	(—) 11·2 (—) 6·4 (—) 8·7 7·8 (—) 3·7	19·4 15·6 17·5 7·5 10·6

^{*} Field count; subject to revision.

[†] The sign (---) denotes a decrease.

Table 172.—Population of Metropolitan Municipalities and Shires, 1911 to 1954—continued.

		Popu	llation at Ce	nsus of—		Pro- portional	Average Number
Municipality or Shire.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.	1954.*	Increase, † 1947–1954.	of Persons
Outer Western-						per cent.	
Auburn Parramatta Baulkham Hills Shire	10,977 22,548	24,085 33,426	37,493 46,175	42,183 58,691	47,016 76,100	11·5 29·7	6·0 6·9
(part) Holroyd Blacktown Shire	1,919 3,932	3,45 9 8,737	5,973 $15,914$	$\substack{6,791 \\ 24,129}$	10,571 40,347	55·7 67·2	1.0 4.2
(part)	1,600	4,340	9,079	13,244	25,412	91.9	1.2
Fairfield-Liverpool— Fairfield Liverpool (part)	3,407 3,938	8,409 6,581	14,816 7,115	26,953 13,687	49,022 22,630	81·9 65·3	2·1 0·7
Northern Harbourside—							
Hunter's Hill Lane Cove North Sydney Mosman	5,013 3,306 34,646 13,243	7,300 7,592 48,438 20,056	8,989 15,138 49,752 23,665	11,497 19,817 60,379 27,562	12,563 21,796 56,855 25,873	9·3 10·0 (—) 5·8 (—) 6·1	8·9 8·5 22·0 12·0
Manly-Warringah Manly Warringah Shire	10,465 2,823	18,507 9,643	23,259 16,054	33,455 33,176	32,444 60,043	(—) 3·0 81·0	9·4 0·9
Ku-ring-gai – Willoughby—							
Ku-ring-gai Willoughby	9,458 13,036	19,209 28,067	27,931 42,511	39,874 51,945	52,591 52,069	31·9 0·2	2·6 9·5
Ryde–Hornsby—							
Ryde Hornsby Shire (part)	6,249 7,343	16,987 13,398	30,886 20,085	40,526 27,670	54,116 37,837	31·1 36·7	5·5 1·9
Total, Metropolis	692,925	1,029,512	1,329,402	1,645,872	1,861,685	13:11	4.3

^{*} Field count; subject to revision.

The City of Sydney, the inner suburbs of Leichhardt and Marrickville, the eastern suburbs (Woollahra, Waverley and Randwick), four of the inner western suburbs (Ashfield, Burwood, Drummoyne and Concord), and the northern harbourside areas of North Sydney, Mosman and Manly, are all declining in population. This is due partly to the easing of overcrowded conditions in some areas, and partly to the conversion of former residential areas to industrial and commercial use.

The population of the outer suburbs, notably Bankstown, Fairfield, Holroyd and Hurstville Municipalities, and Sutherland, Warringah, Baulkham Hills and Blacktown Shires, has increased considerably since 1947. The post-war demand for home sites transformed many districts of the outer suburbs from a semi-rural character in 1939 to closely settled urban areas in 1954.

[†] The sign (—) denotes a decrease.

Sydney is the fourth largest city of the British Commonwealth, being exceeded in population only by London, Calcutta and Bombay. A comparison with the capitals of other Australian States and Territories is shown below:—

Table 173.—Population of Capital Cities of Australia, 30th June, 19	Table
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Metropolitan Area.	Population, 30th June, 1954.*	Proportion of Population of Whole State or Territory.	Metropolitan Area.	Population, 30th June, 1954.*	Proportion of Population of Whole State or Territory.
Sydney	1,861,685	per cent.	Perth	348,543	per cent.
Melbourne	1,522,930	62-2	Hobart	95,223	30.8
Brisbane	501,871	38·1	Canberra	28,277	93.3
delaide	484,093	60-7	Darwin	8,047	48.8

^{*} Census field count; subject to revision.

NEWCASTLE URBAN AREA.

As urban settlement had outgrown the boundaries of the City of Newcastle area, a "Newcastle Urban Area" was defined for statistical purposes (for the first time) from 1st January, 1954. This includes, besides the City, the north-eastern section of Lake Macquarie Shire, which is mainly urban in character. The population of this area at 30th June, 1954, was 178,086, and the average density 1,979 persons per square mile. This represents an increase of 23,310 persons, or 15 per cent., on the population of the same area at 30th June, 1947.

CITY OF GREATER WOLLONGONG.

The City of Greater Wollongong, which, like Newcastle, is dependent for its prosperity on coal mining and heavy industries, covers an area of 276 square miles. At 30th June, 1954, its population numbered 90,811, an average density of 329 persons per square mile. Densities of individual localities within this area, however, vary greatly. The increase in population during the seven years ended 30th June, 1954, was 27,851, equal to a rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

OTHER CITIES AND TOWNS.

Fifty-one other municipalities in New South Wales have a population of 3,000 or more, the largest being Broken Hill, a silver-lead mining town in the far west of the State, with 31,355 persons; City of Blue Mountains, a large area comprising mainly tourist centres, with 22,952; and Maitland, a centre of both coal-mining and rural interests, with 21,328. Wagga Wagga (19,243), Goulburn (19,161), and Orange (18,262), are each the

centre of thriving rural districts. A comparison of the populations of these principal cities and towns at each census since 1901 is given in the following table:—

Table 174.—Population* of Principal Cities and Towns of N.S.W.

		P	opulation at	Census of—	-	
Municipality.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.	1954 (Field Count.
Newcastle Urban Area † .	531,398 57,857	692,925 59,319 24,940	1,029,512 93,351 32,381	1,329,402 121,047 42,853	1,645,872 154,776 62,960	1,861,685 178,086 90,811
Blue Mountains	27,500	30,972	26,337	26,925	27,054	31,355
	‡	11,825	17,997	14,713	21,316	22,952
	11,361§	12,377§	13,068§	13,374§	19,151	21,328
oulburn	5,108	6,419	7,679	11,631	15,340	19,243
	10,612	10,023	12,715	14,849	15,991	19,163
	6,331	6,721	7,398	9,634	13,780	18,263
ismore	5,988	6,162	6,348	8,230	12,138	17,909
	4,378	7,381	8,700	11,762	15,214	17,370
	5,821	6,309	7,751	10,543	14,412	16,779
ithgow	9,223	8,575	9,440	10,413	11,871	16,087
	5,268	8,196	13,275	13,444	14,481	15,123
	165	5,102	9,340	14,385	13,029	14,425
amworth	5,147	5,888	6,077	8,551	12,025	14,209
	5,799	7,145	7,264	9,913	12,071	13,617
	3,409	4,452	5,032	8,344	9,545	11,989
amphelltown	3,241	5,323	5,816	5,590	7,263	9,86
	2,514	2,204	2,890	4,716	6,995	9,67
	4,249	4,738	5,407	6,794	7,809	8,65
asino	3,181	2,935	3,941	5,846	6,897	7,978
	1,926	3,420	3,455	5,287	6,698	7,841
	3,293	4,549	4,369	5,305	6,530	7,511
aree	2,329	2,862	3,613	4,824	6,330	7,490
	871	1,205	1,765	4,581	5,423	7,40
	1,219	1,273	1,825	4,019	5,033	7,28
ooma	4,294	4,436	4,376	5,355	5,949	6,51°
	1,938	2,063	1,834	1,969	2,249	6,493
	1,811	3,271	3,716	5,056	5,478	6,096
ootamundra	2,918	4,089	4,974	5,352	5,453	5,840
	2,424	2,967	3,531	4,683	5,250	5,759
	1,710	1,861	2,152	3,287	3,939	5,630
loree	1,929	1,512	1,527	1,877	3,117	5,51°
	2,298	2,931	3,020	4,355	5,106	5,50°
	2,755	3,139	3,283	4,011	4,656	5,500
unnedah	2,789	2,942	3,170	3,993	4,178	5,333
	1,910	3,005	2,664	3,591	4,314	5,02
	1,719	2,326	2,532	3,234	4,034	4,86
emora	2,644	2,494	2,660	3,192	3,668	4,71
	1,603	2,784	3,048	3,823	4,179	4,56
	2,872	2,996	3,270	3,668	3,940	4,51
arrandera	1,160	1,119	1,563	1,727	2,905	4,43
	2,255	2,374	2,985	4,119	4,186	4,41
	2,190	2,531	3,560	4,213	4,010	4,06
	642	558	817	849	2,528	4,03
owral	1,752 2,286	1,751 2,514 2,136	2,620 2,358 2,502	3,005 2,911 2,866	3,660 3,329 3,254	3,925 3,720 3,666
	2,220 1,819 1,898	2,136 2,061 1,969	2,768 1,933	3,042 2,277	3,202 2,856	3,55 3,52

Table 174.—Population* of Principal Cities and Towns of N.S.W.—continued.

					Population at Census of—							
	Muni	cipality	7.	-	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.	1954 (Field Count.)		
Tenterfic Corowa Hay	eld 			:::	$2,604 \ 2,046 \ \ 3,012$	2,792 2,063 2,461	2,493 2,387 2,572	2,622 2,757 3,156	3,046 2,751 2,963	3,266 3,046 3,009		

^{*} In this comparison, figures have been adjusted to conform as nearly as possible to the areas existing at 30th September, 1953, when mapping for the 1954 Census was completed.

Some large towns are not separately incorporated, but included in shires. Those with a population of 3,000 or more at 30th June, 1954, are listed in Table 175.

Table 175.—Population of Towns and Localities Not Separately Incorporated.

Town,	Population, 30th June, 1954. (Census Field Count).	Town.	Population, 30th June, 1954. (Census Field Count).
Woy Woy—Ettalong Griffith Jetty Coffs Harbour and Jetty Nowra Wellington	7,413 6,603 6,198 5,974 5,215	Gosford	5,157 5,150 5,127 4,700 4,370 3,006

SEX DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION.

Although in early years there was a marked preponderance of males, the proportion of females gradually increased until in 1947 there was approximate equality in the number of males and of females. Between 1947 and 1954, males increased faster than females and at 30th June, 1954, the number of males was 1.1 per cent. greater than the number of females.

The distribution of the sexes at each census from 1861 to 1954 was as follows:—

Table 176.—Sex of Population.

Distribution of Population in Sexes (excluding Full-blood Aboriginals). Males per 100 Census. Number. Proportion. Females. Males. Females. Males. Females. per cent. per cent. 1861 198,488 152,372 56.57 130 43.43 54.64 54.71 54.09 1871 1881 274,842 410,211 228,156 45.36 120 339,614 517,471 645,091 45.29 45.91 121 118 609,666 47.60 47.92 1901 710,264 52.40 110 1911 857,698 789,036 1,028,870 52.08 109 1921 1,071,501 51.01 48.99 1933 1,318,471 1,492,211 1,282,376 1,492,627 50.69 50.00 49.31 103 1947 50.00 1954* 1,721,402 1,702,485 50.28 101

[†] Area as defined from 1st January, 1954. Figures for 1933 and earlier years are approximate.

[‡] Not available.

[§] Municipalities of East Maitland, West Maitland and Morpeth only.

[¶] Incorporated 1926 and area enlarged.

^{**} Area enlarged in 1941, and again in 1951.

^{††} As constituted prior to 1st January, 1954. See note *.

^{||} Area not incorporated in 1901. Figures represent the township only.

^{*} Field count; subject to revision.

The great excess of males over females in the early years was due to several factors. The development of the colony was first stimulated by the "gold rushes," and later depended on the pastoral and mining industries. This, combined with remoteness from Europe, led to far greater immigration of men than of women. On the other hand, the higher rate of mortality among males renders the natural increase of females the greater, despite the excess of male over female births. As a consequence, the excess of males diminished, and the diminution was hastened by the wars of 1914-1918 and 1939-1945, and the slender flow of immigrants during the period 1929-1947.

The effects of these factors are seen clearly in the following table, which shows the number of males per 100 females in each quinquennial age group at each census from 1861 to 1947 and as estimated at 30th June, 1953. In compiling Table 177, persons whose ages were shown as "not stated" at each census have been omitted. Full-blood aboriginals are excluded throughout, and half-caste aboriginals living in a nomadic state are omitted in 1891 and 1901.

Age Group,	1			Male	es per 10) Female	es.			
(Years.)	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.	1953.
0- 4	101	103	102	103	102	103	103	104	104	105
5- 9	100	103	102	102	103	102	103	103	103	105
10-14	103	102	104	102	102	102	103	103	103	104
15-19	96	98	102	100	100	102	102	102	104	105
20-24	119	101	116	108	96	105	94	103	101	108
25-29	144	121	138	128	100	106	96	105	98 .	109
30-34	168	149	138	142	113	107	105	102	98	104
35-39	155	156	143	148	126	109	105	.94	102	103
40-44	161	173	159	142	134	117	107	102	105	105
45 – 49	186	157	163	145	139	124	108	106	100	107
50-54	205	161	177	154	133	131	116	107	94	101
55-59	208	175	153	155	128	132	120	103	101	91
60-64	259	187	151	163	137	122	119	103	97	92
65-69	219	204	163	142	141	118	120	105	92	89
70-74	234	224	168	137	149	124	108	105	85	83 74
75-79	191	233	166	149	126	127	104	101	83	74
80-84 85 and over	} 285	190	200 {	$\begin{array}{c} 147 \\ 150 \end{array}$	$\frac{120}{118}$	$\frac{122}{94}$	101 97	93 80	82 71	71 70
Total	130	120	121	118	110	109	104	103	100	102

Table 177 .- Masculinity of Population at Various Ages.

The censuses of 1861 to 1881 disclosed a large excess of males at ages from the early twenties enwards. This was maintained by the greater net immigration of males than of females, especially in the period up to 1891. At the census of 1891, this excess was apparent from age 25, but more especially from age 30, and the higher ages reflected the cumulative effects of earlier migration. After 1891, migration had no appreciable effect on the population for twenty years, and when it again became prominent it was on a relatively small scale. As a result, the excess masculinity apparent in 1891 at ages 25 and over is noticeable at each succeeding census at progressively later ages, when the greater male mortality at higher ages was also asserting its influence. By 1921 the masculinity in each age group was assuming a more natural order. The excess of females at ages 20 to 29 in that year was the result mainly of the loss of men at the war and the excess of male deaths in the influenza epidemic of 1919, a further factor being the immigration of war brides. The effect of this

^{*} Estimated at 30th June.

disturbance was still apparent in the age group 30-44 years at the 1933 census, and in the group 45-59 years in 1947. A further loss of men in the war of 1939-45 resulted in an excess of females at each year of age from 25 to 35 in 1947. From 1921 also, there is increasing evidence of the effect of the higher male mortality after middle age, which, by 1947, had caused an excess of females at all ages from 48 years upwards, except at ages 57, 58 and 59 years, at which ages there was virtual equality of numbers.

The masculinity of the population reflects the average masculinity of births, which varies between 104 and 106 males per 100 females, and the higher death rate among male infants. At these early ages migration has little effect, and in Table 177 a natural order is observable in ages under 20 back to the year 1881.

AGES OF THE POPULATION.

As in many other countries, the average age of the population of New South Wales is increasing. Although variations in the age constitution have been due, in part, to immigration and the loss occasioned by wars and epidemics, the weightier factors in this State are the long term decrease in the birth rate and an increase in the average duration of life.

The changing age constitution of the population of the State is illustrated in the following table, which shows the proportion of persons recorded in quinquennial age groups at each census from 1871 to 1947, and as estimated at 30th June, 1953:—

			Proportio	n per cent	. of Total	Population	at Censu	s.*	
Age Group. (Years.)	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.	Estimated, 30th June, 1953.
0- 4 5- 9 10-14	16·27 13·99 11·44	14·79 13·18 11·77	14·68 12·76 10·92	11·73 12·26 11·93	12·20 10·22 9·54	11·40 11·11 9·79	8·84 9·68 9·61	9·82 7·88 7·15	10·43 9·61 7·40
15–14 15–19	8.49	10.13	9.64	10.46	10.03	8.37	9.42	7.96	6-65
20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39	8·42 8·69 7·56 6·56	9·97 8·10 6·77 6·21	9·86 9·47 7·86 5·99	9·43 8·32 7·35 6·96	10·41 9·11 7·59 6·47	8·22 8·53 8·62 7·43	8·84 7·93 7·12 6·94	8·33 8·06 7·98 7·44	7-09 8-17 7-94 7-55
40–44 45–49 50–54 55–59	5·16 3·62 3·55 2·26	5·29 4·19 3·28 2·01	4·73 4·03 3·31 2·43	5·80 4·25 3·33 2·59	5·78 5·15 4·24 2·96	6·16 5·04 4·39 3·67	6.96 6.40 5.15 3.85	6·42 5·98 5·52 5·32	7·02 6·00 5·15 4·54
60-64 65-69 70-74 75-79	1·85 ·97 ·72 ·25	1.86 1.11 74 35	1·80 1·05 ·77 ·42	2·14 1·65 ·96 ·47	2·23 1·74 1·17 ·73	2·97 1·91 1·20 ·72	3·25 2·52 1·81 1·03	4·38 3·23 2·12 1·37	4·22 3·44 2·37 1·33
80–84 85 and over	} .20	.25 {	·19 ·09	·26 ·11	·30 ·13	·32 ·15	·44 ·21	·69 ·35	·73 ·36
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Under 15 15–64 65 and over	41·70 56·16 2·14	39·74 57·81 2·45	38·36 59·12 2·52	35·92 60·63 3·45	31·96 63·97 4·07	32·30 63·40 4·30	28·13 65·86 6·01	24·85 67·39 7·76	27·44 64·33 8·23
21 and over	48.13	48.13	50.05	51.68	55.90	57.64	60.62	65.57	64-62

Table 178.—Age Distribution of Population.

^{*} In calculating this table, full-blood aboriginals were included in 1871 and 1881 and excluded in subsequent years. Half-caste aboriginals were excluded in 1891 and 1901.

The proportions shown in respect of the first age group in Table 178 (0-4 years) reflect the continuing decline in the birth rate up to 1934 and the improvement after that year. The result of this decline in births appears in the progressive decline in the proportion of the population in the younger age groups, though the effects are partly obscured by migration and reduced mortality.

During the period of eighty-two years from 1871 to 1953, the proportion of children under 15 years of age in the total population fell from 41.7 per cent. to 27.4 per cent., and the proportion of persons aged 65 years and over and of persons at what may be called the productive ages (15 to 64 years) increased considerably. The productive or working population increased from a proportion of 56.2 per cent. in 1871 to 67.4 per cent. in 1947, but declined to 64.3 per cent. in 1953. The ratio of the aged population (65 years and over) increased continuously from 2.1 per cent. in 1871 to 8.2 per cent. in 1953.

The proportion of adults in the population grew very steadily from 1881 to 1947, but has since declined slightly.

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE POPULATION.

The proportion of married persons in New South Wales at the census of 1947 was 46.6 per cent., as compared with 39.6 per cent. in 1933 and 37.4 per cent. in 1921. The population (exclusive of full-blood aboriginals) at the census of 1947, arranged according to conjugal condition, was as follows:—

a-t-	.1 0			Number.		Proportion.*			
Conjug	ai Cond	lition.	 Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
Never marri	ed—					per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	
Under age	15		 377,492	364,344	741,836	25.38	24.47	24-93	
Age 15 an	d over		 364,588	293,007	657,595	24.51	19.68	22.09	
Married †			 691,343	695,466	1,386,809	46.47	46.72	46.60	
Widowed			 43,029	122,909	165,938	2.89	8.26	5.58	
Divorced			 11,154	12,914	24,068	.75	-87	-80	
Not stated			 4,605	3,987	8,592				
Total			 1,492,211	1,492,627	2,984,838	100.00	100 00	100-00	

Table 179.—Conjugal Condition of Population, 30th June, 1947.

Persons never married constituted 47.02 per cent. of the total population, but of these 741,836 (or 24.93 per cent. of the population) were under the age of 15 years. The males aged 15 years and over who had never been married numbered 364,588 and females 293,007. The proportion of married persons to all persons over the age of 15 years rose from 49.2 per cent. in 1911 to 55.1 per cent. in 1921, declined to 54.9 per cent. in 1933, but at 61.8 per cent. in 1947 was much greater than ever before.

^{*} Excluding 8,592 persons whose conjugal condition was not stated.

[†] Includes persons permanently separated (legally or otherwise.)

For males and females the proportion in each group as recorded at each census from 1861 to 1947 is shown below:—

~		Ma	les.	İ	Females.				
Census.	Never Married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Never Married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced	
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	
1861	69.34	28.23	2.43	*	61.09	35.14	3.77	*	
1871	69.96	27.59	2.45	*	62.89	32.82	4.29	*	
1881	70.64	26.94	2.42	*	63.52	31.75	4.73	*	
1891	69.78	27.41	2.78	-03	62.87	32.11	5.00	.02	
1901	68.46	28-69	2.75	.19	62.43	32.00	5.46	.11	
1911	65.00	32.18	2.67	-15	59.30	35.03	5.52	.15	
1921	60.51	36.68	2.60	·21	55.70	38.16	5.91	.23	
1933	57.73	39.03	2.85	-39	52.49	40.16	6.89	•46	
1947	49.89	46.47	2.89	.75	44.15	46.72	8.26	-87	

Table 180.—Proportionate Conjugal Condition, Each Sex.

There has been a steady decline since 1881 in the proportion of males and females never married, and a corresponding increase in the proportion married. This has largely been due to the altered age constitution of the population consequent on the declining birthrate. The proportion of widowers has shown no appreciable increase during the period, although the proportion of widows has increased continuously, attaining the high proportion of over 8 per cent. of the total female population in 1947. The proportion of divorced persons shows a relatively rapid increase. The number and proportion of widowed and divorced persons are exclusive of those remarried.

ABORIGINALS.

The number of aboriginals in New South Wales during the first century after the date of settlement is not known accurately, but it is certain that they were never numerous.

At the censuses of 1871 and 1881, aboriginals living in a wild or semi-wild state were not enumerated. The first careful enumeration was made in 1891, when it was found that there were only 5,097 aboriginals of full-blood. Since then, their number has declined progressively. The number of full-blood aboriginals and half-caste aboriginals enumerated at censuses since 1891 was as follows:—

Census.	Full-	blood Aborig	inals.	Half-caste Aboriginals.			
Census.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
1891	2,896	2,201	5,097	1,663	1,520	3,183	
1901	2,192	1,586	3,778	*	*	3,656	
1911	1,152	860	2,012	2,335	2,177	4,512	
1921	923	674	1,597	2,367	2,221	4,588	
1933	617	417	1,034	4,358	3,959	8,317	
1947	546	407	953	5,498	5,109	10,607	

Table 181.-Aboriginals in New South Wales.

^{*} Divorce proceedings were first permitted under Matrimonial Causes Act, 1873.

^{*} Not available.

[†] Includes 509 nomadic half-castes.

Between 1924 and 1941, the Aborigines' Welfare Board, with police assistance, endeavoured to make an annual enumeration of aboriginals. The numbers so ascertained were not precise, but probably were fairly reliable estimates. The number at the annual collection of 30th June, 1933, was 195 greater than at the census enumeration of the whole population. At 30th June, 1941, the number of aboriginals of full-blood recorded in this way was 594, of whom 375 were males and 219 females. Of the total, 40 were nomadic, 112 were in regular employment, and there were 442 others. The number living in supervised camps was 314, excluding any who were in regular employment.

Half-caste aboriginals recorded at the annual collection of 30th June, 1941, numbered 10,022, of whom 5,361 were males and 4,661 females; 505 were nomadic, 2,057 were in regular employment, and there were 7,460 others. The number living in supervised camps was 3,403.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIAN STATES.

The following table shows the population and the proportion of population in each State of the Commonwealth at the censuses of 1933, 1947, and 1954. Aboriginals of full-blood are excluded. Figures for 1954 are based on the field count only, and may be revised when tabulation is completed.

During the intercensal period 1933 to 1947, the population of New South Wales increased at an average annual rate of 0.99 per cent., which was faster than that of any other State of the Commonwealth, excepting Queensland, where the rate was 1.11 per cent. In order of magnitude, rates in other States were:—Western Australia, 0.97 per cent.; Tasmania, 0.87 per cent.; Victoria, 0.87 per cent.; and South Australia, 0.76 per cent. The average for the whole of Australia was 0.96 per cent.

In the seven years from 1947 to 1954, however, the rate of increase in New South Wales was lower than in any other State. The average annual rates of increase during this period, in order of magnitude, were:—Western Australia, 3.51 per cent.; South Australia, 3.06 per cent.; Tasmania, 2.65 per cent.; Victoria, 2.53 per cent.; Queensland, 2.52 per cent.; and New South Wales, 1.98 per cent. The average for the Commonwealth was 2.46 per cent.

		Population		Propo	ortion in eac or Territory		
State or Territory.	Cen	sus, 30th Ju	ine.	Census, 30th June.			
	1933.	1947.	1954.*	1933.	1947.	1954.*	
			_	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	
New South Wales	2,600,847	2,984,838	3,423.887	39-23	39.38	38.11	
Victoria	1,820,261	2,054,701	2,448,697	27.46	27.11	27.26	
Queensland	947,534	1,106,415	1,317,633	14.29	14.60	14.67	
	580,949	646,073	797,807	8.76	8.53	8.88	
	. 438,852	502,480	639,628	6.62	6.63	7.12	
	. 227,599	257,078	308,783	3.43	3.39	3.44	
Northern Territory		10,868	16,489	.07	.14	.18	
Australian Capital Territory .	8,947	16,905	30,315	-14	·22	•34	
Commonwealth	6,629,839	7,579,358	8,983,239	100.00	100.00	100.00	

Table 182.—Population of Australian States and Territories.

^{*} Field count; subject to revision.

MIGRATION.

A large movement of population takes place each year between New South Wales and other Australian States, but is due more to the movement of tourists, business men, and persons following itinerant callings, than to immigration or emigration of a permanent nature.

Although a similar qualification applies to oversea movements, migration experience is governed by several factors, and of these the principal is the arrival of migrants assisted by the State and of other permanent settlers who are attracted in large numbers during periods of prosperity.

Migration statistics are derived from returns obtained from incoming and departing oversea passengers of ships and aircraft, incoming and departing interstate shipping and air passenger lists, and from records of sales of single interstate rail tickets.

The recorded interstate and oversea movement of people to and from New South Wales is shown in the following table. Figures for war years relate to civilian movement only, and include evacuees:—

	Arrivals	in New Sou	th Wales.	Departu	res from Ne Wales.	w South	Excess of Arrivals over Departures. (Net Immigration.)			
Year.	Inter- state.	From Oversea Countries Direct.	Total,	Inter- state.	To Oversea Countries Direct.	Total.	Inter- state.	Oversea Countries Direct.	Total.	

1941†	118,269	16,942	135,211	122,254	14,188	136,442	(-) 3,985	2,754	(~) 1,231	
1942†	136,656	4,689	141,345	121,725	3,994	125,719	14,931	695	15,626	
1943†	133,774	2,720	136,494	129,674	2,699	132,373	4,100‡		4,121	
1944†	164,089	4,622	168,711	146,617	5,405	152,022	17,472‡		16,689	
1945†	200,452	10,020	210,472	193,185	10,489	203,674	7,267‡		6,798	
1946+	263,511	22,501	286,012	258,723	31,767	290,490	4,788‡	(-) 9,266	(-) 4,478	
1947†	339,305	46,640	385,945	343,346	43,025	386,371	(-) 4,041‡		(-) 426	
1948	396,567	72,778	469,345	407,191	44,223	451,414	(-)10,624	28,555	17,931	
1949	443,135	127,578	570,713	435,155	61,415	496,570	7,980	66,163	74,143	
1950	471,084	131,268	602,352	468,433	72,455	540,888	2,651	58,813	61,464	
1951	505,181	123,127	628,308	512,685	75,026	587,711	(-) 7,504	48,101	40,597	
1952	486,328	109,908	596,236	487,175	88,211	575,386	(-) 847	21,697	20,850	
1953	466,932	93,067	559,999	466,869	85,787	552,656	63	7,280	7,343	

Table 183.-Interstate and Oversea Migration.

Arrivals from and departures to "oversea countries direct", as shown above, represent complete records of persons arriving or departing oversea direct. They include persons permanently transferring their residences, as well as casual movements of Australians and of oversea visitors. The numbers are dissected into these categories in Table 184. In the period 1st July, 1943, to 30th June, 1947, the recorded figures of interstate migration were specially adjusted for purposes of population estimates on the assumption that the true interstate net migration was nil or negligible, and therefore only the net oversea movement was used as the migration factor in population estimates.

The records of interstate movement of population which are used for the purposes of migration statistics are restricted to the minimum required to determine the net migration and therefore do not represent the total numbers arriving or departing. Records for sea and air traffic do not

^{*} Including movement of population to and from oversea countries via other States. September, 1939, to June, 1947, movements of defence personnel were excluded. Fir the period 1st July, 1943, to 30th June, 1947, the recorded intersate migration was ignored for purposes of population estimates—see text below. (-) Denotes excess of departures.

distinguish those who hold return tickets and therefore all passengers are included. Since 1st July, 1926, the movement by rail has been represented by single interstate rail tickets issued, return tickets being disregarded.

Road movements, though considerable, are not recorded but probably do not affect the annual net migration materially.

Particulars in Table 183 illustrate the restrictive effect of wartime conditions on the movements of the civilian population. The early post-war years were affected in considerable degree by post-war readjustments, but in 1948 there was a renewal of the flow of oversea immigration as a result, principally, of the government schemes referred to in later pages.

OVERSEA MIGRATION.

The aggregate oversea movement of population shown in Table 183 can be dissected to distinguish between persons migrating for permanent settlement, Australians travelling abroad, and visitors from other countries.

Particulars of intention in regard to residence of persons arriving and departing oversea have been collected since 1st July, 1924. The classification is made according to intention declared upon embarkation or disembarkation, and, as intentions in some cases are changed subsequently, the figures do not show the actual movements precisely. In the classification, "permanent residence" denotes residence for one year or more. The following summary shows particulars of oversea migration for New South Wales and Australia in the years 1950 to 1953:—

Table 18	4.—Oversea	Migration-	New Sou	h Wales	and	Commonwealth.
----------	------------	------------	---------	---------	-----	---------------

Arrivals and Departures.		New Sou	th Wales.			Commo	nwealth.	
Oversea Direct.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.
ARRIVALS—Permanent New Arrivals * Australians Visitors returning	71,892 22,601 36,775	60,120 25,365 37,642	42,508 27,811 39,589	26,308 29,705 37,054	174,540 32,172 43,692	132,542 36,116 44,982	127,824 40,317 47,698	74,915 42,695 45,515
Total Arrivals	131,268	123,127	109,908	93,067	250,404	213,640	215,839	163,125
Australian residents departing permanenty *	11,973 21,887 38,595	12,674 24,086 38,266	17,304 28,095 42,812	18,149 27,505 40,133	20,855 31,413 45,631	22,180 34,532 45,495	30,370 40,619 50,818	32,032 39,946 48,250
Total Departures	72,455	75,026	88,211	85,787	97,899	102,207	121,807	120,228

^{* &}quot; Permanent " denotes residence of one year or more.

The New South Wales figures relate to persons from oversea disembarking or landing in New South Wales, irrespective of the ultimate State of destination, and departures include persons from other States joining oversea ships or aircraft at New South Wales ports. The majority of travellers between Australia and other countries (particularly visitors from abroad) embark or disembark at ports in New South Wales (principally Sydney).

Nationality of Oversea Migrants.

The classification of oversea migrants according to "Nationality" was commenced in July, 1948, and the nationalities shown are those stated on the passports of migrants.

Prior to this date, classification was according to "Nationality or Race", and was based on the passenger's own statement as to race. The figures, however, were not an accurate record of racial origin, as the passenger's statement as to race in many cases expressed the country of his nationality or birthplace rather than actual race.

Particulars of the total net movement and the permanent net movement of oversea migrants according to nationality for the period July, 1948, to December, 1953, are shown in the following table. By net movement is meant the excess of arrivals over departures or vice versa. The total net movement takes account of temporary visitors from oversea and Australian residents travelling abroad, as well as persons migrating permanently. Except in the case of Australian troops and their dependants, who are classified as temporary migrants irrespective of the period of their proposed stay in Australia or abroad, the permanent net movement refers to persons intending residence for one year or longer—in Australia in the case of arrivals, and abroad in the case of departures.

Table 185 .- Nationality of Oversea Migrants-

						Excess of	Arrivals over	Departur	es. •				
N	ation	ality.			1950.†	1951.	1952.	195	3.	July, 1948, to December, 1953.			
TOTAL NET MOVEMENT;													
British (inch	iding	Trich)			21.659	20,211	3,060	() 1	,882	78,849			
Lmerican (U	S)	111511)			352	() 210	(—) 680			(—) 277			
ustrian					183	233	163	ìí	ii l	961			
Belgian					52	41		l(—)	- 15	100			
hinese				1	531	325	335	1''	ě	1,746			
zechosloval	τ.	***			1,642	83	16	(—)	22	3,916			
)anish	•••				32	() 24	() 28	1, ,	1	77			
outch					6,483	9,080	3,434		698	20,354			
Istonian		•••	•••		396	31	13	()	1	2,077			
'rench			•••		330	303	218	()	127	962			
lerman	•••				571	493	1.132	 ()	17	2,824			
łreek	•••	•••	• • •		529	817	746	1, ,	260	3,369			
Tungarian	• • •	•••	•••	•••1	1,953	134	76	()	21	4,872			
talian Latvian	• • •	•••	• • •	•••	3,144	3,778	5,006		990	16,652			
ebanese	•••	•••	•••	••••	1,700	(—) 58	() 27	1	2 10	6,706			
ithuanian	•••	•••	•••	••••	320 499	853	94	10	12	1,608			
Torwegian	•••	•••	•••	••••	499 14	(—) 16 277	() 23	1}—{	54	3,254 372			
orwegian Polish	•••	•••	•••		10,300	314	177	<u>}</u> {	8	24,901			
unsu Lumanian	•••	•••	•••		332	27	1118	(-)	2	24,901 614			
tumaman Lussian	•••	•••	•••	••••	2,534	461	238		95	9,008			
wedish	• • • •	•••	•••	••••	2,554	8	(-) 236	1	3	3,008 41			
wiss	•••	•••		***	155	112	37	(—)	10	402			
Zugoslav	•••	•••	•••		2.870	159	113	1()	33	7,130			
Other §	•••				2,216	1,189	815		115	7,349			
Jener 3	•••		•••		2,210	1,103		-					
Total					58,813	38.621	15,014	()	272	197,867			

 $[\]bullet$ (—) Denotes excess of departures over arrivals. \dagger See first paragraph, page 231, Russians, who are included under Polish and Russian respectively.

In Table 185, figures for the year 1950 represent the total movement of persons through the ports of New South Wales and do not necessarily relate to residents and intending residents of this State, whereas figures for later years represent movement of residents or intending residents of New South Wales, irrespective of the Australian port of departure or arrival. Particulars of nationality for 1950, therefore, are not strictly comparable with those for later years, but they are the only statistics available. Particulars of migration shown in Tables 183, 184 and 186 are all based on the movement of persons through the ports of New South Wales.

Table 185 indicates the effect of post-war migration on the ethnic composition of the population. Prior to the recommencement of large-scale migration in 1948, arrivals were predominantly British. Although no details of migration by nationality prior to July, 1948, are available (see page 230), it is known that over 80 per cent. of the arrivals in New South Wales in the period from 1st January, 1946, to 30th June, 1948, were of British nationality. Between July, 1948, and December, 1953, British immigrants amounted to only 40 per cent. of the permanent net migration into the State. The majority of the balance were displaced persons (see page 234) and Dutch and Italian nationals.

Net Movement, New South Wales.

		Excess of	Arrivals over	Departures. *									
Nationality.	1950.†	1951.	1952.	1953.	July, 1948, to December 1953.								
PERMANENT NET MOVEMENT;													
British (including Irish)	22,399	23,282	8,403	() 897	82,476								
4 4 4 7 6 3	22,399	243	134	71	1,983								
A A '	165	230	180	55	1,007								
Dolest	65	49	3	6	135								
CI-1	471	396	363	110	1,746								
G 1 1 1	1,646	104	33	(—) 12	3,961								
T\1-1-	20	36	33	(—) 12 (—) 3	203								
Durkah	6,571	9,392	3,470	856	20,858								
Estonian	397	38	28	() 2	2,106								
French	334	324	285	() 2 2	1,183								
German	549	518	1,180	36	2,922								
	534	823	837	273	3,494								
	1,961	165	104	(—) 13	4,942								
Italian	3,174	3,845	5,151	1,160	17,051								
	1,708	31	29	3	6,861								
Lebanese	323	856	112	17	1,633								
Lithuanian	503	6	() 19	() 14	3,296								
	15	286	176	(—) 30	482								
	10,297	353	215	() 5	25,016								
Rumanian	336	36	10	1 1	626								
	2,513	475	248	. 98	8,994								
	30	21	3	4	96								
	176	126	95	3	507								
	2,875	144	131	44	7,133								
Other §	2,178	1,173	1,003	211	7,548								
Total	59,919	42,952	22,207	1,970	206,259								

[‡] See text preceding table.

[§] Including stateless persons, except stateless Poles and stateless

Ages of Permanent Oversea Migrants.

The following table shows, in quinquennial age groups, the ages of permanent new arrivals in New South Wales from oversea and permanent departures from the State for oversea during the last two years:—

Table 186.—Oversea Migration—Ages of Permanent New Arrivals and Departures, New South Wales.

		Permanent New Arrivals.								
Age Group. (Years.)	Ма	Males.		Females.		sons.	Departing Permanently.			
	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1958		
0- 4	1,843	1,189	1,710	1,197	3,553	2,386	1,218	1,31		
5- 9	1,829	1,209	1,540	1,093	3,369	2,302	773	99		
10-14	1,215	906	1,028	782	2,243	1,688	425	50		
15-19	2,078	1,405	1,059	758	3,137	2,163	540	63		
20-24	3,908	1,665	2,143	1,660	6,051	3,325	3,037	2,93		
25-29	4,164	1,737	2,598	1,869	6,762	3,606	3,307	3,4		
30-34	2,643	1,278	2,046	1,498	4,689	2,776	2,160	2,3		
35-39	2,179	987	1,616	1,075	3,795	2,062	1,474	1,5		
40-44	1,729	822	1,293	887	3,022	1,709	1,112	1,2		
45-49	1,024	54 0	915	607	1,939	1,147	905	86		
50-54	594	423	682	529	1,276	952	672	6		
55-59	383	311	569	454	952	765	537	5.		
60-64	272	195	461	358	733	553	497	4		
65 and over	379	343	608	531	987	874	647	6-		
	····				*****					
All Ages	24,240	13,010	18,268	13,298	42,508	26,308	17,304	18,1		

The preponderance of males entering the State in 1952 and earlier years is mainly the consequence of the immigration of more unmarried men than unmarried women. The increased proportion of female migrants in 1953 is probably due mainly to wives joining husbands who had migrated in earlier years, coupled with a sudden decrease in the total number of migrants. Many immigrants with young families arrived in these years—children under 15 years of age numbered 9,165 or 22 per cent. of the arrivals of all ages in 1952, and 6,376 or 24 per cent. in 1953.

Assisted Oversea Immigration.

Particulars of the schemes of assisted migration in operation before the outbreak of war in 1939 are published in the 1940-41 (page 66 et seq.) and earlier editions of this Year Book.

The United Kingdom and Commonwealth Governments agreed in March, 1946, to schemes providing free passages for United Kingdom ex-service personnel and their dependents, and assisted passages for other British residents, wishing to settle in Australia.

Under the free passage scheme, British ex-service personnel who served in the United Kingdom armed forces, or mercantile marine after 25th May, 1939, and their dependants, whose eligibility was established prior to 31st December, 1950, are granted free passages. The cost of passages is met by the United Kingdom Government up to £stg.75 per adult, any remaining balance being met by the Commonwealth Government. This scheme will terminate on 28th February, 1955, except for dependants of "free passage" migrants already established in Australia.

Under the assisted passage scheme, persons aged 19 or more contribute £stg.10 towards their passage costs, persons between 14 and 19 years contribute £stg.5, and children under 14 are carried entirely at government expense. The balance of passage costs is met by the Commonwealth and United Kingdom Governments.

These schemes commenced in March, 1947, and are to continue only while conditions for settlement are favourable. The Commonwealth Government undertakes the recruitment, selection, medical examination, and transportation of migrants, and the States, by agreement, are responsible for their reception, temporary accommodation on arrival, and after-care. Passages are allotted to migrants on a priority system which takes account of the classes of worker needed in Australian industry, and employment and housing prospects. Provision is made for "personal" nominations by individuals residing in Australia and "group" nominations by firms, organisations, and government bodies; nominators must guarantee suitable accommodation for nominees on arrival. British migrants in specified occupations and without nominators in Australia are introduced under Commonwealth auspices for employment in essential industries; hostel accommodation is provided by the Commonwealth until such time as the migrants are able to arrange private accommodation.

The maintenance of British child migrants brought to Australia under the auspices of voluntary migration organisations is the subject of agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments. The State of New South Wales pays 4s. 8d. per week for each child up to the age of 14 years (or 16 years if the child remains at school) subject to the concurrent payments of Commonwealth child endowment of 10s. per week and of the United Kingdom Government's contribution of 10s. sterling (12s. 6d. Australian currency) per week.

Under similar schemes of assisted migration, the Commonwealth Government grants assisted passages: from May, 1947, to United Kingdom and Empire ex-service personnel (or widows of these) and their dependants of classes additional to those covered in the scheme described above; from March, 1948, to Dutch, Belgian and French ex-servicemen, or members of Resistance Movements, and their dependants; from September, 1948, to Irish-born persons and British subjects resident in Eire; and from January, 1949, to persons residing in Malta.

By an agreement signed in July, 1947, with the International Refugee Organisation (a subsidiary of the United Nations Organisation), the Commonwealth Government undertook to select and admit quotas of displaced persons for settlement in Australia and to contribute £stg.10 towards the cost of each person's passage. The first party of 840 displaced persons selected under the scheme arrived in November, 1947, followed by 9,953 in 1948, 75,486 in 1949, 70,212 in 1950, and 11,708 in 1951; in all, 168,199 displaced persons entered Australia under this agreement.

With the cessation of the activities of the International Refugee Organisation and the consequent unavailability of displaced persons in 1951, the Commonwealth Government commenced to negotiate migration agreements with certain European countries. Agreements were signed with the Netherlands and Italian Governments in February and March, 1951, respectively, and with the German Government in August, 1952. Under these agreements, part of the passage money is contributed by each Government, and the balance is met by the migrant or some other authority such as the Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration, which makes a contribution towards the passages of certain migrants.

In addition to these agreements, arrangements were made with the above Committee in 1952 for a small number of migrants from Greece and Austria. These arrangements were extended in 1953 to enable limited numbers of refugees from the Eastern Zone of Germany and persons residing in Trieste to settle in Australia.

In August, 1954, the General Assisted Passage Scheme was introduced to attract suitable migrants from Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Switzerland and the United States of America. In Norway, Denmark and the U.S.A., this scheme supersedes the Empire and Allied Ex-servicemen's Scheme. The maximum amount of passage assistance provided for an adult migrant under the General Assisted Passage Scheme is £stg.37 10s.

The Commonwealth Immigration Advisory Council was formed in February, 1947, to advise the Commonwealth Government on general policy in the selection of migrants and their reception and assimilation into the community. In addition, an Immigration Planning Council was established in October, 1949, to plan and review progress in the absorption of migrants, to advise on the role of migration in the national development, and to examine major problems in the accommodation and employment of migrants.

Passports.

Australian passports are issued in terms of the Commonwealth Passports Act, 1938-1948, which came into operation on 1st July, 1939. Under its provisions, it is not compulsory for persons leaving Australia to be possessed of a valid passport. In practice, a passport is usually needed because it must be produced for entry into most British and foreign countries and for entry into Australia, even on return after temporary absence.

The fee for a Commonwealth passport is £1, and as a general rule it is endorsed as valid for five years from the date of issue. It may be renewed for any consecutive period from one to five years provided the total period does not exceed ten years, in which case a fresh passport must be obtained. A fee of 2s. is charged for each year of renewal.

British subjects travelling to foreign countries must have their passports endorsed for travel to those countries, securing, where required, the visa of the respective consular representatives. The necessity for Australians to secure visas has been dispensed with in respect of travel to a number of European countries.

Immigration Restriction.

At common law, aliens have no legal right of admission to any part of the British Commonwealth, and oversea migration to and from Australia is regulated principally by the Commonwealth Immigration Act, 1901-1949.

Any person may be refused admission to Australia who fails to write from dictation by an officer not less than fifty words in any prescribed language. Because of infirmity of mind, lack of means of support, bodily defect, unsatisfactory conduct, or failing to have certain prescribed documents, certain classes of persons are prohibited immigrants; they may be admitted under exemption, which can be extended or cancelled, and may be deported on the expiry or cancellation of the exemption.

Registration of Aliens.

Regulations under the immigration laws of the Commonwealth provide machinery for checking and regulating the entry of aliens, and for collecting comprehensive personal records upon entry into the Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth Aliens Act, 1947-1952, provides for a Register of Aliens in each State or Territory of the Commonwealth; all aliens over the age of 16 years must register (unless exempted under the provisions of the Act), must notify change of their address, place of employment, or occupation within seven days, and must not change their surname without permission. They must also notify marriage.

Upon registration, an alien receives a certificate of registration which he must produce upon demand by a competent authority and surrender before leaving the Commonwealth.

NATIONALITY, CITIZENSHIP, AND NATURALISATION.

The Nationality and Citizenship Act, 1948, came into force on 26th January, 1949, and repealed all previous Commonwealth legislation on this subject. The Act created the status of "Australian Citizen". In this, it was complementary to the citizenship legislation of other countries of the British Commonwealth. The status of "British subject" is preserved, but is reached through acquisition of the citizenship of any country of the British Commonwealth.

Australian citizenship was automatically conferred by the Act upon British subjects who were born or naturalised in Australia, or who had been residing in Australia for the five years preceding January, 1949, or who were born outside Australia to Australian fathers, or who were women married to Australian citizens. After the commencement of the Act, Australian citizenship may be acquired by birth in Australia, by birth to an Australian father outside Australia, by registration (in the case of British subjects) or by naturalisation (in the case of aliens).

The independence of married women in nationality matters is recognised by the Act. Marriage to an alien has no effect upon an Australian woman's citizenship; alien women who marry Australians do not acquire Australian citizenship, but may be naturalised under easier conditions than those which apply to other aliens.

Under the 1948 Act, certificates of naturalisation as an Australian citizen may be granted to aliens who are of good character, and comply with the following requirements: a declaration of intention to apply for citizenship at least two years before the application, residence in Australia for five years, an adequate knowledge of the responsibilities and privileges of citizenship, and an oath of allegiance.

On account of the small non-British element in the population of New South Wales, the number of naturalisations generally has not been large, but, in recent years, the relatively higher proportion of alien migrants who settled permanently has caused an increase in the number of naturalisations. In the 71 years 1849 to 1919, there were 17,426 persons naturalised, but in the 34 years 1920 to 1953 there were 20,257. The following table shows particulars of the number of persons of each nationality who were granted certificates of naturalisation in 1953 and the period 1947 to 1953:—

Table 187.—Certificates of Naturalisation Granted—Previous Nationalities of Recipients.

Nationality.				Certific Gran		Nationa	lity.		Certificates Granted.		
		•		1947–1953.	1953.		·		19471953.	1953.	
talian				1,002	44	French			55	11	
Freek	•••	•••	•••	679	76	T) 1-1-			48	5	
Polish	•••	•••	•••	593	177	Finnish		•••	48	3	
erman	•••	•••	•••	300	38	Russian		•••	47	24	
ustrian	•••	•••	•••	287	130	Rumanian		•••	44	30	
Tungarian	•••	•••	•••	248	156	0 31-3-		• • • •	42	6	
zechoslova	1-	•••	•••	245	64	C			39	6	
Dutch		•••	•••	197	57	T - 4-2			34	25	
Yugoslav	•••	•••	•••	194	39	Latvian	•••		0.7	20	
Estonlan	•••	•••	• • • •	143	20	Stateless			470	149	
merican,	United	States	•••	77	15	041-0-	•••	•••	127	28	
ebanese				72	13	Other	• • • •		121	20	
Norwegian				65	11	Total			5,056	1,122	

VITAL STATISTICS

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES.

Compulsory civil registration of births, deaths and marriages was introduced into New South Wales by Act 19 Vic. No. 34, as from 1st March, 1856, the Registrar-General's office having been established and a Registrar-General appointed as from 1st January of that year. The present law relating to the registration of births, deaths and marriages, and the registration of ministers of religion for the celebration of marriages, is contained in the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act, 1899-The civil requirements in regard to the celebration of marriages are contained in the Marriage Act, 1899-1948. For registration purposes, New South Wales was divided, in the year 1856, into 74 registration districts, the number being increased to 125 in the year 1894, and reduced to 86 on 1st July, 1948, when the many districts in the Sydney metropolitan area were combined into one district. A registry office, in charge of a district registrar, is established in each district, the Registrar-General being the district registrar for the district of Sydney. Many districts, however, have additional registry offices in charge of an assistant district registrar. On 1st January, 1953, there were 187 registry offices.

The births of all children born alive are required to be registered by the parent within sixty days of the date of birth. After expiration of that period, births may be registered only upon a solemn declaration of the required particulars by the parent or some person present at the birth, and only provided such declaration is made within six months of date of birth. Since 1st April, 1935, a birth may be registered after six months from the date of birth—up to seven years of age, by authority of the Registrar-General, and if over seven years of age, by an order of a judge of the Supreme Court or of a District Court. A child is considered to have been born alive if it actually breathed.

From 1st April, 1935, every stillborn child has been required by law to be registered, within twenty-one days after birth, in both the register of births and the register of deaths. The statistics of deaths in New South Wales, however, exclude stillbirths. For purposes of registration, a stillborn child is defined as any child of seven months gestation or over not born alive, including any child not born alive which measures at least fourteen inches, but excluding any child which has actually breathed.

In each case of the death of any person in New South Wales, the tenant of the house or place in which the death occurs is responsible for ensuring that the death is registered within thirty days. A dead body may not be buried unless the undertaker is in possession of a certificate of registration of death, an order of burial by a coroner, or a notice in writing of the signing of a medical certificate of cause of death. A death is generally required to be registered prior to cremation of the body.

Marriages may be celebrated only by ministers of religion registered for that purpose by the Registrar-General, or by the district registrar or assistant district registrar of the district in which the intended bride ordinarily resides. Consent, as prescribed by law, is required to the marriage of minors. Marriage with a deceased wife's sister or a deceased

brother's widow is valid in New South Wales. A minister of religion is required to transmit certificates of marriage to the registrar within one month of the celebration of marriage.

In January, 1953, there were 3,161 persons registered as ministers of religion for the celebration of marriages in New South Wales. The distribution amongst the various denominations was: Church of England 683, Roman Catholic 1,114, Methodist 338, Presbyterian 331, Congregational 91, Baptist 143, Salvation Army 109, Seventh Day Adventists 137, Church of Christ 41, Latter Day Saints 18, Jewish 16, and other denominations 140.

Births, deaths and marriages of full-blood aboriginals are registered, but, since 1st January, 1933, births and deaths of full-blood aboriginals have been excluded from the vital statistics of New South Wales.

MARRIAGES.

The following table shows the average annual number of marriages and the crude rates per 1,000 of mean population since 1881:—

Period.	Average Annual Number of Marriages.	Rate per 1,000 of Mean Population.	Period.	Number of Marriages.	Rate per 1,000 of Mean Population.
1881-85	7,147	8.54	1943	26,302	9.20
1886-90	7,730	7.51	1944	26,426	9.16
1891–95	7,985	6.70	1945	25,283	8.67
1896-00	9,093	6.96	1946	31,684	10.76
1901-05	10,435	7.37	1947	30.172	10.11
1906-10	12.745	8.11		. ,	1
1911–15	16,745	9.32	1948	30.164	9.96
1916-20	15,756	8.03	1949	28,757	9.23
1921-25	18,041	8.20	1950	30,036	9.31
1926-30	19,253	7.86	1951	30,341	9.14
1931-35	18,742	7.20	1952	29,351	8.66
1936-40	25,295	9.29	1002	20,002	0.00
1941–45	28,505	9.97	1953	27,573	8.00
19 46 –50	30,163	9.86	1000	21,010	9 00

Table 188.-Marriages, New South Wales.

Marriage rates declined steadily for ten years prior to 1894, when the rate was only 6.29 per 1,000 of mean population. After that year an improvement, remarkable for its regularity, was experienced, until in 1912 the rate (9.56 per 1,000) was the highest recorded since 1859. The rate was slightly higher in 1915, owing to marriages of soldiers prior to their departure overseas. There was a sharp decline during the absence of many men of marriageable age, then an exceptional rise after their return from active service, the rate in 1920 being 9.76 per 1,000.

After the First World War, the rate was fairly steady at about 8 per 1,000 until economic depression set in, and it declined to its lowest level, 6.02 per 1,000, in 1931. Subsequently the rate rose slowly year by year until the early part of 1939, when there was a slackening in the post-depression increase. After the outbreak of war in September, 1939, there was a sudden change, and the number of marriages in the next four months was higher by 1,056 than in September to December, 1938.

In 1940 the number of marriages increased by 4,893 to 30,364, and the high level was maintained in 1941. In the following year there was a further exceptional rise to 34,533 marriages, representing 12.20 per 1,000

of mean population, and both number and rate far exceeded any previous record. In this year many Australian troops returned from war service abroad, and a large number of Allied forces arrived in Australia. The number of marriages from 1943 to 1945 was little above the pre-war average, but the number again increased sharply with the return and demobilisation of servicemen after October, 1945. The marriage rate per thousand of mean population has declined steadily from a peak of 10.76 in 1946 to 8.00 in 1953.

Marriages of members of Allied forces in New South Wales are included in the years in which they were celebrated, mainly in the years 1942 to 1946.

The following statement shows the marriage rate per 1,000 of mean population in each State, the Commonwealth of Australia, and in New Zealand in the last six years:—

State or Cour		1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	
New South Wales Victoria			9.96	9.23	9.31	9.14	8.66	8.00
Queensland South Australia		:::	9·59 9·01 10·18	9·38 8·92 9·27	9-22 8-74 9-40	9·31 8·96 9·23	8·66 8·14 8·44	8·07 7·82 8·11
Western Australia Tasmania		:::	10.18 10.07 9.18	9·29 8·88	9·73 9·07	9·23 9·27 8·90	8·95 8·39	8·08 7·74
Commonwealth New Zealand		:::	9·71 9·67	9·23 9·27	9·24 8·96	9·17 8·69	8·58 8·55	8·00 8·41

Table 189.-Marriage Rates, Australia and New Zealand.

CONJUGAL CONDITION AT MARRIAGE.

The males married during the year 1953 comprised 24,161 bachelors, 1,278 widowers, and 2,134 divorcees. Of the females, 24,018 were spinsters, 1,270 were widows and 2,285 were divorcees. The proportion of males remarried was 12.37 per cent., and of females 12.89 per cent.

The following table shows particulars relating to first marriages and remarriages in quinquennial periods since 1901, and annually since 1948.

	Bridegro	ome mb		D-t-d-c			P	ercent:	age of	Total 1	Larried	•
	Dildegio	OHIS WHO	were—	Brides who were			Bri	degroo	ms.	Brides.		
Period.	Bachelors.	Widowers.	Divorced.	Spinsters.	Widows.	Divorced.	Bachelors.	Widowers.	Divorced.	Spinsters.	Widows.	Divorced.
1901-05 1906-10 1911-15 1916-20 1921-25 1926-30 1931-35 1936-40 1944-50 1946-50 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952	48,283 59,499 78,857 73,145 83,042 88,786 86,636 116,630 130,009 133,918 26,686 25,415 26,512 26,754 25,789 24,161	3,586 3,807 4,306 4,762 5,538 5,423 4,835 5,986 6,769 6,851 1,337 1,337 1,337 1,395 1,380 1,278	306 418 561 874 1,627 2,056 2,238 3,859 5,749 10,044 2,148 1,911 2,187 2,192 1,982 2,134	48,587 59,894 78,940 73,089 83,162 89,688 88,085 118,265 130,669 26,638 25,352 26,347 26,477 25,679 24,018	3,100 3,249 3,935 4,665 5,171 4,164 3,152 4,149 5,666 7,093 1,331 1,407 1,441 1,498 1,417	488 581 849 1,027 1,874 2,413 2,472 4,061 6,192 10,221 2,195 1,998 2,248 2,366 2,255 2,285	92.5 93.4 94.2 92.9 92.1 92.2 92.2 91.2 88.8 88.3 88.3 88.5 88.5 88.5	6.9 6.1 6.1 6.1 6.2 4.7 4.4 4.4 4.6 4.6	0.6 0.6 0.7 1.1 1.8 2.2 2.4 3.1 4.0 6.7 7.1 6.8 7.8	93·1 94·0 94·3 92·8 92·2 93·5 91·7 88·5 88·2 87·7 87·5 87·1	6.0 5.17 5.79 5.73 3.43 3.43 4.77 4.49 4.89 4.89 4.66	0.9 0.9 1.0 1.3 2.1 2.5 2.6 3.2 4.3 6.9 7.5 7.8 7.7 8.3

Table 190.-Conjugal Condition at Marriage.

Remarriage was greater among men than women up to 1945, excepting for a short period after the First World War, when the variation was due to the remarriage of war widows. The excess of widowers over widows remarried increased after 1925, probably owing, in part, to the introduction of widows' pensions in March, 1926. The tendency since 1946 for the number of widows remarrying to exceed the number of widowers is probably due to the remarriage of war widows.

Although divorce proceedings were first permitted in New South Wales in 1873, the remarriage of divorced persons did not grow to significant proportions until after an amending Act which came into operation in 1892. In the period 1893 to 1953 the number of remarriages of divorced women exceeded that of divorced men except in 1939, 1946 and 1947. Remarriages of divorcees have increased steadily over the years, though small decreases in the numbers occurred in 1949 and 1952, and since 1945 have been greater than those of widowers and widows. The number of divorced persons remarried in the years 1949 to 1953 compared with those in the five years ended 1940 increased as regards males by 170 per cent., and as regards females by 175 per cent.

The proportion of remarriages reached its lowest point among both bridegrooms and brides in 1915, and the subsequent increase was due mainly to the remarriage of divorced persons.

AGE AT MARRIAGE.

The number of bridegrooms and brides in various age groups is shown in the following table for each of the last eleven years. The ages recorded are those stated at marriage by the contracting parties, without verification, as representing age last birthday.

	Total Number		Brideg	rooms.	ļ	Brides.				
Year.	of Marriages.	Under 21 years.	21 to 29 years.	30 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Under 21 years.	21 to 29 years.	30 to 44 years.	45 years and over	
1943	26,302	1,907	16,753	5,829	1,813	7,289	14,368	3,644	1,001	
1944 1945	26,426 25,283	1,986 2,012	16,966 15,733	5,710 5,678	1,764 1,860	7,479 6,989	14,252 13,462	3,696 3,792	999 1,040	
1946	31,684	2,362	20,682	6,724	1,916	8,731	17,430	4,388	1,135	
1947	30,172	2,081	19,494	6,635	1,962	8,457	16,256	4,292	1,167	
1948	30,164	2,120	19,729	6,352	1,963	8,699	16,094	4,229	1,142	
1949	28,757	2,169	18,623	6,003	1,962	8,360	15,179	4,003	1,215	
1950	30,036	2,254	19,466	6,205	2,111	8,777	15,697	4,270	1,292	
1951	30,341	2,285	19,743	6,094	2,219	8,968	15,649	4,307	1,417	
1952	29,351	2,293	19,161	5,773	2,124	9,028	14,927	3,988	1,408	
1953	27,573	2,238	17,608	5,623	2,104	8.519	13,743	3,950	1,361	

Table 191 .--- Age at Marriage.

Further details of the ages and conjugal condition of persons married each year are published in the Statistical Register.

In 1953 approximately 81 per cent. of first marriages among men and 90 per cent. among women were celebrated before attaining age 30. Marriages of men over 45 years of age were remarriages in 70 per cent. of the cases; in the case of marriages of women over 45 years, the proportion of remarriages was 72 per cent.

The conjugal condition at marriage of brides and bridegrooms who were married during 1953, classified in the same age groups as in Table 191, is shown in the following table:—

Table 192.-Marriages, 1953-Age at Marriage and Conjugal Condition.

	Conjugal Condition at Marriage.											
Age at Marriage.		Bridgeg	rooms.		Brides.							
	Bachelors.	Widowers.	Divorced.	Total.	Spinsters.	Widows.	Divorced.	Total.				
Under 21 years 21 to 29 years 30 to 44 years 45 years and over	17,290	45 299 934	2 273 1,310 549	2,238 17,608 5,623 2,104	8,505 13,035 2,091 387	9 106 496 659	5 602 1,363 315	8,51 9 13,743 3,950 1,361				
All Ages	24,161	1,278	2,134	27,573	24,018	1,270	2,285	27,573				

The following statement shows the average age at marriage of bridegrooms and brides in various years since 1906. The difference between the ages at marriage of bachelors and spinsters is slightly less than 3 years, the males being the older. There has been a slight tendency for this difference to be reduced. Men who remarry are, on the average, between 5 and 6 years older than women who remarry.

Table 193.—Average Age at Marriage.

	Ave	erage Age a	t Marriage	e of—		Average Age at Marriage of—					
Year.	All Bride- grooms.	Bride- Bachalors All Spinsters	Year.	All Bride- grooms.	Bachelors.	All Brides.	Spinsters				
	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.		Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.		
1906	29.2	28.1	25.1	24-4	1945	29.0	27.0	25.7	24.2		
1911	28.8	27.9	25.3	24.7	1946	28.4	26.8	25.4	24.0		
1916	29.1	28.4	26.1	25.2	1947	28.7	26.8	25.5	23.9		
1921	29.7	28.5	26.2	25.2	1948	28.6	26.8	$25 \cdot 4$	23.8		
1926	29.1	27.8	25.6	24.5	1949	28.7	26.7	25.6	23.8		
1931	28.7	27.3	25.1	24.1	1950	28.8	26.7	25.6	23.8		
1936	28.9	27.6	25.5	24.5	1951	28.8	26.6	25.7	23.7		
1941	28.8	27.4	25.6	24.4	1952	28.7	26.5	25.6	23.6		
1944	28.7	26.9	$25 \cdot 4$	24.1	1953	28.9	26.6	25.7	23.6		

Average ages at marriage vary little from year to year, but over the last thirty or forty years they have fallen by between one and two years for both bachelors and spinsters.

From 1904 (when the data first became available) until 1914, the average age of bachelors marrying remained steady, but that of spinsters marrying increased by nearly a year. During the war years, however, with many men serving overseas, the average age for bachelors rose from 27.9 years to 28.7 years and that for spinsters from 25.0 to 25.3 years. Then a downward trend began which became more marked during the economic depression. In 1931 the average age of bachelors marrying (27.3 years) was the lowest recorded, and that of spinsters marrying in 1932 (24.09 years) was almost as low as in 1904 (24.08 years). In the post-depression years the celebration of postponed marriages caused an increase in average ages at

marriage, but during the period of the Second World War the average ages at first marriage fell appreciably. Since 1947 there has been practically no variation in the average age at marriage.

MARRIAGES OF MINORS.

Particulars since 1901 of the number and proportion of brides and bridegrooms under the age of 21 years married in the State are shown in the following table:—

	Num	ber of	Propo	rtion of	ors War		ber of	Propo	rtion of
	Minors.			arriages.			iors.		arriages
Period.	Bride- grooms.	Brides.	Bride- grooms.	Brides.	Year.	Bride- grooms,	Brides.	Bride- grooms.	Brides.
1901-05 1906-10 1911-15 1916-20 1921-25 1926-30 1931-35 1936-40 1941-45 1946-50	2,861 3,577 3,368 5,139 7,110 6,680 6,712 9,903	12,327 15,061 18,265 15,861 20,703 25,916 24,642 28,237 37,829 43,024	per cent. 3·47 4·49 4·27 4·28 5·70 7·39 7·13 5·31 6·95 7·28	per cent. 23.63 23.63 21.82 20.13 22.95 26.92 26.30 22.33 26.54 28.53	1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953	1,986 2,012 2,362 2,081 2,120 2,169 2,254 2,285 2,293 2,238	7,479 6,989 8,731 8,457 8,699 8,360 8,777 8,968 9,028 8,519	per cent. 7·52 7·96 7·45 6·90 7·03 7·54 7·50 7·53 7·81 8·12	per cent. 28.30 27.64 27.56 28.03 28.84 29.07 29.22 29.56 30.76 30.90

Table 194 - Minore Married

The influences affecting average age at marriage described previously have a part in the year to year changes in the proportions of males and females who marry as minors.

The trend in the proportion of minors among bridegrooms was upwards until 1931, when the proportion reached 9.12 per cent. The proportion declined in each subsequent year to 5.10 per cent. in 1939, and then rose each year to 7.96 per cent. in 1945. After falling in 1947 and 1948, the proportion was steady at 7.5 per cent. during the next three years, and then increased to 8.12 per cent. in 1953.

Among brides, the proportion of minors has always been much larger than among bridegrooms, but it declined continuously for a long period until it fell below 20 per cent. in the war year 1916 and the post-war years 1919 and 1920. Then the proportion increased rapidly to 30.55 per cent. in 1931. It declined in each of the eight years 1932 to 1939, but rose during the war years to 28.30 per cent. in 1944, and has tended to increase in subsequent years, the figure for 1953 (30.90 per cent.) being the highest ever recorded.

An indication of the comparative youthfulness of many of the minors married is provided by the following table, which shows the actual age of all minors married during 1953:—

		Age at Marriage (Years).										
Sex.	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Total under 21			
Bridegrooms Brides		 5	2 54	12 398	75 1,099	29 3 1,83 0	651 2,484	1,205 2,649	2,238 8,519			

Table 195.-Ages of Minors Married in 1953.

MARRIAGES ACCORDING TO DENOMINATION OF THE CEREMONY.

Of the marriages performed in New South Wales in 1953, the number celebrated by ministers of religion was 23,759 or 86 per cent. of the total. The number contracted before district registrars was 3,814 or 14 per cent. of the total.

The following table shows the number and proportion of marriages celebrated by ministers of the principal denominations during the last three years:—

Denominatio			Num	ber of Marri	ages.	Proportion per cent.			
Denominanc	м.		1951.	1952.	1953.	1951.	1952.	1953.	
Church of England Roman Catholic Presbyterian Methodist Congregational Baptist Clurch of Christ Salvation Army Hebrew All Other Sects			11,310 6,442 3,763 3,180 310 429 108 98 146 530	10,967 6,514 3,513 3,071 331 378 114 88 144 494	9,856 6,305 3,211 2,870 292 375 66 106 151 527	37·28 21·23 12·40 10·48 1·02 1·41 0·36 0·32 0·48 1·75•	37·37 22·19 11·97 10·46 1·13 1·29 0·39 0·30 0·49 1·68	35·74 22·87 11·65 10·41 1·06 1·36 0·24 0·38 0·55	
lotal before Ministers Lotal before Registra	of Reli	gion	26,316 4,025	25,614 3,737	23,759 3,814	86·73 13·27	87·27 12·73	86·17 13·83	
Total Marriages	•••		30,341	29,351	27,573	100.00	100.00	100.00	

Table 196.-Denomination of Marriage Ceremony.

DIVORCES.

The number of marriages dissolved annually by divorce and annulment has increased considerably since 1939 and represents a substantial ratio to the number of marriages celebrated. The number dissolved by decrees for divorce and nullity of marriage made absolute in 1953 was 3,746, being in the proportion of 14 per cent. to the number of marriages celebrated during the year.

Detailed statistics of divorces are shown in the chapter "Law and Crime".

BIRTHS.

LIVE BIRTHS.

The crude birth rate showed a steady downward tendency from 1864 to 1888. It fell sharply from 1888 until 1903, and improved gradually thereafter until 1912. During the war years (1914-1919), coincident with the decline in the marriage rate, there was a very rapid falling-off in the birth rate, with a recovery in 1920. After 1920, despite a temporary revival in the marriage rate until 1927, the birth rate declined in each year until 1934, when it was the lowest on record. Subsequently there was a slow increase in the birth rate coincident with a rapid increase in the marriage rate. The upward trend accelerated in the five years ending in 1947, when the crude birth rate was the highest since 1929. Since 1947, although the number of births has increased, the crude rate has fallen slightly.

The following table shows the average annual number of live births and the birth rate per 1,000 of the mean population since 1881:—

Period.	Average Annual Number of Live Births.	Birth Rate per 1,000 of Mean Population.	Year.	Number of Live Births.	Birth Rate per 1,000 of Mean Population.			
1881~85	31,793	38.00	1943	57,265	20.04			
1886~90	37,660	36.60	1944	59,612	20.65			
1891~95	39,513	33.15	1945	61,662	21.14			
1896~00	36,716	28.10	1946	67,247	22.83			
1901-05	37,969	26.82	1947	69,398	23.25			
1906-10	42,994	27.38		1				
1911-15	51,661	28.76	1948	67,234	$22 \cdot 19$			
1916-20	51,549	26.29	1949	68,812	22.10			
1921-25	54,449	24.74	1950	71,592	22.20			
1926-30	53,318	21.77	1951	72,069	21.72			
1931-35	44,967	17.29	1952	74,196	21.88			
1936-40	47,679	17-51		}				
1941-45	56,583	19.79	1953	74,890	21.74			
1946-50	68,857	22.50						
		1 11		1				

Table 197 .- Live Births, New South Wales.

Rates calculated in the same way for the Commonwealth, each State and New Zealand, for the last six years are shown in the following table. No allowance has been made for the differences in sex and age constitution of the respective populations.

State or Country.	 1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.
New South Wales .	 22-19	22 10	22-20	21•72	21-88	21.74
Victoria	 22.06	21.92	22.61	22.28	23.02	22.46
Queensland	 24.80	24.18	24.62	24.56	25.07	24.40
South Australia	 24.11	23.80	24.72	24.25	24.18	23.96
Western Australia	 25.12	25.35	25.47	25.44	25.60	25.47
Tasmania	 26.38	26.08	25.66	25.11	26.02	24.70
Commonwealth	 23.08	22.91	23.29	22.93	23.32	22.90
New Zealand	 25.59	24.98	24.67	24.39	24.77	24.12

Table 198.—Birth Rates,* Australia and New Zealand.

RELATIVE FERTILITY.

Crude birth rates, which relate the number of live births to the total population, may not truly indicate the trend in fertility over a period of time, and they are of limited use in comparisons with other States or countries. To obtain rates suitable for such purposes, it is essential to eliminate the effects of changing age and sex constitution of the population and changes in the conjugal condition.

To determine the trend in fertility for long-term comparisons, it is convenient to relate total live births to the number of women (irrespective of conjugal condition) at each age and at the combined reproductive ages.

^{*} Number of live births per 1,000 of mean population.

This has been done in the following table, which shows the fertility rate per 1,000 women in age groups from 15 to 44 years in each census year, 1891 to 1947, and in 1953:—

Age (Y	Gron (ears).	р.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1939.	1947.	1953.
15-19			35.30	30.87	33.75	32.72	29.73	25.28	32.52	38.31
20-24		:::	170.90	134.65	141.45	146.57	106.05	112.30	161.17	183.97
25-29			247-48	177.95	187.35	169-99	119.68	131.49	175.98	177.43
30-34			238.81	168.42	161.20	140.18	94.39	92.78	122.69	113.70
35-39			196.15	136.60	122.27	101.71	59.23	54.28	68.13	58.84
40-44			96.61	70.79	54.51	43.78	24.04	17.83	20.96	18.02
15-44			161.74	117.46	118.50	109.84	72.57	74.11	101.37	100.37

Table 199.-Live Births per 1,000 Women of Reproductive Age.

There has been a decline of 37.9 per cent. in the number of births per 1,000 women of child-bearing age since 1891. The decline has been general at all ages over 25 years, and is more pronounced as the age advances. The contrast in experience in regard to the youngest and oldest age groups within the normal years of child-bearing is particularly striking. Whereas in 1891 the birth rate for women at ages 40 to 44 years was 174 per cent. greater than the rate for those aged 15 to 19 years, the corresponding excess in 1921 was only 34 per cent. and in 1953 it was 53 per cent. lower. The fluctuations in the age groups 20-24 years and 25-29 years are probably the result of trends in the marriage rate. is particularly noticeable in the year 1933 in a period of economic depression. The marriage rate in 1931 was the lowest ever recorded and the increase in marriages in subsequent years did not cause recovery in the birth rate until 1935. Because of this, the 1933 figures were at an unusually low level. The rise in all age groups since 1939 may not be completely explained by increased marriage rates, and may be partly due to increased fertility.

The relative movement in births to women of reproductive age in each group is shown below:—

Age Group. (Years).	Proportional Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Birth Rates.								
	1891 to 1921. (30 years.)	1921 to 1933. (12 years.)	1933 to 1947. (14 years.)	1947 to 1953. (6 years.)	1891 to 1953. (62 years.)				
15-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44	per cent	per cent. — 9·9 —27·6 —29·6 —32·7 —41·8 —45·1	per cent. + 9·4 +52·0 +47·0 +30·0 +15·0 12·8	per cent. +17·8 +14·1 + 0·8 - 7·3 -13·6 -14·0	per cent. + 8·5 + 7·7 - 28·3 52·4 70·0 81·3				
15-44	-32·1	-33.9	+39.7	— 1·0	-37.9				

Table 200.-Movements in Live Birth Rates.

In comparison, the crude birth rate for New South Wales was 25.0 per cent. lower in 1921 than in 1891, 34.5 per cent. lower in 1933 than in 1921, 36.9 per cent. higher in 1947 than in 1933, and 6.5 per cent. lower in 1953 than in 1947.

The particulars in Table 199 are not adequate to indicate differential fertility by age, for within age groups the rates change rapidly with each year of age. This is illustrated in Table 201. The fertility measured by female births only is added to the table for the purpose of calculating reproduction rates.

Table 201.—Live Births per 1,000 Women at Each Age.

Age	_	Age Specific	Fertility.*		Fen	ale Age Sp	ecific Fertilit	y.†
Age Zears).	1920-22,	1932–34.	1946-48.	1953.	1920–22.	1932–34.	1946–48.	1953,
12	•••			·04				•04
13	.20	-09	·13	·13	·10		.03	.13
14	-79	∙53	-39	·16	•32	·26	.18	.13
15	1.87	2.57	1.51	2.06	-96	1.26	-63	1.07
16	8.39	8.37	7.34	8.91	3.95	4.10	3.41	4.1
17	25.00	24.56	21.89	30.36	11.94	11.98	10-26	13.8
18	49.57	44.20	45.56	61.95	23.98	21.52	22.35	29.3
19	84.41	66-32	75.74	94.98	41.33	32.29	35.43	46.20
20	97-69	81.95	108.01	135.52	47.75	39.87	52•76	66·0:
21	130.54	98.76	140.02	168.23	62.27	48.08	67:34	83.3
22	154.21	112.74	162.56	192.17	74.46	54.83	78.69	95.9
23	169.89	116.68	181.70	210.05	82.70	56.74	87.60	100.5
24	173.01	122-67	182.57	208-39	84.10	59-68	89.57	101.6
25	176.79	120.96	183-45	194.96	86-14	58-81	89.82	93.8
26	175.73	123-57	177.81	195.64	87.13	60.13	86.42	96.5
27	168-47	121.59	175.56	177. 6 2	82.22	59.11	83.73	87.2
28	168.24	113.87	171.09	168.50	80.51	55.36	82.94	81.1
29	16 6·6 0	114.96	153.72	153.12	81.06	55·91	73.61	75.1
30	155.18	103.98	139-10	141.81	74.82	50-6 0	66.61	68-6
31	150-63	106.90	135.17	121.05	72.15	52.00	65.52	60.6
32	136.50	95.24	118-21	114.67	67.08	46-26	57.58	56.0
33	132.98	80.38	108:30	100.71	65.92	39.07	53.78	50.3
34	127.07	85.32	100.16	86.09	62.93	41.47	49.90	41.1
35	115.83	72.85	89-42	79-59	56-91	35.46	42.70	37.4
36	106.55	66-66	78.30	66.04	52.39	32.42	38.00	31.6
37	99.51	61.70	66-01	60.27	49.52	30.01	31.61	29.8
38	93.90	53.59	58.49	49.98	45.78	26.03	29.19	25.3
39	81.76	44.52	4 5·58	39.20	39.54	21.64	22.89	19.1
40	62-22	36.12	36-70	31.83	30-59	17.55	17.76	14.8
41	47.74	32.31	27.48	22.03	22.92	15.75	13.12	11.3
42	44.00	24.67	18.53	17.36	21.92	11.99	9.23	8.3
43	32.45	17.35	13.18	11.31	16.27	8.48	6.78	5.3
44	18.79	12-24	7.75	6.17	9.92	5.95	3.86	3.6
45	11.39	6.29	4.91	3.63	5.60	3.03	2.24	1.8
46	5.86	3.62	2.24	1.63	2.88	3.03 1.75	1.32	.5
47	2-49	1.68	·64	·61	1.25	·84		·9
48	1.23	-69	-55	·35	-57	·84 ·31	·24 ·22	.0
49	-64	-27	.12	·35	·43			
1.0	U-I	-24	.17	.00	43	•14	-08	• • •

^{*} Average annual number of total live births per 1,000 women at ages shown.

[†] Average annual number of female live births per 1,000 women at ages shown.

Specific female fertility rates shown in Table 201 form the basis of gross and net reproduction rates, which are used as a measure of the potential reproductive capacity of the female population. These rates are unaffected by the age composition of the potential mothers and consequently they show the fertility of the population more clearly than does the crude birth rate.

The sum of the specific female birth rates at each age may be taken as the number of female children born to 1,000 mothers who live right through the child-bearing period and at each year of age experience the fertility rates shown. This number divided by 1,000 is known as the gross reproduction rate and is the average number of female children born to each woman passing through the child-bearing period in given conditions of fertility. The gross rate makes no allowance for the fact that all females will not live to the end of their reproductive period, it assumes that current fertility will remain constant, and it relates to all women, including single women and sterile married women.

The net reproduction rate represents the gross reproduction rate adjusted for the effects of mortality. It is possible to estimate from the life tables how many females will survive to each year of child-bearing age. The net rate is then calculated by multiplying the specific female birth rate at each age by the number of survivors at that age out of every 1,000 females born; the total of these results for all ages divided by 1,000 represents the net reproduction rate. This rate indicates the average number of female children who will be born to each woman during her lifetime, provided that current fertility remains constant and that age distribution and the mortality experience on which the life tables were based continue substantially unchanged. A net reproduction rate of unity indicates that the female population is just replacing itself and total population will ultimately become stationary.

The following table shows the gross and net reproduction rates for New South Wales at intervals since 1910:—

Reprodu	ictioi	ı Rate	٠.	1910–12.	1920-22.	193 2–34.	1939.	1946-48.	1953.
Not				1·753 1·449	1·550 1·349	1 061	1.063 .973	1·377 1·306	1·433 1·368

Table 202.—Gross and Net Reproduction Rates, New South Wales.

The net reproduction rate is affected by changes in the proportion of women married, and the average age at marriage, and for this reason may vary within a comparatively short period of years.

BIRTHS IN METROPOLIS AND REMAINDER OF THE STATE.

Statistics distinguishing the births in the metropolis from those in other districts are not available on a comparable basis prior to 1st January, 1927, because only since that date have births been allocated according to the usual address of the mother and not, as formerly, to the district in which the birth occurred. Within the period covered by the following table, the metropolitan boundary was extended (in 1929 and again in 1933), and for

* 99481-2

the purposes of comparison the figures for the metropolis and the remainder of the State for years prior to 1933 have been adjusted to the boundaries as determined in that year.

Table 203.—Live Births, Metropolis and Remainder of State.*

		Num	ber of Live B	irths.	Live Bir	ths per 1,000 of Population.	of Mean
Period.		Metropolis.	Remainder of State.	New South Wales.	Metropolis.	Remainder of State.	New South Wales.
Annual Aver	200						
1927-30	*gc—	22,812	30,554	53,366	19.53	23.38	21.56
1931-35		17,519	27,448	44,967	14.24	20.02	17.29
1936-40		18,748	28,931	47,679	14.85	19.81	17.51
1941-45		26,079	30,504	56,583	18.89	20.64	19.79
1946-50		30,663	38,194	68,857	20.31	24.64	22.50
Year-			4				
1943		26,989	30,276	57,265	19.52	20.53	20.04
1944		28,318	31,294	59,612	19-96	21.32	20.65
1945		29,501	32,161	61,662	20.42	21.83	21.14
1946		31,769	35,478	67,247	21.68	23.98	22.83
1947		31,918	37,480	69,398	21.51	24.97	23.25
1948		30,047	37,187	67,234	20.01	24.34	22.19
1949		29,936	38,876	68,812	19.56	24.55	22.10
1950		29,643	41,949	71,592	18.92	25.30	22.20
1951		28,878	43,191	72,069	18.07	25.10	21.72
1952		29,167	45,029	74,196	18.05	25.37	21.88
1953		28,904	45,986	74,890	17.82	25.22	21.74

 $^{^{*}}$ On the basis of boundaries existing from 1933 to 1953. The area of the metropolis was enlarged from 1st January, 1954.

Before drawing inferences from a comparison of the crude birth rates in the metropolis and elsewhere, allowance has to be made for the age and sex constitution of the metropolitan population, which differs considerably from that of the remainder of the State.

Figures in Table 203 refer to the metropolis as it was constituted prior to 1st January, 1954. A large number of newly-married couples have taken up their residence in the areas added to the metropolis from 1st January, 1954, and their exclusion from the metropolis prior to that date tends to lower the number of persons of child-bearing age in the metropolitan population, and consequently accentuates the difference in rates as between "Metropolis" and "Remainder of State".

LIVE BIRTHS TO MOTHERS AT INDIVIDUAL AGES.

The number of live births to married and unmarried mothers in age groups during 1953 is shown in the following table. These figures should be distinguished from the number of confinements given in Table 216. (The summary contained in Table 215 shows the relationship between the two sets of figures.)

Age Group (years.).		Nupt	ial Live B	irths.	Ex-nu	ptial Live I	Births.	All Live Births.			
(36972).		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Under 15	<u></u>		1		1	6	7		7	8	
15-19		1,884	1,760	3,644	349	293	642	2,233	2.053	4,286	
20-24		10,585	10,147	20,732	472	445	917	11,057	10,592	21,649	
25–2 9…		11,893	11,339	23,232	326	324	650	12,219	11,663	23,882	
30 –3 4		7,546	7,276	14,822	217	206	423	7,763	7,482	15,245	
35 –39…		3,723	3,553	7,276	157	121	278	3,880	3,674	7,554	
40-44		1,039	1,004	2,043	44	40	84	1,083	1,044	2,127	
45 –49		74	53	127	2	3	5	76	56	132	
50 and over										***	
Not stated	•••		• • • •	•••	3	4	7	3	4	7	
Total		36,744	35.133	71,877	1,571	1,442	3,013	38,315	36,575	74,990	

Table 204.-Live Births, Age of Mothers, 1953.

Similar information for single years of age is published in the Statistical Register.

Previous Issue.

The following summary shows details of the previous issue and average number of children of married women who gave birth to live children during 1953, classified according to age of mother:—

Table 205.	-Previous	Issue*	and	Age	of	Mother,	1953.
------------	-----------	--------	-----	-----	----	---------	-------

Age of		Num	ber of M	arried N	aothers	with Pr	evious	Issue*	Numh	ering-	_	Total	Average
Mother. (Years).	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over.	Married Mothers	Number of Children
Under 15	1											1	1.00
15 –19	2,943	613	61	4								3,621	1.21
20 –24	10,947	6,559	2,262	609	158	33	2	2				20,572	1.68
25 -29	6,580	8,003	5,002	2,093	813	302	107	43	12	2	2	22,959	2.32
30-34	2,478	3,878	3,800	2,291	1,079	514	288	147	58	38	28	14,599	3.01
35 –39	927	1,352	1,586	1,287	819	437	294	187	115	85	74	7,163	3.73
40-44	213	271	317	323	249	179	130	102	73	54	95	2,006	4.74
45-4 9	9	15	8	14	21	10	9	8	9	5	17	125	6.04
50 and over													
Total	24,098	20,691	13,036	6,621	3,139	1,475	830	489	26 7	184	216	71,046	2.44
Proportion per cent of Total Married Mothers.	33-92	29-12	18-35	9.32	4.42	2.08	1.17	-69	∙37	·26	.30	100.00	

Including ex-nuptial children by the same father. Children of a former marriage and all stillborn children are excluded.

Details for each year of age are published annually in the Statistical Register.

[†] Including children born alive at present confinement.

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This information was recorded for the years 1894 to 1907, and was then discontinued until 1938. A comparison prepared from the available data is as follows:—

Table 206.—Age of Mother and	Average Number	of Children.
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		Avera	ge Total N			per Marrie luring the		to whom a	Live Child		
Year.				Age Group.							
	}	15–19.	20-24.	25-29.	30-34.	35-39.	40-44.	45-49.	All Ages		
1894		Ť			†	+	+	†	4.28		
1896		†	† [Ť.	†	†	Ť	†	4.19		
1901		1.20	1.81	2.86	4.45	6.38	8.39	9.61	3.90		
1906		1.22	1.81	2.78	4.12	5.80	7.81	9-20	3.58		
1938	[1.23	1.69	2.28	3.15	4.37	5.86	7.55	2.60		
1948	;	1.16	1.58	2.20	2.86	3.69	4.77	6.05	2.35		
1949		1.19	1.60	2.21	2.94	3.69	4.74	6.10	2.36		
1950	!	1.20	1.65	2.23	2.93	3.72	4.68	5.53	2.38		
1951		1.21	1.64	2.27	2.94	3.72	4.66	6.41	2.39		
1952		1.19	1.65	2.29	2.99	3.69	4.73	5.97	2.41		
1953		1.21	1.68	2.32	3.01	3.73	4.74	6.04	2.44		

^{*} Including children born alive at present confinement and ex-nuptial children by the same father. Children of a former marriage and all stillborn children are excluded.

In 1894, 51 per cent. of the children born represented the fourth or later child. In 1941 this proportion was 19.15 per cent. and in 1953 only 18.61 per cent. Since 1894 there has been an increase in the proportion of first and second children; the proportion of third children has remained almost constant, but a decrease is apparent for the fourth child, and this becomes greater as the number of previous issue increases.

THE SEXES OF CHILDREN.

Of the 74,890 children born during 1953 (exclusive of those stillborn), 38,315 were males and 36,575 were females, the proportion being 105 males to 100 females. As far as observation extends, the number of female births has not exceeded that of males in any year, although the difference has sometimes been very small.

Over the last three decades, the ratio of male to female births was highest in 1927, when it was 106.9, and least in 1944, when it was 103.8 to 100.

The table below shows the number of males born alive to every 100 females born alive, both in nuptial and ex-nuptial births, since 1881:—

Table 207 .- Live Births, Masculinity.

		Male Live	Births per 1 Live Births,				Male Live Births per 100 Female Live Births.			
Period.		Nuptial Live Births.	Ex-nuptial Live Births.	All Live Births.	Period.		Nuptial Live Births.	Ex-nuptial Live Births.	All Live Births,	
1881-85 1886-90 1891-95 1896-00		104·9 105·3 105·8 105·0	103·8 99·2 107·4 103·2	104·8 105·0 105·9 104·9	1936-40 1941-45 1946-50	:::	104·4 105·1 105·8	106·1 105·2 104·9	104·5 105·1 105·8	
1901-05 1906-10 1911-15 1916-20		104·4 105·3 105·0 105·3	102·7 105·1 104·3 106·1	104·3 105·3 105·0 105·3	1948 1949 1950		106·0 105·0 105·6	98·4 99·7 106·8	105·6 104·7 105·7	
1921-25 1926-30 1931-35	:::	104·4 105·7 105·5	107·1 106·5 102·8	104·5 105·7 105·4	1951 1952 1953		105·4 105·8 104·6	106.9 104.9 108.9	105·5 105·7 104·8	

[†] Not available for age groups.

EX-NUPTIAL LIVE BIRTHS.

The number of ex-nuptial live births in 1953 was 3,013, equal to 4.02 per cent. of the total live births and 0.87 births per 1,000 of mean population. A statement of the ex-nuptial live births in New South Wales since 1881 is given below:—

Period.	Average Annual Number of Ex-nuptial Live Births.	Ratio per cent. to Total Live Births.	Number per 1,000 of Mean Population.	Year.	Number of Ex-nuptial Live Births.	Ratio per cent. to Total Live Births.	Number per 1,000 o Mean Population
	-				-		
1881-85	1,390	4.37	1.66	1942	2,045	3.88	.72
1886-90	1,879	4-99	1.83	1943	2,260	3.95	.79
1891 - 95	2,375	6.01	1.99	1944	2,554	4.28	-88
1896-00	2,524	6.88	1.93	1945	2,726	4.42	-94
1901-05	2,658	7.00	1.88	1946	2,950	4.39	1.00
1906-10	2,912	6.77	1.86	1947	2,783	4.01	-93
1911-15	2,829	5.48	1.58	1948	2,800	4.16	-92
1916-20	2,571	4.99	1.31	1949	3,062	4.45	•98
1921-25	2,681	4.92	1.22	1950	2,914	4.07	•90
1926-30	2,682	5.03	1.09	1951	2,991	4.15	-90
1931-35	2,244	4.99	-86	1952	2,959	3.99	⋅87
1936-40	2,010	4.22	.74	1953	3,013	4.02	-87
1941-45	2,324	4.11	-81				
1946-50	2,902	4.21	•95				

Table 208.—Ex-nuptial Live Births.

The proportion of ex-nuptial to total live births declined in each period from 1905 to 1920, remained fairly constant until it declined between 1936 and 1940, and since that year has fluctuated around the 1936-40 average.

A more precise measure of the rate of ex-nuptial births is obtained by relating the total number of such births recorded to the number of unmarried women of child-bearing age. This can only be done satisfactorily from census data, which indicate that the proportion of ex-nuptial children born per 1,000 unmarried women aged 15 to 44 was 18.41 in 1891, 14.18 in 1911, and 8.20 in 1933, a decrease of 55 per cent. since 1891. In 1947 this proportion was 10.96, an increase of 34 per cent. since 1933.

FIRST LIVE BIRTHS.

A record has been kept of the number of first live births in each year since 1893. By first live births is meant the first child born alive to a mother since marriage, and includes only the first born alive of twins and triplets. The figures are restricted to births to married mothers, as details of issue of the mother are not recorded in registrations of ex-nuptial births.

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In the following table are shown details of confinements of married mothers which resulted in a first live birth, related to total confinements at which a child was born living:—

	Confiner	ments of Mothers.	farried	Proportion			nents of M Mothers.	darried	Proportion
Period.	For First Live Birth.	For Other Live Birth,	Total.	of First Confine- ments to Total.	Period.	For First Live Birth.	For Other Live Birth.	Total.	of First Confine- ments to Total.
				ì					
				per cent.	1	1			per cent.
189600	35,603	133,546	169,149	21.0	1941-45	105,659	162,702	268,361	39-4
1901-05	42,284	132,383	174,667	24.2	1946-50	121,595	204,590	326,185	37.3
1906-10	51,000	147,195	198,195	25.7	1948	23,832	39,926	63,758	37.4
1911–15	68,205	173,161	241,366	28.3	1949	23,466	41,562	65,028	36.1
1916-20	64,225	177,847	242,072	26.5	1950	23,557	44,337	67,894	34.7
1921-25	72,949	183,237	256,186	28.5	1951	23,617	44,704	68,321	34.6
1926-30	76,602	173,888	250,490	30.6	1952	24,478	46,001	70,479	34.7
1931 - 35	67,289	144,171	211,460	31.8	1953	24,098	46,948	71,046	33.9
1936-40	85,023	140,981	226,004	37.6	I		ļ		

Table 209 .- Nuptial Confinements Resulting in a Live Birth.

The number of first births moves in direct ratio to the marriages contracted in immediately preceding years, but the persistent rise up to 1943 in the proportion of first births is not due to an increased marriage rate so much as to a declining proportion of children after the first, a result of family limitation. Indications are that the proportion of first births to relevant marriages has declined, which means that the decline in births after the first was greater than in first births.

Further evidence of this trend is seen in the birth rates in age groups, as shown in Table 199, which indicate that, between 1891 and 1953, the decrease in birth rates in quinquennial age groups became progressively greater as age advanced, and was smaller at lower ages when first births are most frequent.

Particulars in the following table show that the proportion of first births to total births is much higher in the metropolis than in the remainder of the State; the information is available from 1936 only. The proportions shown for the State as a whole differ slightly from those in Table 209, which were calculated on the basis of confinements instead of total births in order to give greater precision.

Division	Division.		Proportion per cent. of First Live Births to Total Live Births.								
Division.		1936.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.		
Metropolis† Remainder of State† New South Wales		43·0 32·3	45·0 35·4	42·1 32·9	40·2 32·2 35·7	38·9 31·0	38·8 31·2 34·2	39·4 31·2 34·4	38°: 30°' 33°		

Table 210.—First Live Births*—Metropolis and Remainder of State.†

^{*} Nuptial only.

[†] On the basis of boundaries existing from 1933 to 1953. The area of the metropolis was enlarged from 1st January, 1954.

In comparisons of fertility in the metropolis and country, allowance should be made for a varying incidence of marriage and differing proportions of newly-married couples in the respective areas.

Details of the duration of existing marriage, in relation to the age of the mother at the birth of the first live child to that marriage, are published in the Statistical Register.

A summary for 1953 is as follows:-

Table 211.—First Live Births,* Age of Mother and Duration of Marriage, 1953.

·								Dura	tion of	f Exist	ing M a	arriage.	•					Total Nuptial First Live Births.
Age of Mother, (Years).							Mo	nths.							Years			
	0–1	1–2	2-3	34	4–5	5–6	6–7	7-8	89	9–10	1011	11-12	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5 and over.	
	-		_	_	_	-									-			
Under 15					 		1											1
15-19	25	56	79	116	176	364	519	336	168	207	170	135	534	49	7	2		2,943
20-24	31	55	52	101	171	260	494	391	418	948	793	656	4,072	1,531	635	247	92	10,947
2 5–2 9	27	20	29	26	55	74	118	113	116	336	3 0 1	242	1,708	1,132	845	585	853	6,580
30-34	15	17	14	10	16	19	39	39	44	97	81	71	554	351	248	213	650	2,478
35 -3 9	7	9	5	7	10	11	29	15	16	3 5	25	25	221	104	69	63	276	927
40-44	4	3	3	2			4	2	4	7	8	5	50	35	17	14	55	213
45–49		•••			•••			•••	•••	***			2	3	•••		4	9
Total	109	160	182	262	42 8	728	1,204	896	766	1,630	1,378	1,134	7,141	3,205	1,821	1,124	1,930	24,098

^{*} Nuptial births.

STILLBIRTHS.

The number of stillbirths registered in New South Wales in 1953 was 1,257. Of these, 678 were males and 579 females, the masculinity (117 males to 100 females) being considerably higher than amongst the live births (105 males to 100 females).

Amongst ex-nuptial births, the frequency of stillbirths is usually higher than amongst the nuptial births. In 1953 the rates were 20.16 ex-nuptial stillbirths and 16.35 nuptial stillbirths per 1,000 births (live and still) of each type.

Of the total stillbirths, 450 were in the metropolis and 807 in the remainder of the State, the rate per 1,000 of all births (live and still) being 15.33 in the former and 17.25 in the latter area.

Compulsory registration of stillbirths became effective on 1st April, 1935. Details for each year from 1943 to 1953 and in quinquennial periods since 1936 are as follows:—

		Numbe	r of Stil	lbirths.	Rate per 1,000 of All Births (live and still).				Proportion	Male Stillbirths	
Year,	Nu	ptial.	Ex-nuptial.		Total.	Nuptial	Ex-	Total.	of Ex-nuptial to Total Still-	per 1,000 Female Still-	
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	1001.	I upelar	nuptial.	10041.	births.	births.	
1									per cent.	· ·	
1936-40	3,827	2,860	191	168	7,046	28.45	34.49	28.71	5·10	1,327	
1941 - 45	3,909	3,092	215	175	7,391	25.16	32.47	25.46	5.28	1,262	
19 46-5 0	3,733	2,896	196	199	7,024	19.71	26.50	19.99	5.62	1,269	
1943	752	631	48	34	1,465	24.53	35.01	24.94	5.60	1,203	
1944	824	597	51	39	1.511	24.30	34.04	24.72	5.96	1,376	
1945	813	654	43	30	1.540	24.29	26.08	24.37	4.74	1,251	
1946	819	638	43	47	1,547	21.18	29.61	22.49	5.82	1,258	
1947	784	608	42	32	1,466	20.47	25.90	20.69	5.05	1,291	
1948	703	544	34	45	1,326	18.99	27.44	19.34	5.96	1,251	
1949	689	523	29	38	1,279	18.10	21.41	18.25	5.24	1,280	
1950	738	583	48	37	1,406	18.87	28.34	19.26	6.05	1,268	
1951	673	547	32	39	1,291	17.35	23.22	17.60	5.50	1,203	
1952	660	492	26	17	1,195	15.91	14.32	15.85	3.60	1,343	
1953	642	553	36	. 26	1,257	16.35	20.16	16.51	4.93	1,171	

Table 212.—Stillbirths, New South Wales.

A comparison of the experience of New South Wales with that of other Australian States where stillbirths are registered and with New Zealand is shown below. Victorian figures represent notifications only, but the number not notified is considered to be very small.

State or 0	State or Country.				Nun	iber.		Rate per 1,000 of all Births (live and still).			
				1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1950.	19 51 .	1952.	1953.
New South Wales				1,406	1,291	1,195	1,257	19-26	17:60	15.85	16.21
Victoria South Australia Western Australia Tasmania New Zealand (exc		 Maoris)		963 325 240 138 865	929 316 297 166 804	919 320 283 154 846	817 287 268 141 887	18.96 18.43 16.59 18.70 19.15	18·04 17·77 19·68 22·07 17·69	16.81 17.58 18.03 19.08 17.88	15.02 15.56 16.62 17.90 18.75

Table 213.—Stillbirths, Australia and New Zealand.

PLURAL BIRTHS.

Prior to 1935, cases of plural births with only one child born alive were often recorded as single births. Since the introduction of compulsory registration of stillbirths (from 1st April, 1935), all cases of plural births have been recorded.

During the year 1953, there were 934 cases of plural births. They consisted of 927 cases of twins, 6 cases of triplets, and 1 case of quadruplets. The live children born as twins numbered 1,746 (837 males and 909 females), and 108 were stillborn; the live children born as triplets numbered 14 (6 males and 8 females), and 4 were stillborn. The quadruplets (1 male and 3 females) were all live born. Of the plural births, 28 cases of twins were ex-nuptial, including one case in which both children were stillborn.

The following table shows the number of cases of twins, triplets and quadruplets born in New South Wales during the years 1951 to 1953, distinguishing nuptial and ex-nuptial.

Table 214.—Plural Births.

Doubleston			Nuptial		Е	x-nupti	al.		Total.	
Particulars,		1951.	1952.	1953.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1951.	1952.	1953,
Cases of Twins	_									
Both living		747	754	819	25	25	25	772	779	844
One living, one stillborn		59	42	56	3	4	2	62	46	58
Both stillborn		12	13	24	 		1	12	13	25
Total Cases of Twins		818	809	899	28	29	28	846	838	927
Cases of Triplets										
All living		5	2	4	1	•••		6	2	4
Two living, one stillborn				1		•••				1
One living, two stillborn			2			•••			2	
All stillborn	•••	1		1		•••		1		1
Total Cases of Triplets		6	4	- 6	1			7	4	6
Cases of Quadruplets										
All Living				1		•••				. 1
Total Cases of Plural Births		824	813	906	29	29	28	853	842	934

The number of cases of plural births recorded in 1953 represented 12.42 cases per 1,000 confinements, while the number of children born at plural births was 2.45 per cent. of all births (both live and still).

There were 4,290 cases of twins, 29 cases of triplets, and 2 cases of quadruplets in the five years 1949-1953. In this period the number of confinements was 363,633 and the rates per 100,000 confinements were 1,180 cases of twins, 8 cases of triplets. Otherwise stated, there were 12 cases of plural births in every 1,000 confinements. The incidence of plurality remains almost constant at between 11 and 12 in every 1,000 confinements year by year.

Nine cases of quadruplets have been recorded; five between 1877 and 1897, one in 1913, one in 1930, one in 1950, and one in 1953.

SUMMARY OF CONFINEMENTS, LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS.

The following table shows the number of confinements, live births, still-births and plural births in the year 1953:—

	Confin	ements.				Children.			
Class of Birth.	Married	Un-	Born 1	Living.	Still	born.	Į.	All Births	i.
·	Mothers.	married Mothers.	Nuptial.	Ex- nuptial.	Nuptial.	Ex- nuptial.	Nuptial.	Ex- nuptial.	Total.
Single Births	71,252	3,019	70,165	2,961	1,087	58	71,252	3,019	74,271
Twins— Both living One living, one	819	25	1,638	50			1,638	50	1,688
stillborn Both stillborn	56 24	2 1	56	2	56 48	$\frac{2}{2}$	112 48	4 2	116 50
Total twins	899	28	1,694	52	104	4	1,798	56	1,854
Friplets All living Two living, one	4		12				12		12
stillborn	1 1		2		1 3		3 3	:::	3 3
Total triplets	6		14		4		18		18
Quadruplets— All living	1		4				4		4
Total	72,158	3,047	71,877	3,013	1,195	62	73,072	3,075	
Total [75,2	05	74	,890	1.5	257	·		76,147

Table 215.—Confinements and Children Born, 1953.

The number of confinements of married and unmarried mothers in age groups in 1952 and 1953 is shown below. Details for single years of age are shown in the Statistical Register:—

1952. 1953. Age of Mother. Number of Confinements. Number of Confinements. (Years). Married Unmarried Married Unmarried Total. Total. Mothers. Mothers. Mothers. Mothers. Under 15 $\begin{array}{c} 8 \\ \mathbf{642} \end{array}$ 15-19 **20**-24 3,608 20,665 23,255 4,250 3,659 646 4,305 21,585 23,850 920 595 20,818 23,274 923 654 ... 21,741 25-29 ... 23,928 ... 30-34 14,480 446 246 14,926 14,843 15,271 35-39 449 7,695 2,090 135 7,326 2,103 132 ... 200 7,616 40-44 45-49 103 ... 86 2.189 127 137 50 and over ...5 ...5 ...7 Not stated 7 Total 71,572 2,973 74,545 3,047 75,205 72,158

Table 216.—Confinements, Ages of Mothers.

LEGITIMATIONS.

In 1902 an Act was passed to legitimise children born before the marriage of their parents, provided that no legal impediment to the marriage existed at the time of birth. On registration in accordance with

the provisions of the Legitimation Act, any child who comes within the scope of its purpose, born before or after the passing thereof, is deemed to be legitimised from birth by the post-natal union of its parents, and entitled to the status of offspring born in wedlock. The total number of registrations under the Act up to the end of the year 1953 was 18,962. The number in decennial periods and each of the last eleven years is shown in the following table:—

Period.	Number.	Year.	Number.	Year.	Number
1902-1910 1911-1920 1921-1930 1931-1940 1941-1950	1,743 4,016 4,749 4,518 3,080	1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948	345 294 269 282 258 256	1949 1950 1951 1952 1953	233 297 310 284 262

Table 217.—Legitimations.

NATURAL INCREASE.

Statistics of natural increase as shown below indicate the extent to which the population of New South Wales has increased by the excess of births over deaths. The annual rates are based on total population and allowance has not been made for the effect of the changing age constitution of the people on the number of births and deaths. Therefore the rates do not provide a satisfactory indication of the normal trend in natural increase, which is indicated in another way by the net reproduction rates shown on earlier pages.

The following table shows the natural increase of population since 1881. For the war years 1914-18, deaths of defence personnel overseas were not included in the calculation of natural increase. For the period September, 1939, to June, 1947, the natural increase relates to the excess of births over civilian deaths. Details of the basis of the compilation of death statistics during the period 1939-1947 are shown on page 259.

	Excess	of Births over	Deaths.		mber per 1,00 ean Populatio	
Period.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Births.	Deaths.	Natural Increase
1881–85	42,658	50,204	92,862	38.00	15.80	22.20
1886-90	54,753	62,090	116,843	36.60	13.89	22.71
1891 - 95	56,834	63,930	120,764	33.15	12.89	20.26
1896-00	48,692	57,107	105,799	$28 \cdot 10$	11.91	16.19
1901-05	51,179	59,163	110,342	26.82	11.23	15.59
190610	64,249	71,215	135,464	27.38	10.12	17.26
1911-15	77,202	86,918	164,120	28.76	10.49	18.27
1916-20	71,947	81,788	153,735	26.29	10.61	15.68
1921-25	80,815	89,523	170,338	24.74	9.26	15.48
1926-30	72,380	80,693	153,073	21.77	9.27	12.50
1931-35	51,557	60,294	111,851	17.29	8.69	8.60
1936-40	49,092	60,628	109,720	17.51	9.45	8.0
1941-45	68,071	75,809	143,880	19.79	9.73	10.0
1946-50	93,564	102,959	196,523	22.50	9.66	12.8

Table 218.—Natural Increase, New South Wales.

NOTE-Table continued over page.

У еаг.	Excess of	of Births over	Deaths.	Number per 1,000 of Mean Population.					
rear.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Births.	Deaths.	Natural Increase			
1943 1944	13,316	15,079	28,395	20·04 20·65	10·10 9·23	9.94			
1944 1945 1946	15,866 17,004 18,652	17,094 17,664 20,016	32,960 34,668 38,668	21·14 22·83	9·25 9·70	11·89 13·13			
1947 1948	19,743 17,453	21,206 19,378	40,949 36,831	$23.25 \\ 22.19$	9·53 10·04	13·72 12·15			
1949 1950 1951	18,498 19,218 18,907	$\begin{array}{c} 20,950 \\ 21,409 \\ 21,230 \end{array}$	39,448 $40,627$ $40,137$	$\begin{array}{c} 22 \cdot 10 \\ 22 \cdot 20 \\ 21 \cdot 72 \end{array}$	9·43 9·60 9·62	12.67 12.60 12.10			
$1952 \\ 1953$	19,939 20,444	22,219 22,739	$\frac{40,137}{42,158}$ $\frac{43,183}{43,183}$	$21.88 \\ 21.74$	9·45 9·20	12·43 12·54			

Table 218.—Natural Increase, New South Wales—continued.

NOTE—See paragraph préceding table. Births and deaths of full-blood aboriginals are included prior to 1933.

The general decline in the rate of natural increase since 1890 has been due to a greater decline in the birth rate than in the death rate. An improvement in both birth and death rates during the decennium 1906 to 1915 is reflected in the rate of natural increase. In 1919, deaths were increased by the influenza epidemic, and the birth rate was low. After 1921, the birth rate declined rapidly until 1935 and, despite lower death rates, the rate of natural increase fell to a very low level. A rise in the birth rate since 1939 has brought about a marked increase.

Although there are more males born than females, the increase of population from the excess of births over deaths is greatly in favour of females, since the death rate is higher among males. During the ten years ended 1953, the number of females added to the population by excess of births over civilian deaths was 18,181, or 10 per cent., more than the corresponding number of males. When deaths of defence personnel are taken into account, the increase in females in that period exceeded that in males by 22,928, or 13 per cent.

The table below shows the rates of natural increase per 1,000 of mean population in the Australian States and New Zealand.

State or Country.	1948.	1949.	1950,	1951.	1952.	1953.
New South Wales Victoria Queensland South Australia Western Australia Tasmania Commonwealth New Zealand	12·15	12.67	12·60	12·10	12·43	12.54
	11·61	11.64	12·47	11·95	13·03	12.96
	15·48	15.33	15·80	15·36	16·04	15.68
	13·86	14.35	15·09	14·27	14·65	14.77
	16·02	16.36	16·42	16·35	16·95	17.32
	16·82	17.32	16·92	16·35	17·54	16.55
	13·12	13.40	13·74	13·23	13·89	13.82
	16·43	15.89	15·36	14·83	15·49	15.28

Table 219.—Natural Increase, Australia and New Zealand.

DEATHS.

The statistics of deaths in New South Wales cover all deaths registered other than those of full-blood aboriginals and stillbirths, the latter being registered, for purposes of record, as deaths as well as births. Full-blood aboriginals have been excluded since 1st January, 1933, but are included

in the figures for earlier years. In the period September, 1939, to December, 1941, Australian defence personnel who died in New South Wales, viz., 256 males, were included, but New South Wales defence personnel who died outside of the State were excluded. From 1st January, 1942, to 30th June, 1947, all deaths of Australian defence personnel, Allied defence personnel, prisoners of war, internees from oversea and other non-civilians were excluded from the death statistics, which, for that period, relate to civilians only.

Total deaths, wherever they occurred, in the period 1st September, 1939, to 30th June, 1947, of Australian defence personnel enlisted in New South Wales numbered 13,315, comprising 13,279 males and 36 females.

Deaths during 1953 numbered 31,707, equal to a rate of 9.20 per 1,000 of the mean population. Of the total, 17,871 were males and 13,836 females, the rate for the former being 10.29 and for the latter 8.10 per 1,000 living. The average annual number of deaths since 1881 and the rate per 1,000 of mean population, in quinquennial periods, were as follows:—

Period.		mber of Deat uding Stillbir			Death Rate.*		Proportion per cent. of Male to	
1	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Female Rate.	
Annual								
Average—							1	
1881-85	7,738	5,483	13,221	16.84	14.53	15.80	116	
1886-90	8,337	5,954	14,291	14.87	12.71	13.89	116	
1891-95	8,955	6,405	15,360	14.00	11.61	12.89	120	
1896-00	9,058	6,499	15,557	13.08	10.58	11.91	123	
1901-05	9,146	6,754	15,900	12.30	10.05	11.23	124	
1906-10	9,203	6,698	15,901	11.16	8.98	10.12	127	
191115	11,020	7,817	18,837	11.71	9.14	10.49	128	
1916-20	12,052	8,750	20,802	12.15	9.03	10.61	135	
1921–25	11,660	8,721	20,381	10.39	8.08	9.26	129	
1926-30	12,925	9,779	22,704	10.35	8.14	9.27	127	
1931–35	12,760	9,837	22,597	9.67	7.67	8-69	126	
1936-40	14,542	11,193	25,735	10.59	8.30	9.45	128	
1941-45	15,383	12,424	27,807	10.75	8.70	9.73	124	
1946–50	16,685	12,867	29,552	10.89	8.42	9.66	129	
Year-								
1948	17,085	13,318	30,403	11.27	8.80	10.04	128	
1949	16,703	12,661	29,364	10-70	8.15	9.43	131	
1950	17,565	13,400	30,965	10.83	8.36	9.60	130	
1951	18,092	13,840	31,932	10.83	8.40	9.62	129	
1952	18,194	13,844	32,038	10.64	8.24	9.45	129	
1953	17,871	13,836	31,707	10.29	8.10	9.20	127	

Table 220.—Deaths, New South Wales.

The rates shown are crude rates uncorrected for changing age or sex constitution of the population from year to year. The crude rate declined continuously from 16.88 in 1861-65 to 8.69 per thousand in 1931-35, since when it has shown a tendency to increase.

These trends are common to both the male and female crude rates, but the overall decline was greater for females than for males.

DEATHS-AGE AND SEX.

The sex and age constitution of a population determine the general level of the crude death rate. The true level of the death rate and a proper

^{*} Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population. Note—See text preceding table.

assessment of the changes in it, is dependent upon an analysis of population and deaths by sex and age. The changing sex and age constitution of the population is analysed in the chapter "Population." The number of deaths by sex and single years of age is published annually in the Statistical Register, and such data summarised in broad age groups and covering each five-yearly period since 1901 are shown in the following table:—

Table 221.-Deaths in Age Groups, New South Wales.

				A	ge at Dea	th—Yea	rs.				motal.
Period.	0–4.	5-14.	15-24.	25-34.	35-44.	45–54,	55-64.	65-74.	75 and over.	Not Stated.	Total Deaths
, , ,					MAL	ES.					
1901-05	13,228	1.694	2,500	2,958	4,053	4,350	5,108	6,661	5,127	53	45,732
1906-10	12,109	1,516	2,405	2,637	3,545	4.876	5,301	7,062	6,513	54	46,018
1911-15	13,767	1,688	2,667	3,546	4.105	5,972	7,033	7,948	8,306	67	55,099
1916-20	13,127	1,856	2,496	4,619	5,145	6,460	8,624	8,694	9,183	54	60,258
1921-25	11,884	1,817	2,129	3,155	4,615	5,930	9,031	10,085	9,601	55	58,302
1926-30	11,238	1,873	2,550	3,078	4,959	6.871	9,738	12,819	11,452	49	64,627
1931-35	7,341	1,748	2,322	2,507	4,217	7,433	10,103	14,249	13,845	34	63,799
1936-40	7,275	1,629	2,544	2,709	4,082	8,582	12,583	$14,249 \\ 15,754$	17,522	30	72,710
1941–45	7,337	1,331	1,601	1,936	3,519	8,129	15,027	17,827	20,196	13	76,916
1946-50	7,075	991	1,848	2,119	3,697	8,019	16,997	20,515	22,130	32	83,428
					FEMA	LES.					
1901-05	11,322	1,569	2,263	2,796	0.046	0.400	2,924	3,748	3,762	10	33,77
1906-10	9,985	1,244	2,263	2,686	$2,946 \\ 2,777$	2,430 2,736	2,924	4,397	4,452	8	33,48
1911-15	11,241	1,456	2,164	3,153	3,002	3,256	3,688	5,006	6,111	8	39,08
1916-20	10,413	1,495	2,283	4,031	3,657	3,846	4,784	5,742	7,493	7	43,75
1921-25	9,345	1,419	1,913	3,162	3,611	3,875	5,376	6,572	8,325	7	43,60
1926-30	8,738	1,422	2,182	3,011	4,040	4,525	6,139	8,717	10,111	7	48,89
1931-35	5,709	1,219	1,972	2,589	3,653	5,087	6,599	10,096	12,257	4	49,18
1936-40	5,692	1,099	1,784	2,604	3,352	5,735	7,793	11,615	16,288	2	55,96
1941-45	5,768	901	1,391	2,371	3,122	5,683	9,295	13,557	20,030	ī	62,11
1946-50	5,136	669	923	1,777	2,878	5,361	9,835	14,775	22,976	7	64,33
	<u>. </u>	<u>. </u>	·	<u>, </u>	PERS	ons.	<u> </u>				-
1901-05	24,550	3,263	4,763	5,754	6,999	6,780	8,032	10,409	8,889	63	79,50
1906-10	22,094	2,760	4,682	5,323	6,322	7,612	8,227	11,459	10,965	62	79,50
1911-15	25,008	3,144	4.831	6,699	7,107	9,228	10,721	12,954	14,417	75	94,18
1916-20	23,540	3,351	4,779	8,650	8,802	10,306	13,408	14,436	16,676	61	104,00
1921-25	21,229	3,236	4.042	6,317	8,226	9,805	14,407	16,657	17,926	62	101,90
1926-30	19,976	3,295	4,732	6,089	8,999	11,396	15,877	21,536	21,563	56	113,51
1931-35	13,050	2,967	4,294	5,096	7,870	12,520	16,702	24,345	26,102	38	112,98
1936-40	12,967	2,728	4,328	5,313	7,434	14.317	20,376	27,369	33,810	32	128,67
1941-45	13,105	2,232	2,992	4,307	6,641	13,812	24,322	31,384	40,226	14	139,03
1946-50	12,211	1,660	2,771	3,896	6,575	13,380	26,832	35,290	45,106	39	147,76

Continued increase in the number of deaths at the higher ages, owing to an increasing proportion of population in those age-groups, has been offset to a large extent by the decrease in deaths at earlier ages, particularly infant deaths, and the interplay of these trends has obscured the true changes in the general death rate. This is illustrated by the composition of the general rate in respect of sex and age as shown in Table 222.

The table shows the age-specific death rates and the crude death rates for all ages combined, by sex, in the three-yearly periods around the census of 1881 and each census from 1901 to 1947, and for the single year 1953. The crude death rate results from these age-specific rates applied to the

actual sex and age constitution of the population in each period, and therefore reflects changes in the age composition of the population as well as changes in the age-specific death rates. Standardised death rates, designed to eliminate the effects of the changed age composition of the population, are shown in Table 226 in comparison with the crude death rates for the last three census years.

Table 222.—Death Rates in Age Groups, New South Wales.

Age Group		_	Deat	h Rate*—	All Causes.			Reduction per cent. 1880-82
(Years).	1880–82.	1900–02.	1910-12.	1920–22.	1932-34.	1946-48.	1953.†	1880-82 to 1953.
			м	ALES.		_		
0- 4 5 9 10-14 1519 20-24 25-34 35-44 45-54 55-64 65-74 75 and over	47·45 3·13 2·45 3·85 5·79 7·64 12·25 18·99 35·50 67·23 162·71	33·88 2·16 2·01 3·43 4·71 5·56 8·77 14·56 27·59 60·13 149·50	24·69 2·05 1·70 2·43 3·32 4·31 6·98 12·45 25·13 55·69 144·47	21·49 1·85 1·58 2·17 2·70 3·75 6·02 10·86 23·04 51·61 142·99	12·52 1·41 1·23 1·68 2·28 2·49 4·56 9·56 21·31 49·26 128·48	9·80 ·93 ·78 1·43 1·61 1·74 3·40 9·49 23·13 52·01 135·53	7·17 ·81 ·73 1·48 1·87 1·66 3·25 8·68 24·08 51·45 133·38	85 74 70 62 68 78 73 54 32 23 18
All Ages—								
Crude Rate	16.72	12.90	11.59	10.72	9.60	10.97	10.29	38
	_		Fr	MALES.				
0- 4 5- 9 10-14 15-19 20-24 25-34 35-44 45-54 55-64 65-74 75 and over	42:19 2:77 2:22 3:56 5:31 7:90 11:10 15:09 26:83 56:95 138:58	30·37 1·99 1·69 2·49 3·82 5·44 7·53 10·36 20·02 46·18 134·48	20·71 1·76 1·37 1·92 3·17 4·21 5·96 9·06 17·60 44·46 125·29	16-94 1-64 1-20 1-61 2-43 3-65 4-88 7-90 15-73 39-11 124-53	10·06 1·18 83 1·34 2·03 2·64 3·99 7·03 14·21 36·45 107·40	7·31 ·64 ·55 ·61 ·93 1·60 2·82 6·25 13·46 34·35 112·62	5·74 ·62 ·36 ·76 ·65 1·07 2·09 5·53 12·98 31·56 108·24	86 78 84 79 88 86 81 68 52 45 22
All Ages— Crude Rate	14:07	10.23	9.09	8.23	7.57	8.54	8-10	42
_			PE	RSONS.			<u> </u>	
0- 4 5- 9 10-14 15-19 20-24 25-34 35-44 45-54 55-64 65-74 75 and over	44.86 2.95 2.33 3.70 5.57 7.75 11.79 17.54 32.07 63.37 154.09	32·15 2·08 1·85 2·96 4·26 5·50 8·23 12·79 24·34 54·43 142·78	22·74 1·91 1·54 2·18 3·24 4·26 6·50 10·97 21·84 50·61 135·86	19·25 1·75 1·39 1·90 2·56 3·70 5·47 9·46 19·71 45·81 133·86	11·31 1·30 1·03 1·51 2·16 2·56 4·27 8·33 17·81 43·02 117·72	8-58 -79 -67 1-03 1-27 1-67 3-12 7-85 18-27 42-67 122-85	6·47 ·72 ·55 1·13 1·28 1·37 2·68 7·14 18·29 40·77 118·77	86 76 76 69 77 82 77 59 43 36 26
All Ages— Crude Rate	15-52	11-63	10-40	9-50	8.60	9.76	9 ·20	41

^{*} Average annual number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population at ages shown. † H

[†] Estimated.

There was a substantial reduction in the death rates over the period, the improvement being greatest in the case of males at ages under 5 years, followed by the group 25 to 34 years. For females, the reduction in rates was greatest at ages under 5 years and in the groups 20 to 24 years and 25 to 34 years. The rates for females were reduced to a greater extent than the rates for males in every age group. The difference in the rate of reduction amongst males and females was greatest in the groups 65 to 74 years and 55 to 64 years. Above 74 years of age, improved conditions naturally had less effect. Mortality is lowest at approximately 10 years of age.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE.

The effect of the improvement in death rates on the duration of life in Australia is indicated in the following statement, which shows the average expectation of life at specified ages according to the Australian mortality experience of the decades from 1881 to 1910 and the three years around the censuses of 1921, 1933 and 1947:—

			Ma	les.			Females.					
At Age.	1881- 90.	1891- 1900.	1901- 10.	1920- 22.	1932- 34.	1946- 48.	1881- 90.	1891~ 1900.	1901– 10.	1920- 22.	1932- 34.	19 46 - 48.
Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years
0	47.20	51.08	55.20	59.15	63.48	66-07	50.84	54.76	58-84	63-31	67.14	70.63
10	48.86	51.43	53-53	56.01	58.01	59.04	51.95	54.46	56.38	59.20	61.02	63.11
20	40.57	42.81	44.74	46.99	48.81	49-64	43.43	45.72	47.52	50.03	51.67	53.47
30	33.64	35·11	36.52	38.44	39-90	40.40	36.13	3 7·85	39.33	41.48	42.77	44.08
40	26.50	27.64	28.56	30.05	31.11	31.23	29.08	30.49	31.47	33.14	34.04	34.91
50	19.74	20.45	21.16	22.20	22.83	22.67	22.06	22.93	23.69	24.90	25.58	26.14
60	13.77	13.99	14.35	15.08	15.57	15.36	15.39	15.86	16.19	17.17	17.74	18.11
70	8.81	8.90	8.67	9.26	9.59	9.55	9.70	9-89	9.95	10.41	10.97	11.14
80	5.11	5.00	4.96	5.00	5.22	5.36	5.27	5.49	5.73	5.61	6.01	6.02
90	2.91	2.91	2.64	2.60	2.98	2.74	2.97	3.07	2.99	2.91	3.05	3.08
100	1.31	1.29	1.18	1.17	1.10		1.37	1.3	1.24	1.24	1.02	

Table 223.—Expectation of Life, Australia.

DEATHS-METROPOLIS AND REMAINDER OF THE STATE.

A summary of the annual deaths and crude death rates in the metropolis (i.e., the area as constituted from 1933) and in the remainder of the State since 1927 is shown in Table 224. Since 1st January, 1927, deaths have been allocated according to the usual residence of the deceased persons and not, as formerly, according to the districts in which the deaths occurred. Consequently, statistics of deaths by divisions of the State are not available on a comparable basis prior to 1927.

The death rate appears to be higher in the metropolis than in the remainder of the State, but crude rates should be used with caution, owing to differences in the proportions of each sex and in the age composition of the population of these parts of the State.

Table 224.—Deaths	. Metropolis an	d Remainder	of State.*
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	Nu	mber of Deat	ths.	Death Rate.†				
Year.	Metropolis.	Remainder of State.	New South Wales.	Metropolis,	Remainder of State.			
Annual Average—								
1927~30	11,732	11,101	22,833	10.04	8.49	9.23		
1931–35	11,596	11.001	22,597	9.42	8.01	8.69		
1936-40	13,274	12,461	25,735	10.51	8.53	9.45		
1941-45	14,763	13,044	27,807	10.69	8.83	9.73		
1946-50	15,838	13,714	29,552	10.49	8.85	9.66		
Year-								
1948	16,378	14,025	30,403	10.90	9.18	10.04		
1949	15,795	13,569	29,364	10.32	8.57	9.43		
1950	16,360	14,605	30,965	10.44	8.81	9.60		
1951	16,320	15,612	31,932	10.21	9.07	9.62		
1952	16,682	15,356	32,038	10.32	8.65	9.45		
1953	16,527	15,180	31,707	10.19	8.33	9.20		

^{*} On the basis of boundaries existing from 1933 to 1953. The area of the metropolis was enlarged from 1st January, 1954.

DEATH RATES-AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND.

A table of the death rates per 1,000 of mean population in each of the Australian States and New Zealand from 1948 to 1953 is shown below:—

Table 225.--Death Rates, Australia and New Zealand.

State or Cour	a t my	Death Rate.*								
State of Cour	itry.	1948,	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.			
New South Wales	•••	 10.04	9.43	9:60	9.62	9.45	9.20			
Victoria		 10.44	10.28	10.14	10.33	9.99	9.50			
Queensland		 9.31	8.85	8.82	9.20	9.05	8.72			
South Australia		 10.25	9.45	9.63	9.98	9.53	9.19			
Western Australia		 9.10	8.99	9.05	9.09	8.65	8.15			
l'asmania		 9.55	8.76	8.74	8.76	8.48	8.15			
Commonwealth		 9.96	9.51	9.55	9.70	9.43	9.08			
New Zealand		 9.16	9.09	9.31	9.56	9.28	8.84			

^{*} Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population.

This comparison is based on crude death rates, and differences in the age and sex constitution of the individual populations have not been taken into account; therefore the rates are not strictly comparable with each other nor do they show the true incidence of mortality in the various States.

Such a comparison based upon the standard population compiled by the International Statistical Institute has been prepared by the Commonwealth Statistician. This is presented in the following table which shows, for the

[†] Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population.

census years 1921, 1933 and 1947, the comparison between the crude death rates for each of the Australian States, and the standardised rates as described above:—

Table 226.—Comparison of "Crude" and "Standardised" Death Rates.

Year.	n.s.w.	Victoria.	Queens- land.	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania,	Australia
			"Crude" I	Death Rate.*		-	
1921 1933 1947	9·50 8·58 9·53	10·52 9·59 10·44	9·37 8·84 9·15	10·02 8·44 9·62	10·42 8·64 9·39	10·30 9·60 9·17	9-91 8-92 9-69
		"s	tandardised	" Death Rai	te.†		
1921 1933 1947	10·35 8·52 7·44	10·79 8·74 7·31	10·24 9·10 7·47	10·38 7·66 6·77	11.88 8.74 7.28	10·83 8·86 7·21	$10.58 \\ 8.62 \\ 7.34$

^{*} Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE (EXCLUDING STILLBIRTHS).

During the year 1953, the children who died before completing the first year of life numbered 1,846, equivalent to a rate of 24.65 per 1,000 live births. This was a slight increase on the rate for 1952 (24.50 per 1,000) which was the lowest infantile mortality rate ever recorded for New South Wales. These figures exclude stillbirths, which are not included in any of the tables relating to deaths unless specifically stated.

The death rate is higher for male infants than for females, the rates in 1953 being 27.35 and 21.82 per 1,000 live births, respectively. The rates for each sex are shown in the following table in quinquennial periods since the year 1881:—

Table 227.—Infantile Mortality.

Period	Deaths	under One Ye	ear of Age,	Death Rate.*					
renod.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons			
Annual Average—									
1881-85	2,136	1,806	3,942	131.28	116.34	123.98			
1886-90	2,358	1,961	4,319	$122 \cdot 27$	106.72	114.68			
1891-95	2,414	1,972	4,386	118.81	102.73	111.00			
1896-00	2,274	1,890	4,164	118.51	105.44	113.40			
1901-05	2,015	1,669	3,684	103.94	89.81	97.02			
1906-10	1,854	1,478	3,332	84.09	70.59	77.51			
1911-15	2,062	1,627	3,689	77.94	64.55	71.41			
1916-20	1,918	1,447	3,365	72.54	57.64	65.28			
1921-25	1,798	1,384	3,182	64.61	51.98	58.43			
1926-30	1,655	1,266	2,921	60.41	48.83	54.78			
1931-35	1,075	811	1,886	46.59	37.05	41.95			
1936-40	1,109	854	1,963	45.52	36.64	41.18			
1941-45	1,147	887	2,034	39.55	32.16	35.95			
1946-50	1,163	827	1,990	32.85	24.73	28.91			
Year-									
1948	1,201	836	2,037	34.77	25.57	30.30			
1949	1,079	799	1,878	30.65	23.77	27.29			
1950	1,116	820	1,936	30.34	23.56	27.04			
1951	1,039	856	1,895	28.08	24.41	26.29			
1952	1,046	772	1,818	27.43	21.41	24.50			
1953	1,048	798	1,846	27.35	21.82	24.65			

^{*} Number of deaths under one year of age per 1,000 live births.

[†] See comment preceding table.

In 1930 the rate was less than 50 deaths per 1,000 live births for the first time on record; it fell below 40 per 1,000 in 1933 and below 30 per 1,000 in 1947, and in 1952 the rate was the lowest ever recorded.

During the period reviewed, there has been an unbroken and pronounced excess of the male rate over the female rate, and this excess has tended to increase. In the ten years 1881 to 1890 the excess was 19 per cent., and in the five years 1946 to 1950 it was 33 per cent.

The remarkable improvement which has taken place in the infantile mortality rate in the period covered by the table is due, in large degree, to the measures adopted to combat preventable diseases by health laws and by education, to the rising standard of living, and to the establishment of baby health centres and other means of promoting the welfare of mothers and young children. The number of mothers utilising the equipment and facilities for childbirth provided in public hospitals is increasing each year; in 1952-53, 60,989 babies were born in public hospitals (including private and intermediate wards) in New South Wales—equivalent to 81 per cent. of all live births in that year. Particulars of these developments are given in the chapters "Public Health" and "Social Condition".

Infantile Mortality by Age.

Of the total number of deaths of infants under one year of age in 1953, 60 per cent. occurred within a week of birth, 70 per cent. within the first month, and 77 per cent. within three months. The following statement shows the number of deaths at various ages under one year in the metropolis and in the whole State, and the rates per 1,000 live births:—

Table 228.—Infantile I	Mortality, Metropoli	s* and State—A	ge at Death.
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			Met	ropolis.	*			N	ew Sou	th Wal	es.	
Age at Death.		Number of Deaths.			Deaths per 1,000 Live Births.			tumber Deaths		Deaths per 1,000 Live Births.		
	1951.	1952.	1953.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1951.	1952.	1953,	1951.	1952.	1953.
Under 1 week 1 week 2 weeks 3 weeks	30 13	372 33 15 7	386 27 18 13	14·65 1·04 ·45 ·24	12·75 1·13 ·52 ·24	13·36 ·93 ·62 ·45	1,149 79 40 30	1,083 89 30 27	1,105 90 56 35	15·94 1·10 ·55 ·42	14·59 1·20 ·41 ·36	14.75 1.20 .75 .47
Total under 1 wonth	473	427	444	16.38	14.64	15.36	1,298	1,229	1,286	18.01	16.56	17:17
1 month 2 months 3 4 6 6	22 20 16 14 15 17 15	28 26 18 12 17 16 11 12 5 11	27 19 21 28 16 14 10 13 12	1·14 ·76 ·69 ·55 ·49 ·52 ·59 ·35 ·35 ·55	.96 .89 .62 .41 .58 .55 .38 .41 .17 .38 .72	.93 .66 .73 .97 .55 .48 .35 .45 .42 .38 .17	98 61 52 51 62 49 60 43 47 29	89 58 74 48 59 58 45 41 28 38	78 66 57 60 50 57 44 41 36 41 30	1·36 ·85 ·72 ·71 ·86 ·68 ·83 ·60 ·65 ·40 ·62	1·20 ·78 1·00 ·65 ·79 ·78 ·61 ·55 ·38 ·51 ·69	1.04 .88 .76 .80 .67 .76 .59 .55 .48 .55
Total under 1 year	661	604	620	22.89	20.71	21.45	1,895	1,818	1,846	26-29	24.50	24.65

^{*} On the basis of boundaries existing from 1933 to 1953. The area of the metropolis was enlarged from 1st January, 1954.

Although there has been a remarkable improvement in the mortality rates after the first week of life, only a slight improvement has occurred in the death rate during the first week of life. But the ratio of neo-natal deaths (under one week) to live births does not provide a valid basis for determining changes in mortality during this period, when the deaths are due almost exclusively to pre-natal causes which are also a common source of stillbirths. It is probable that under improved conditions of pre-natal care and obstetric technique, many infants who formerly would have been stillborn are now born alive, but die within a week of birth. Available information regarding stillbirths (see Table 212) suggests that the proportion of stillbirths is declining, and the combination of stillbirths and neonatal deaths (as in Table 237) shows that there has been some saving of life among the newborn.

More skilful attention after birth may decrease the number of infants who die from pre-natal causes, but it is recognised that the rate of mortality among infants in the first week of life will not be reduced appreciably except through increased pre-natal care, and considerable attention is being given to the care and instruction of expectant mothers.

The following table shows the rates of mortality among infants in age groups in quinquennial periods since 1901, and annually since 1943:—

		Age at Death,											
Period.	Under 1 week.	1 week and under 1 month.	1 month and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 12 months.	Under 1 month.	Under 3 mouths.	Under 1 year.					
1901-05	21.84	11.27	18.26	20.93	24.72	33.11	51.37	97.02					
1906-10	21.73	9.79	13.31	15.02	17.66	31.52	44.83	77.51					
1911-15	23.08	8.79	10.76	12.09	16.69	31.87	42.63	71.41					
1916-20	24.28	8.18	9.47	9.68	13.67	32.46	41.93	65.28					
1921-25	22.94	7.30	8.33	8.27	11.59	30.24	38.57	58.43					
1926-30	23.31	6.56	6.39	7.08	11.44	29.87	36.26	54.78					
1931-35	22.67	5.10	3.90	3.64	6.64	27.77	31.67	41.95					
1936-40	22.77	4.97	3.46	3.48	6.50	27.74	31.20	41.18					
1941-45	20.02	4.33	3.22	3.32	5.06	24.35	27.57	35.95					
1946-50	17.68	2.85	2.25	2.50	3.63	20.53	22.78	28.91					
1943	19.61	4.23	3.56	3.42	5.36	23.84	27.40	36.18					
1944	18.30	3.66	2.16	2.38	4.18	21.96	24.12	30.68					
1945	18.28	3.52	2.43	2.61	3.79	21.80	24.23	30.63					
1946	18.82	3.14	2.19	2.37	3.70	21.96	24.15	30.22					
1947	18.22	3.24	2.26	2.51	3.58	21.46	23.72	29.81					
1948	18.38	2.95	2.47	2.60	3.90	21.33	23.80	30-30					
1949	16.93	2.31	2.05	2.47	3.53	19.24	21.29	27.29					
1950	16.16	2.63	2.30	2.53	3.42	18.79	21.09	27.04					
1951	15.94	2.07	2.20	2.29	3.79	18.01	20.21	26.29					
1952	14.59	1.97	1.98	2.44	3.52	16.56	18.54	24.50					
1953	14.75	2.42	1.92	2.23	3.33	17.17	19.09	24.65					

Table 229.-Infantile Mortality Rates* in Age Groups.

The improvement has been greatest in the age group 6 to 12 months, followed by ages 3 to 6 months and 1 to 3 months. There has also been substantial improvement in the group 1 week and under 1 month.

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN METROPOLIS AND REMAINDER OF STATE.

The number of deaths of children under one year of age in the metropolis in 1953 was 620, or 21.45 per 1,000 live births, and in the remainder of the State 1,226, or 26.66 per 1,000 live births.

^{*} Number of deaths at ages shown per 1,000 live births.

The following table shows the number of deaths of children under one year of age in the metropolis and in the remainder of the State, and the rates per 1,000 live births. The table commences with 1927, since when the basis of tabulation as to locality has been the usual residence of the mother.

Table 230.-Infantile Mortality, Metropolis and Remainder of State.*

	Deaths 1	ınder One Yea	r of Age.	1	Death Rates.†		
Period.	Metropolis.	Remainder of State.	New South Wales.	Metropolis.	Remainder. of State.	New South Wales.	
Annual Average—					<u> </u>		
1927-30	1,212	1,674	2,886	53.14	54.78	54.08	
1931-35	702	1,184	1,886	40.11	43.12	41.95	
1936-40	716	1,247	1,963	38.18	43.12	41.18	
1941-45	848	1.186	2,034	32.52	38.87	35.95	
1946 - 50	792	1,198	1,990	25.83	31.38	28.91	
Year—							
1943	860	1.212	2,072	31.86	40.03	36.18	
1944	749	1,080	1,829	26.45	34.51	30.68	
1945	813	1,076	1,889	27.56	33.46	30.63	
1946	786	1,246	2,032	24.74	35.12	30.22	
1947	856	1,213	2,069	26.82	32.36	29.81	
1948	810	1,227	2,037	26.96	33.00	30.30	
1.949	754	1,124	1,878	25.19	28.91	27.29	
1950	754	1,182	1,936	25.44	28.18	27.04	
1951	661	1,234	1,895	22.89	28.57	26.29	
1952	604	1,214	1,818	20.71	26.96	24.50	
1953	620	1,226	1,846	21.45	26.66	24.65	

On the basis of boundaries existing from 1933 to 1953. The area of the metropolis was enlarged from 1st January, 1954.

In the following table the rates of infantile mortality in the Australian States, in New Zealand, and in various other countries are compared:—

Table 231.-Infantile Mortality, Australia and Other Countries.

State or Country.	Deaths un Year pe Live B	r 1,000	Country	Country.			nder One r 1,000 irths.
	Average 1948-52.	1953.				Average 1948-52.	1953.
Victoria	22·14	21.15	England and Wal	es	<u> </u>	31	27
New Zealand (non-Maori)	22.61	20.06	Denmark			32	27
Tasmania	24.67	22.88	Switzerland			32	30
Australia	25.26	23.30	South Africa			36	•
Queensland	25.59	24.98	Scotland			40	31
South Australia	25.70	20.65	Northern Ireland			42	38
Western Australia	26.57	23.83	Finland			43	34
New South Wales	27.02	24.65	Eire			47	39
			France			50	38
Sweden	22	19	Italy			68	59
New Zealand (non-Maori)	23	20	Spain			69	54
Australia	25	23	Venezuela	•••		85	•
Netherlands	26	22	Ceylon		•••	85	•
New South Wales	27	25	Portugal		•••	99	96
United States of America	30	28	Chile	•••		153	•

^{*} Not available.

The rates for Australia and New Zealand generally are greatly superior to those prevailing in most other countries, but lack of international comparability, owing to diversity of definitions of "stillbirth" and the consequent effect upon the number of live births and deaths under one year,

[†] Number of deaths under one year of age per 1,000 live births.

renders difficult a true assessment of the relative mortality of infants in various countries. Allowance should also be made for wide differences in climate and economic conditions.

Causes of Infantile Mortality.

Over the past fifty years there has been a great decline in mortality from gastro-enteritis and colitis and other diseases of the digestive system, and from infective and parasitic diseases. The mortality rate from congenital malformations and certain diseases peculiar to early infancy has risen. Deaths in this class are mainly due to causes in existence before the actual birth of the infant, and under conditions prevailing in earlier years the infant would probably have been stillborn.

The following table shows the incidence of mortality caused by the principal diseases among infants at various periods during the first year of life, comparing the experience in the metropolis with that in the whole State for the year 1953:—

Table 232.—Infantile Mortality Rates from Principal Causes of Death, 1953.

		Deaths of Children under One Year of Age per 1,000 Live Births.								
Cause of Peath.*	1nter- national Code		Metropolis	.†	New South Wales.					
	Number.	Under 1 Week.	1 Week and under 1 Month.	Total under 1 Year,	Under 1 Week.	1 Week and under 1 Month.	Total, under 1 Year.			
Infective and parasitic diseases	001-138			0.69	0.01	0.03	0.68			
Meningitis, except meningococcal and tuberculous.	340		0.17	0.42		0.09	0.21			
Other diseases of the nervous	f 330-334		0.04	0.14		0.01	0.21			
system and sense organs.	1 341-398		001							
Diseases of the respiratory system	470-527,	0.48	0.24	2.18	0.48	0.53	3.19			
(including pneumonia of new- born).	763.			-						
Gastro-enteritis and colitis (includ-	571, 764		0.07	0.52		0.07	0.83			
ing diarrhoea of newborn).		1	1 . 1	'						
Other diseases of the digestive	∫ 530-570	0.14	0.03	0.31	0.13	0.03	0.36			
system.	ኒ 572−587.			0.00		0.40	0.00			
Congenital malformations	750-759	1.52	0.73	3.98	1.63	0.62	3.93			
Birth injuries	760, 761	2.66	0.35	3.01	3.11	0·31 0·13	3.46			
Post-natalasphyxia and a telectasis	762	2.15	0.07	$\frac{2.25}{0.79}$	1.91	0.09	$\frac{2 \cdot 10}{0 \cdot 77}$			
Haemolytic disease of newborn	770	0.76	0.03	4.60	0.67	0.09	5.41			
Immaturity‡	774-776	4·50 0·83	0.07 0.14	1.07	$\frac{5 \cdot 16}{1 \cdot 39}$	0.20	1.75			
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy.	$\begin{cases} 765-769 \\ 771-773 \end{cases}$	0.83	0.14	1.07	1.99	0.17	1.73			
	E800-E999	0.03	0.03	0.66	0.04	0.07	0.89			
All other	Residual	0.28	0.04	0.83	0.23	0.07	0.86			
Total		13.35	2.01	21 45	14.76	2.42	24.65			

^{*} Classified on the basis of the Sixth Revision of the International List.

The changing relative importance of the various causes of infantile deaths as age advances is shown in Table 233, in which the deaths from various causes are shown as a proportion of the total deaths in certain age groups representing four stages within the first year. In the table, cumulative age groups have been avoided in order to indicate the changing importance of the various causes of death with increasing age.

[†] On the basis of boundaries existing from 1933 to 1953. The area of the metropolis was enlarged from 1st January, 1954.

 $[\]ddagger$ Immaturity unqualified or with mention of any other subsidiary condition not classified as peculiar to early infancy.

Of the deaths under 1 week, 94 per cent. were due either to congenital malformations or diseases, other than pneumonia of newborn and diarrhoea of newborn, classed as "peculiar to the first year of life." These causes also resulted in 63 per cent. of the deaths at ages above 1 week but under 1 month. In ages from 1 month to under 3 months, the proportion had fallen to 39 per cent., but, of these, congenital malformations accounted for 29 per cent.; deaths caused by respiratory diseases, principally pneumonia and bronchitis, caused 25 per cent.; diseases of the digestive system, principally gastro-enteritis and colitis, accounted for 13 per cent. of the deaths, and violence (9 per cent.) was next in importance. At ages 3 months and under 1 year, 43 per cent. of the deaths were due to respiratory and digestive diseases.

The most marked reduction in the mortality rate has been achieved amongst infants who have survived the first month of life. Deaths of infants aged 1 month and over are mainly due to post-natal influences such as epidemic diseases, diseases of the respiratory system, nutrition, etc., and the decline is due to the effectiveness of the measures taken to overcome these post-natal causes of death.

Table 233 .- Infantile Mortality, Distribution of Causes of Death, 1953.

	Inter-		Age at	Death.	
Cause of Death.*	national Code Number.	Under 1 Week.	1 Week and under 1 Month.	1 Month and under 3 Months.	3 Months and under 1 Year.
Infective and parasitic diseases	001-138	per cent. 0.09	per cent. 1·11 3·87	per cent. 4·17 0·69	per cent. 10·10 1·92
Other diseases of the nervous system an sense organs. Diseases of the respiratory system (includin pneumonia of newborn).	341-398.	 3·26	0·55 22·10	0·69 25·00	3·37 30·53
Gastro-enteritis and colitis (including diarrenterity and colitis (including diarrenterity).	571, 764	•••	2.76	9.03	10.58
Other diseases of the digestive system .	$\begin{cases} 530-570, \\ 572-587. \end{cases}$	0.90	1.11	4.17	2.16
Birth injuries Post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis Haemolytic disease of newborn	750–759 760, 761 762 770 774–776	11·04 21·09 12·94 4·52 34·95	25·41 12·71 5·52 3·87 8·29	29·17 0·69 1·39 0·69 2·78	20·19 0·48 0·48
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy .	$\begin{cases} 765-769, \\ 771-773. \end{cases}$	9.40	7.18	4.17	1.92
Violence	. E800-E999	0·27 1·54	2·76 2·76	9·03 8·33	11·06 7·21
Total		100.00	100.00	100.00	100-00

^{*} Classified on the basis of the Sixth Revision of the International List.

Detailed tables of causes of infantile mortality are published annually in the Statistical Register.

DEATHS OF EX-NUPTIAL CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR.

During 1953 there were 71,877 nuptial and 3,013 ex-nuptial children born alive. During the same period the deaths of nuptial children under one year of age numbered 1,749, and of ex-nuptial children 97.

[†] Immaturity unqualified or with mention of any subsidiary condition not elassified as peculiar to early infancy.

The infantile mortality rate of ex-nuptial children was 32 per cent. higher than the rate for nuptial children, mainly owing to premature birth and causes arising from neglect. The mortality rates from various causes among ex-nuptial children are shown annually in the Statistical Register.

Comparative particulars of the death rates among nuptial and ex-nuptial children are shown in the following table, which relates to the year 1953 and the quinquennium 1949-1953:—

Table 234.—Infantile Mortality Rates, Nuptial and Ex-nuptial Classified According to Age at Death.

					Dea	aths per 1,	000 Live Bir	ths.	
Age	at Dea	th,		Nuptial.	Ex-nuptial.	Total.	Nuptial.	Ex-nuptial.	Total.
					1953.			1949 to 1953.	_
nder 1 week				14.70	15.93	14.75	15.48	19.61	15.65
week				1.17	1.99	1.20	1.21	1.34	1.21
weeks				0.67	2.66	0.75	0.58	1.27	0.61
3 ,,				0.46	0.66	0.47	0.44	0.80	0.46
Total u	nder 1	month		17.00	21.24	17.17	17.71	23.02	17.93
month				1.02	1.66	1.04	1.19	1.88	1.21
months				0.90	0.33	0.88	0.87	1.00	0.88
,,				0.71	1.99	0.76	0.85	1.54	0.88
,,			٠	0.78	1.33	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80
,,				0.67	0.67	0.67	0.70	1.97	0.71
,,				0.71	1.99	0.76	0.67	1.14	0.69
,,				0.60	0.33	0.59	0.66	0.54	0.65
,,				0.54	0.66	0.55	0.58	0.94	0.60
,,				0.46	1.00	0.48	0.50	0.60	0.51
,,			1	0.54	0.66	0.55	0.52	0.54	0.52
,,	•••			0.40	0.33	0.40	0.53	0.80	0.54
Totalu	nder 1	vear		24.33	32.19	24.65	25.58	33.87	25.92

The following table shows the number of births and deaths and the rate per 1,000 live births of ex-nuptial as compared with those of nuptial children in New South Wales since 1901:—

Table 235.—Infantile Mortality, Nuptial and Ex-nuptial.

	Total Tim	a Dintha	De	aths unde	one l	fonth.	Deaths under One Year.			
	Total Live Births.		Nuptial. Ex		Ex-	Ex-nuptial.		ptial.	Ex-nuptial.	
Period,	Nuptial.	Ex- nuptial,	No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.
1901-05	176,555	13,289		*		•	15,273	86.51	3,146	236.74
1906-10	200,408	14,562	6,000	29.94	775	53.22	13,997	69.84	2,666	183.08
1911-15	244,160	14.144	7,496	30.70	737	52.11	16,261	66-60	2,184	154.41
1916 - 20	244,887	12,857	7,690	31.40	678	52.73	15,140		1,686	131.13
1921-25	258,838	13,407	7,653	29.57	580	43.26	14,549	56.21	1,359	101.36
1926 - 30	253,183	13,409	7,338	28.98	626	46.69	13,222	52.22	1,382	103.07
1931 - 35	213,613	11,222	5,726	26.81	518	46.16	8,612	40.32	819	72.98
1936-40	228,345	10,049	6,148	26.92	466	46.37	9,087	39.80	729	72.54
1941-45	271,295	11,620	6,446	23.76	441	37.95	9,515	35.07	655	56.37
1946 - 50	329,774	14,509	6,633	20.11	436	30.05	9,314	28.24	638	43.97
1948	64,434	2,800	1,354	21.01	80	28.57	1,906	29.58	131	46.79
1949	65,750	3,062	1,227	18.66	97	31.68	1,759	26.75	119	38.86
1950	68,678	2,914	1,274	18.55	71	24.37	1,819	26.49	117	40·15 29·76
1951	69,078	2,991	1,239	17.94	59	19.73	1,806	26·14 24·34	89 84	28.39
$\frac{1952}{1953}$	71,237 71,877	$\frac{2,959}{3,013}$	$1,176 \\ 1,222$	16.51 17.00	53 64	17.91 21.24	1,734 1.749	24.34	97	32.19

^{*} Not available.

The table shows that the ex-nuptial death rates are uniformly high compared with the nuptial rates, but they have improved considerably in the period covered by the table. In 1901, one out of every four ex-nuptial children died within a year of birth; the rate in 1953 was one in thirty-one.

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS.

There has been a steady improvement in the death rate of children under 5 years of age, as is seen in the following table:—

Period.	Average Annual Number,	Rate.*	Year.	Number.	Rate.*
1901-05	4,910	30.25	1948	2,519	8.19
1906-10	4,419	24.34	. 1949	2,296	7.20
191115	5,002	22.55	1950	2,364	7.01
1916-20	4,708	19-31	1951	2,363	6.65
1921-25	4,246	17.25	1952	2,305	6.48
1926-30	3,995	15.95	1953	2,325	6.47
1931–35	2,610	11.37			
1936-40	2,593	12.08			
1941-45	2,621	10.82			
1946-50	2,442	7.96			

Table 236.—Deaths under 5 Years of Age.

The rate of mortality in the quinquennium 1946-1950 compared with that of 1891-95, represents an annual saving of 29 lives in every 1,000 children under 5 years of age in the State.

Children are more susceptible to the attacks of disease in the earlier years of life than later, and the death rate decreases steadily until the age of 10 years is reached. The high death rate for preventable diseases, in earlier years, was due partly to parental ignorance of the proper food or treatment required, and improvement in the rate may be attributed in large measure to more widespread knowledge of infant hygiene and mothercraft.

INFANTILE MORTALITY AND STILLBIRTHS COMBINED.

As pre-natal causes are a common factor in both stillbirths and the mortality of infants subsequent to birth, it is of interest to note the combined rate for stillbirths and deaths of children who were born alive. In 1953 there were 1,257 stillbirths and 1,846 deaths under 1 year of age, making a total loss of 3,103 infants out of 76,147 live births and stillbirths. This represents a rate of 40.75 per 1,000 of all births. The rate on this basis was 36.45 in the metropolis and 43.45 in the remainder of the State—the difference between the rates being a little greater than the difference in the respective death rates of live-born children only.

ullet Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population under 5 years of age.

Particular significance is attached to the combined rate in respect of neo-natal deaths (deaths of live-born children within one week of birth) and stillbirths. This is shown in the following table:—

Table 237.-Infantile Mortality and Stillbirths Combined.

37	Deaths unde	r one week plus	s Stillbirths.	Deaths under one year plus Stillbirth				
Year.	Metropolis.	Remainder of State.	New South Wales.	Metropolis,	Remainder of State.	New South Wales.		
	*	*		*	*			
1936-40	50.10	51.00	f0.00	07.00	00.70	40.70		
1941-45	50-10	51.29	50.82	67.02	69.79	68.70		
1946-50	43.38	46.32	44.97	57.23	63.28	60.49		
1940-50	35.03	39.17	37.32	44.37	51.49	48.32		
1945	42.38	45.57	44.07	56.71	63.36	60.22		
1944	40.29	44.63	42.57	49.80	59.02	54.64		
	40.82	43.46	42.20	51.01	57.23	54.25		
1946	37.48	43.94	40.89	45.71	57.67	52.02		
1947	35.35	41.22	38.52	45.30	53.77	49.88		
1948	34.63	39.57	37.37	44.70	52.56	49.05		
1949	32.82	36.44	34.87	42.15	47.27	45.04		
1950	34.65	35.43	35.11	43.82	47.17	45.78		
1951	30.33	35.22	33.26	38.44	46.76	43.43		
1952	27.10	32.23	30.22	34.94	43.22	3 9 ·9 6		
1953	28.48	32.61	31.02	36.45	43.45	40.75		

 $^{^{}ullet}$ On the basis of boundaries existing from 1933 to 1953. The area of the metropolis was enlarged from 1st January, 1954.

The year 1936 is the first for which figures are available on this basis.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Since 1906, the classification of causes of death in New South Wales has been based on the International Classification initiated by Dr. Jacques Bertillon, and amended by Revision Conferences convened in Paris in 1909, 1920, 1929, 1938 and 1948.

From 1st January, 1950, deaths have been classified according to the Sixth Revision (1948) of the International Statistical Classification, and strict comparison with figures for previous years is not possible except for certain causes. The difficulty of making comparisons has been increased by the adoption of more flexible rules for the selection of the underlying cause of death where the death certificates contain multiple causes.

To preserve continuity with former statistics, causes of death for 1950 were tabulated on the basis of the Fifth Revision (1938), which was adopted for use on 1st January, 1940, and the Sixth Revision (1948). Compilations according to both bases will be found in detail in the Statistical Register for 1950-51. In all comparative tables in this subsection, figures for 1950 are shown on both bases. The International Classification (Sixth Revision) code number for each cause or group of causes is generally shown in parentheses in the heading to each table.

The following table shows deaths registered in New South Wales during 1953, classified according to the abbreviated list of fifty causes adopted by the World Health Assembly in 1948, and the rates per million of mean population for these causes:—

Table 238.—Causes of Death, 1953.*

Abbrev	iated Cla	ssifica	tion.			International Classification Code Number.	Number of Deaths.	Pro- portion of Total.	Rate per Million of Mean Population
		_						per cent.	
uberculosis of respin	atory sy	stem				001-008	374	1.18	109
uberculosis, other fo	rms					010-019	36	.11	.10
yphilis and its sequ						020-029	81 6	·26 ·02	23
yphoid fever holera		•••	•••			040 043			l "
ysentery, all forms	•••	•••				045-048	8	.03	2
carlet fever and stre	ntoeocea					050,051	4	·01	1
iphtheria	Proceed					055	33	·10	10
hooping cough						056	7	·02	2 11
eningococcal infect	ons					057	38	112	11
lague	•••	•••	• • •	•••	• • • •	058 080	52	16	15
cute poliomyelitis mallpox			•••		•••	084		l [*]	
leasles	•••					085	10	.03	3
yphus and other ric	kettsial d					100-108	1		•••
alaria						110-117	1 1		41
ll other diseases clas						†	142	.45	41
alignant neoplasms	, incl. nec	plasm				140-205	4,545	14.33	1,319
haematopoietie tis enign and unspecifi		cme	•••		•••	210-239	157	.50	45
iabetes mellitus		ыща	•••			260	412	1.30	120
naemias						290-293	101	-32	29
ascular lesions affec	ting cent	ral ner	vous sy	stem		330-334	4,349	13.72	1,262
on-meningococcal r	neningiti	s				340	42 39	·13 ·12	12 11
heumatic fever	. :::	• • • •	•••			400-402	267	84	77
hronic rheumatic he			dia		•••	410-416 420-422	8,637	27.24	2,507
rteriosclerotic and o ther diseases of hea		ive nea		sse		430-434	991	3.13	288
ypertension with h		ise	•••			440-443	966	3.05	280
Lypertension withou	t mentio	n of he	art			444-447	506	1.60	147
nfluenza						480-483	57	.18	17 319
neumonia						490-493	1,098 275	3·46 ·87	80
ronchitis		•••				500-502	262	-83	76
lcer of stomach and ppendicitis	. auoaeni	1 m	• • • •		•••	540, 541 550-553	77	.24	22
itestinal obstruction	and her	mia.		•••	•••	560, 561, 570	206	-65	60
astritis, duodenitis	. enteri	tis an		is. ez	cept	800, 002, 010			1 .
diarrhoea of the ne	wborn					543, 571, 572	202	-64	59
irrhosis of liver						581	137	.43	169
ephritis and nephro						590-594	581 178	1.83 .56	52
yperplasia of prost		• • • •		•••	•••	610 640-652,660,	48	15	14
omplications of p	regnanc	y, chi	ldbirth	and	the	670-689.	10	10	
puerperium.						`	399	1.26	116
ongenital malforma				-+0 aia	• • • •	750-759 760-762	416	1.31	121
irth injuries, post•n afections of newborn		y xia a	iiu a tele	Crossia	•••	763-768	78	-25	23
ther diseases peculia		infanc	v.andi	mmat	urity	100			
unqualified			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	٠		769-776	593	1.87	172
enility without mer	ition of p	sycho	sis, ill-d	lefi n ed	and		401	1.00	100
unknown causes	•••				•••	780-795	$\begin{array}{c c} 621 \\ 2,320 \end{array}$	1.96 7.32	180 673
il other diseases lotor vehicle accider	nts	•••	• • • •		•••	Residual E810–E835	717	2.26	208
		•••	•••		• • • •	E810-E835 ∫ E800-E802,		3.72	
ll other accidents	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	↑ E840–E962.	1,180	3.12	343
nicide and self-inflic	ted ining	v				∫ E963,	402	1.27	117
mondo wha ben inpit	oou injui	J	• • • •	•••	•••	Σ E970-E979.			
omicide and operat	ions of w	ar	•••		•••	E964, E965, E980-E999.	55	·17	16
									
Total							31,707	100.00	9,203

^{*} Classified in accordance with the Sixth Revision (1948) of the International List.

[†] Nos. 030-039, 041, 042, 044, 049, 052-054, 059-074, 081-083, 086-096, 120-138.

The incidence of the individual diseases has varied with the changing sex and age constitution of the population, and degenerative diseases now account for a high proportion of the deaths. New drugs and improved preventive measures have greatly reduced the mortality from epidemic diseases and diseases of early childhood, thus increasing the number of persons reaching the higher age groups, where the risk from degenerative diseases is naturally greatest. Of the deaths from degenerative diseases in 1953, diseases of the heart accounted for 10,861 deaths, malignant neoplasms for 4,545, cerebrovascular lesions for 4,349, and nephritis and nephrosis for 581 deaths. Altogether, these four causes were responsible for 64 per cent. of the total deaths in the State during 1953.

The incidence of epidemic diseases in 1953 was generally low, though an outbreak of typhoid fever caused six deaths, and diphtheria caused 33 deaths during the year.

The remainder of this chapter consists of an analysis of the statistics of those causes of death which have special interest or significance.

INFECTIVE DISEASES.

Particulars in Table 239 show the number of cases notified and the deaths registered for certain infectious diseases. Improved medical science and sanitation have contributed to the notable decrease in the death rates due to these causes. The improvement during the last thirty years is shown in the following comparison of the rates per 10,000 of mean population for the five yearly periods 1921-1925 and 1946-1950 (1921-1925 figures in brackets): Typhoid fever .01 (.46), scarlet fever .01 (.08), diphtheria .14 (.94), whooping cough .09 (.76), and measles .09 (.24).

Table 239.—Deaths from Certain Infective Diseases.
(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 272.)

Period.		ohoid Fever. Scarlet Fever. Diphtheria. (050.) (055.)						Measles. (085.)
Teriou.	Cases Notified.	Deaths.	Cases Notified.	Deaths.	Cases Notified.	Deaths.	Deaths.	Deaths.
1931–35 1936–40	1,075	133 79	18,003 15,247	185 81	23,734 21,180	884 785	621	205 152
194145 194650†	148 94	25 9	21,496 8,554	45 14	9,665 3,657	452 218	336 140	160 142
1949 1950†	8 16	4	$1,514 \\ 1,052$	3 1	627 390	36 25	33 7	23 26
1950‡ 1951	16 12	4	1,052 866	1 3	390 362	24 21	7 11	25 13
$1952 \\ 1953$	15 102	1 6	923 646	1	266 499	14 33	9 7	22 10

^{*} Cases are not notifiable. † Classified according to the Fifth Revision of the International List. ‡ Classified according to the Sixth Revision.

The decline in the incidence and mortality of diphtheria and whooping cough over the last thirty years has been largely due to the widespread immunisation of infants and young children.

Statistics of deaths from these causes and preventive measures adopted to combat them will be found in detail in Year Book No. 52 on pages 130 to 133.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.

Epidemics of acute poliomyelitis occur periodically. The most severe epidemic yet recorded commenced in the latter half of 1950, and continued until September, 1951. In 1953, the number of cases notified and deaths recorded were still high, though well below the record totals for 1951.

Deaths due to late effects of acute poliomyelitis have been included in the figures given in the following table:—

Table 240.—Acute Poliomyelitis (080, 081).

(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 272.)

Danied	Cases N	otified.	N	Annual Death		
Period.	Number.	Annual Rate.*	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Rate.*
1931-35	775	-60	61	43	104	·08
1936-40	795	•58	34	17	51	·0 4
1941-45	832	.58	38	31	69	•05
1946-50†	1,796	1.17	87	52	139	.08
1949	182	•58	6	4	10	03
195 0†	789	2.45	37	19	56	.17
1950‡	789	2-45	36	19	55	·17
1951	1,528	4.60	85	53	138	•42
1952	414	1.22	21	21	42	•12
1953	630	1.83	36	19	55	16

^{*} Number per 10,000 of mean population.

The incidence of deaths due to acute poliomyelitis is decreasing in the younger age groups and increasing correspondingly in the older age groups. This is illustrated in the following summary:—

Table 241.—Acute Poliomyelitis—Deaths in Age Groups.

Age Group	N	umber of Deat	hs.	Death Rate per 10,000 of Mean Population.			
(Years).	1920–22,	1932–34.	1946-48.	1920-22.	1932-34.	1946-48	
0- 4	21	24	11	-29	·35	·13	
5- 9	12	19	13	∙17	.25	.18	
10-14	9	12	13	·15	.16	· 2 0	
15-19	3	8	13	-06	-11	.18	
20-29	1	3	9	-01	.02	•06	
30 and over	2	4	14	-01	.01	-03	
Total, All Ages	48	70	73	·08	.09	-08	

[†] Classified according to the Fifth Revision of the International List.

Classified according to the Sixth Revision.

TURERCULOSIS

The death rate from tuberculosis of the respiratory system has been declining steadily for many years and a reduction of approximately 62 percent. has been achieved in the ten-year period 1944-1953. The rate for 1953, 1.09 per 10,000 of mean population, is the lowest on record for this State.

Table 242.—Tuberculosis (001-019). (See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 272.)

		Tuberc	ulosis of Respi r a	tory System (00	01-008).	Deaths from
Period.	Cases Notified.	N	Other Forms of Tuberculosis			
	l	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Death Rate.*	(010-019).
1931-35 1936-40 1941-45 1946-50† 1949 1950†	7,594 8,534 8,981 8,562 1,642 1,787	2,952 3,010 2,900 2,614 492 474	1,876 1,696 1,510 1,150 215 178	4,828 4,706 4,410 3,764 707 652	3·71 3·46 3·09 2·46 2·27 2·02	504 438 360 262 62 37
1950‡ 1951 1952 1953	1,787 1,743 1,803 1,896	461 420 344 294	173 176 109 80	634 596 453 374	1·97 1·80 1·34 1·09	37 34 42 36

^{*} Number per 10,000 of mean population.

Notification of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis by medical practitioners has been compulsory throughout the State since 1st March, 1929. In 1945, notification was extended to cover all forms of tuberculosis.

The following table shows the number of deaths from tuberculosis of respiratory system in 1953, classified according to sex and age groups:—

Table 243.—Deaths from Tuberculosis of Respiratory System, 1953.

Age Group (Years).	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Age Group (Years).	Males.	Females.	Persons
Under 5	3	1	4	50-54	32	7	39
5 9	'			55-59	40	5	45
10-14				60-64	45	2	47
15–1 9	1		1	65-69	40	6	46
20-24	3	2	5	70-74	42	4	46
25-29	3	4	7	75-79	18	3	21
30-34	7	7	14	80 and over	6	4	10
3 5 –39	17	12	29				
40-44	13	14	27	Total	294	80	374
45-49	24	9	33				

Deaths of males generally exceed those of females, particularly in the higher age groups.

Age-specific mortality rates for tuberculosis of respiratory system for the three years around each census since 1891 are shown in Year Book No. 52. Persons under the age of 45 years comprised 23 per cent. of the total deaths from this cause in 1953.

[†] Classified according to the Fifth Revision of the International List.

[!] Classified according to the Sixth Revision.

A comparison of the death rates from all forms of tuberculosis in the Australian States and New Zealand for the last six years follows:—

Table 244.—Tuberculosis, Australia and New Zealand	Table 244	-Tuberculosis,	Australia	and Ne	w Zealand
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State or Country.		No. of	Deaths from	Tuberculosis	s per 10,000	of Mean Pop	pulation.
some or country.	1948.	1949,	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953,	
New South Wales		2.69	2.47	2.08	1.90	1.46	1.19
Victoria	<i>.</i>	3.07	2.74	1.96	1.79	1.48	1.17
Queensland		2.37	2.23	2.00	1.88	1.74	1.28
South Australia		2.84	2.11	1.89	1.54	1.24	0.65
Western Australia		3.22	2.40	2.29	1.43	1.36	0.74
Tasmania		3.25	2.82	2.52	2.32	1.81	0.77
Commonwealth		2.81	2.48	2.05	1.82	1.49	1.10
New Zealand		2.71	2.46	2.29	2.09	1.45	1.24

MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS.

In this subsection, statistics for malignant neoplasms include neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues, to which 324 deaths were assigned in 1953.

Malignant neoplasms are annually responsible for more deaths than any other cause except diseases of the heart. During the year 1953, they accounted for 14 per cent. of the total deaths in the State.

Table 245.—Malignant Neoplasms (140-205).

(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 272.)

Period.		Number of Death	Annual Death	
· ·	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Rate.*
1931-35	7,150	6,339	13,489	10·37
1936-40	7,907	7,431	15,338	11·27
1941-45	8,424	8,415	16,839	11·78
1946-50†	9,835	9,415	19,250	12·58
1949	1,987	1,963	3,950	12·68
1950†	2,119	1,978	4,097	12·70
1950‡	2,058	1,927	3,985	12:36
1951	2,122	1,942	4,064	12:25
1952	2,264	2,048	4,312	12:72
1953	2,381	2,164	4,545	13:19

^{*} Number of deaths per 10,000 of mean population.

Although fatal malignant neoplasms occur at all ages, the disease is essentially one of advanced age. Ninety per cent. of the persons who died from malignant neoplasms during 1953 were 45 years or over, and 56 per cent. were 65 years and upwards. The crude death rate from this disease has been increasing steadily, but it is only in age groups above 75 years that any increase in mortality rates has occurred since 1921.

[†] Classified according to the Fifth Revision of the International List.

[#] Classified according to the Sixth Revision.

Age Group (Years).	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Age Group (Years).	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Under 10 10-19 20-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59	27 22 37 34 36 65 114 149 210	29 8 25 34 42 81 126 164 222	56 30 62 68 78 146 240 313 432	60-64 65-69 70-74 75-79 80-85 85 and over	330 404 389 291 169 104	263 299 319 267 169 116	593 703 708 558 338 220 4,545

Table 246.—Malignant Neoplasms—Deaths in Age Groups, 1953.

Improvement in diagnosis has undoubtedly been responsible for some of the increase in the recorded deaths from malignant neoplasms. However, the main factor has been the increasing proportion of persons reaching the ages at which risk of death from this cause is greatest. This position has been brought about largely by the control of epidemic diseases, which have in the past exacted a heavy toll among the lower age groups. Improvement in the death rate from tuberculosis has also played its part. It is interesting to compare the contrary movements in the death rates from tuberculosis and malignant neoplasms over the past sixty years; the rates at ten-yearly intervals to 1950, and in 1953, were as follows:—

Year.	No. of Death of Mean	hs per 10,000 Population.		No. of Deaths per 10,000 of Mean Population.			
	Tuberculosis.	Malignant Neoplasms,	Year.	Tuberculosis.	Malignant Neoplasms		
1890	11-21	3-68	1930	4.52	9.39		
1900	8.93	5.82	1940	3.45	11.54		
1910	7-65	7-37	1950	2.08	12.36		
1920	6.30	8.56	1953	1.19	13.19		

A classification of deaths from malignant neoplasms during 1953 according to the site of the neoplasm, is shown in the following table:—

Table 247.—Malignant Neoplasms—Deaths Classified According to Seat of Disease, 1953.

Seat of Disease.	Males.	Females,	Persons.	Seat of Disease.	Males.	Females.	Persons
Malignant Neoplasm	-			Malignant Neoplasm			
Buccal cavity and				Skin	73	43	116
pharynx	72	16	88	Brain and nervous			
Digestive organs				system	48	28	76
	1,086	889	1,975	Other and unspecified	j	1	
Respiratory system	395	96	491	sites	96 -	85	181
Breast	2	401	403	37			
Uterus		259	259	Neoplasms of—	l		
Other female genital				Lymphatic and		J	
organs	•••	154	154	haematopoietic	191	133	324
Male genital organs	287		287				
Urinary organs	131	60	191	Total	2,381	2,164	4,545

Fatal malignant neoplasms of the digestive organs are situated most frequently in the stomach and large intestine, the numbers in 1953 being 742 and 557 respectively. The breast and genital organs were the site of 37.6 per cent. of the fatal malignant neoplasms among women in 1953, as compared with 12.1 per cent. among men.

DISEASES OF THE HEART.

The number of deaths from diseases of the heart in 1953 was 10,861, which represented one-third of the total deaths in the State. Details for each individual disease of the heart may be obtained from the Statistical Register. Diseases so classified include pericarditis, endocarditis and other valvular diseases, diseases of the myocardium, angina pectoris, and diseases of the coronary arteries.

Table 248.—Diseases of the Heart (410-443). (See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 272.)

		Tumber of Death	ıs.	Annual Death Rate.*			
Period.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons	
1931–35	14,432	10,655	25,087	21.88	16-62	19.29	
1936-40 1941-45	19,806	13,829	33,635	28.84	20.50	24·71 30·12	
1946-50†	25,120 29,391	17,929 19,462	43,049 48,853	35·10 38·36	25·12 25·48	31.93	
1949 1950†	$6,001 \\ 6,392$	3,857 4,086	9,858 10,478	38·44 39·43	24·84 25·48	31-66 32-49	
							
1950‡ 1951	6,239	4,081	10,320	38-48	25·45 25·96	32·00 32·46	
1952	$6,493 \\ 6,715$	4,279 4,398	10,772 11,113	$38.87 \\ 39.28$	26.18	32.40	
1953	6,546	4,315	10,861	37.70	25.24	31.52	

^{*} Number of deaths per 10,000 of mean population.

Statistics of mortality from diseases of the heart are not strictly comparable from year to year. There have been important changes connected with the mode of certification and classification, which have greatly influenced the rapid increase in the number of deaths so recorded. This increase has been particularly noticeable over the past twenty years, during which the mortality rate has nearly doubled. Improvement in diagnosis and certification by medical practitioners has been one of the main factors. Many deaths formerly attributed to indefinite causes are now believed to be certified as associated with some form of heart disease. As a result of a change of classification adopted in 1931, diseases of the coronary arteries have been included since that year among diseases of the heart. great advance made in methods of diagnosis of diseases of the coronary arteries has, in part, resulted in deaths attributed to these causes increasing from 245 in 1931 to 3,621 (classified according to the Fifth Revision of the International List) in 1950. In 1953, 5,560 deaths were classified (according to the Sixth Revision) to this cause, but a large part of the increase since 1950 has been due to the change in classification methods.

[†] Classified according to the Fifth Revision of the International List.

[‡] Classified according to the Sixth Revision.

A further factor contributing to the increase in deaths due to diseases of the heart is the ageing of the population. Although the crude death rate has quadrupled in the last fifty years, the increase in mortality rates has been confined to ages of 45 years and upwards. The rates in all age groups below 45 years have declined.

Table 249.	—Diseases	of the	Heart_	-Age-Spe	cific Mortal	itv.
LADIC 4TJ		OI LII	- licari	-WKC-NDC	CILL MIULIAL	ALY .

Age Group (Years).		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	1 1	
	1900-02,	1910–12.	1920-22,	1932–34.	1946-48.	1953.
Under 5	1.76	-81	-50	·23	·30	-22
5- 9	•91	-99	1.11	-58	-27	·15
10-14	1.61	1.81	1.45	.77	.42	·12
<i>1</i> 5–19	1.73	2.17	1.55	1·2 1	-64	-39
20-24	1.68	2.07	1.58	1.25	.71	-53
25-34	2.35	2.80	2.51	1.84	1.56	.95
35-44	5.67	5.88	5.24	5.08	5.16	5.50
45-54	12.37	14-43	11.95	15-66	21.89	22.10
55-64	28.97	36.25	34-62	46-41	67.14	73.0 8
65-74	70.70	100-43	98-68	139-92	176-84	166-87
75 and over	115.04	211-48	271.51	400-22	50 5 ·35	491.61
.ll Ages						
Crude Bate	7.7	10.59	11-47	19-23	31.83	31.52

^{*} Number of deaths per 10,000 of mean population at ages shown.

MATERNAL DEATHS.

All deaths due to complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium are included under this heading. Deaths from acute yellow atrophy of the liver associated with pregnancy or childbirth have been classified to this group since 1940.

Maternal deaths are not numerically important but, nevertheless, are of special significance. The number in 1953 was 48, corresponding to a death rate of 0.28 per 10,000 females. As the incidence of maternal deaths falls only upon women bearing children, mortality rates are more generally quoted as a proportion of the total live births. The general trend in the mortality rate expressed per 1,000 live births was downward until 1922; in the next fourteen years the rate was on a higher level, but an improvement occurred in 1937 and has continued. The low rate achieved in recent years has been mainly due to the effectiveness of new drugs and methods of treatment, and partly to the increasing proportion of mothers choosing to have their babies born in public hospitals, where better facilities are

available (see page 265). The number of deaths of mothers per 1,000 live births in 1953 was the lowest ever recorded.

Table 250.—Maternal Deaths (640-689). (See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 272.)

		Number of Deaths.				Rate per 1,000 Live Births.						
Period.	Including Exclude Criminal Criminal Abortion. Aborti			inal	inal Criminal				Excluding Criminal Abortion.			
	Married Women.	Single W'men.	Married Women.	Single W'men.	Married W'men.	Single W'men.	Total.	Married W'men,	Single W'men.	Total.		
1896-00	1,238	138	‡	‡	7.24	10.93	7.50	‡	‡	‡		
1901-05	1,190	147	‡	1 1	6.74	11.07	7.04	± 1	‡	‡		
1906-10	1,225	132	1,192	110	6-11	9.06	6.31	5.95	7.55	6.06		
1911–15	1,341	140	1,312	114	5.49	9.90	5.73	5-37	8.06	5.52		
1916-20	1,355	130	1,295	93	5.53	10.11	5.76	5.29	7.23	5.39		
1921-25	1,340	119	1,214	75	5.18	8.88	5.36	4.69	5.59	4.73		
1926-30	1,405	132	1,272	70	5.55	9.84	5.77	5.02	5.22	5.03		
1931-35	1,197	158	1,040	85	5.60	14.08	6.03	4.87	7.57	5.00		
1936-40	1,040	125	892	60	4.55	12-44	4.89	3.91	5.97	3.99		
1941-45	858	81	752	43	3.16	6.97	3.32	2.77	3.70	2.81		
1946-50*	450	57	418	29	1.36	3.93	1.47	1.27	2.00	1.30		
1946	103	8	96	4	1.60	2.71	1.65	1.49	1.34	1.49		
1947	111	19	103	9	1.67	6.83	1.87	1.55	3.23	1.61		
1948	78	14	73	8	1.21	5.00	1.37	1.13	2.86	1.20		
1949	88	6	81	3	1.34	1.96	1.37	1.23	∙98	1.22		
1950*	70	10	65	5	1.02	3.43	1.12	-95	1.72	· 9 8		
1950†	70	10	65	5	1.02	3.43	1.12	-95	1.72	-98		
1951	66	7	62	4	-96	2.34	1.01	-90	1.34	.91		
1952	59	9	- 53	5	.83	3.04	.92	.74	1.69	.78		
1953	46	2	40	2	-64	-66	-64	-56	-66	-56		

^{*} Classified according to the Fifth Revision of the International List.
† Classified according to the Sixth Revision.

† Not available.

Details as to conjugal condition have been recorded annually since 1893. Throughout the ensuing period, the maternal death rate has always been higher among single than among married women. The difference is greater if deaths due to criminal abortion are included. During the past ten years, almost half the deaths of single women in this group were due to criminal abortion, as compared with 9.2 per cent. of the deaths of married women.

One of the single women who died from maternal causes in 1953 was aged 17 years, the other 44 years. The ages of the forty-six married women ranged from 21 to 44 years, with seventeen aged 35 years or over. Twelve of the married women had no previous issue and in eight cases death occurred within two years of marriage.

Cause of Death.	Number o	of Deaths.	Rate per 1 Birt	
cudo of Zourin	Metropolis.	N.S.W.	Metropolis.	N.S.W.
Toxaemias of pregnancy Ectopic pregnancy Other complications of pregnancy Abortion (excluding criminal) Delivery with specified complication Puerperal urinary infection without other sepsis. Sepsis of childbirth and the puerperium Puerperal phlebitis and thrombosis Puerperal pulmonary embolism Other and unspecified complications of the puerperium	5 2 2 1 	12 3 2 3 13 1 1 1 3 4	-17 -07 -07 -04 -04 -03	·16 ·04 ·03 ·04 ·18 · ·01 ·01 ·04 ·05
Total, excluding criminal abortion Criminal abortion	12	42 6	·42 ·10	·56 ·08
Total	15	48	·52	·64

Table 251.—Classification of Maternal Deaths, 1953.

More than any other cause of death during childbirth, puerperal sepsis can be classified as a preventable disease. Preventive measures and improved treatment have reduced the number of deaths due to this cause from 110 in 1920 to 1 in 1953. Criminal abortion was responsible for 12½ per cent. of maternal deaths in 1953.

EXTERNAL VIOLENCE.

The classification "External Violence" (E800-E999) includes accidents, poisonings, suicides and homicides. Deaths from these causes in 1953 totalled 2,354, or 7.4 per cent. of the total deaths in the State. The rate, 6.84 per 10,000 of mean population, was slightly higher than in the preceding quinquennium. Deaths of males numbered 1,655 as compared with 699 females. The total included 402 suicides, 1,897 accidents and 55 homicides. The number of suicides and homicides has increased steadily over the last four years.

The number of deaths and the death rates from suicide since 1931 are shown in the following table:—

Table 252.—Suicide (E963, E970-E979). (See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 272.)

Period.	Nı	Number of Deaths. Annual Death Rate.*		te.*		
renou.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1931-35	1,238	329	1,567	1·88	·51	1·20
1936-40	1,181	375	1,556	1·72	·56	1·14
1941-45	864	346	1,210	1·21	·48	·85
1946-50†	1,151	419	1,570	1·50	·55	1·03
1949	265	67	332	1·70	·43	1·07
1950†	225	92	317	1·39	·57	·98
1950‡	225	92	317	1·39	·57	·98
1951	258	80	338	1·54	·49	1·02
1952	285	94	379	1·67	·56	1·12
1953	280	122	402	1·61	·71	1·17

^{*} Number of deaths per 10,000 of mean population.

[†] Classified according to the Fifth Revision of the International List.

Classified according to the Sixth Revision.

The means usually adopted by men for self-destruction are either poisoning, shooting, hanging, or cutting of veins. Women, as a general rule, avoid weapons and resort mostly to poison. Of every 100 cases of suicide during the five years 1949-53, 39 were by the agency of poison (including 18 by gas), 24 by shooting, 15 by hanging, 8 by cutting of veins, 8 by drowning and 7 by other means. The male mortality rate from suicide is on an average almost treble the female rate.

As is the case with suicides, the number of males who die from accidents each year greatly exceeds the number of females. In 1953 the ratio was approximately $2^{\frac{1}{2}}$ to 1.

Table 253.—Accidents (E800-E962). (See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 272.)

Period	N	umber of Deatl	18 .	A1	nnual Death Rat	te.*
· ·	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons
1931–35	4,399	1,386	5,785	6.67	2:16	4.45
1936-40	5,675	1,804	7,479	8.26	2.67	5.49
1941-45	4,604	1,789	6,393	6.43	2.51	4.47
1946-50†	5,472	2,073	7,545	7.14	2.71	4.93
1949	1,068	364	1,432	6.84	2.34	4.60
1950†	1,183	431	1,614	7.30	2.69	5.00
-						
1950‡	1,187	423	1,610	7.32	2.64	4.99
1951	1,358	528	1,886	8.13	3.20	5.68
1952	1,339	515	1,854	7.83	3.06	5.47
1953	1,342	555	1,897	7.73	3.25	5.51

^{*} Number of deaths per 10,000 of mean population.

Classification of accidents which occurred during 1953, according to the external cause of injury, shows that out of every 1,000 deaths from accidents, 421 were due to road vehicle accidents, 242 to falls, 89 to drowning, 30 to railway accidents, 26 to accidents caused by fire and the explosion of combustible material, and 22 were caused by firearms. Of the 421 deaths caused by road vehicle accidents, 387 were due to accidents in which a motor vehicle was involved and 13 to tram accidents.

Accidents were the principal cause of death amongst males in the age group 2 years and under 40 years, and amongst females in the group 4 years and under 25 years. They were responsible for 59 per cent. of the deaths of males aged 15-24 years. Details relating to road accidents are published in the chapter, "Motor Transport and Road Traffic."

[†] Classified according to the Fifth Revision of the International List.

[‡] Classified according to the Sixth Revision.

THE SEASONAL PREVALENCE OF DISEASES.

Deaths from certain causes during each month of the period 1950-53 are shown in ratio form in the following table. In order to make the results of the computation comparable, adjustments have been made to correct the inequality of the number of days in each month:—

Table 254.—Seasonal Prevalence of Diseases, 1950 to 1953.

		Мо	nthly Proport	ions of Dea	ths from-		
Month.	Acute Polio- myelitis (080, 081).	Gastro-enteritis and colitis, except Ulcerative† (571).	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System (001-008).	Influenza (480–483).	Pneumonia (490–493).	Bronchitis (500–502).	Diseases of the Heart (410-443).
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
January	13.5	11.2	9.3	1.8	6.2	5.4	7.2
D 1	14.8	12.6	8.7	2.2	6.3	4.3	6.4
Manah	8.1	9.6	8.3	2.0	5.3	4.6	6.2
A *1	10.4	8.2	7.2	1.8	5.4	4.5	6.9
310	8.1	7.3	9.0	3.5	6.5	7.9	8.3
T	5.6	6.5	8.8	4.5	9.3	11.0	9.7
July	6.7	6.1	10.5	20.6	13.3	15.0	11.4
Angust	5.4	7.1	8.9	22.9	13.8	14.7	10.9
September	4.5	7.2	8.2	19.7	11.7	12.6	9.9
October	5.7	5.9	8.1	9.9	8.8	8.1	8.6
November	6.3	9.2	6.9	8-4	7.0	7.2	7.6
December	10.8	9.1	6.1	2.5	6.4	4.7	6.8
Year	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note.—In interpreting the above table, comparison should be made vertically and not horizontally. \dagger Age, four weeks and over.

The warmest months are January, February and December; the coldest, June, July and August. The foregoing table clearly shows the influence of the cold weather on such diseases as influenza, pneumonia, bronchitis and diseases of the heart. The mortality from tuberculosis of the respiratory system varies throughout the year, but is somewhat higher in the colder months.

The incidence of diseases such as dysentery, typhoid fever, diarrhoea, enteritis, etc., which is influenced by the hot weather, has been greatly reduced by improved sanitation, refrigeration and other preventive measures. The incidence of acute poliomyelitis was greatest during December, January and February, and the number of deaths due to gastroenteritis and colitis was also higher during the summer months.

SOCIAL CONDITION

In New South Wales every adult citizen is enfranchised and has equal legal status. Education is compulsory, and in State schools is free. Conditions of employment, including wages and hours of work, are regulated under the Industrial Arbitration systems of the Commonwealth and the State. Insurance of workers against injury in the course of employment is compulsory. Standards of quality and purity of food, and of hygiene in its distribution, are prescribed. Both Governments afford financial assistance to home-builders, and under a joint agreement have undertaken the construction of dwellings. Conditions of tenancy are governed by State laws. Gambling, and the manufacture and sale of deleterious drugs and intoxicating liquors, are also controlled by the State.

Age, invalid and widows' pensions, war and service pensions, child endowment, and unemployment and sickness benefits are provided by the Commonwealth Government, which also pays hospital and certain other benefits for the treatment and prevention of sickness. There are State laws safeguarding the welfare of children, and in certain cases the State pays allowances for the children of necessitous parents. The State and religious bodies maintain institutions for orphaned and neglected children, aged and infirm persons, and the mentally afflicted. Public hospitals, friendly societies and numerous charitable, educational and health organisations are subsidised by the State; all mental hospitals (except one), and several public hospitals, are owned and controlled by the State.

An outline of the public health services is given in the chapter "Public Health".

STATUS OF WOMEN.

In New South Wales, women are enfranchised and may be elected to either House of the State and Commonwealth Parliaments or to the council of any shire or municipality. A woman may become a judge, magistrate, barrister, solicitor, or conveyancer; many women have been appointed justices of the peace, and some have entered the legal profession. Women are eligible for all university degrees, but are not usually ordained as ministers of religion. The provisions of the State Jury Act, 1912-47, relating to the voluntary enrolment of women as jurors were proclaimed in October, 1952, in respect of certain areas.

About one-fifth of the members of registered trade unions of employees are women, though there are few unions composed entirely of women. The employment of women in factories and shops is regulated by the Factories and Shops Act.

Rates of wages payable to women in industry are determined under the industrial arbitration systems described elsewhere in this Year Book. Matters which may be determined by the industrial tribunals include claims that the same wages be paid to men and women performing the same work, or producing the same return of profit or value to their employer. The minimum wage for women is generally about 75 per cent. of the basic wage for men.

A legal age for marriage has not been defined; the average age at which women marry is about 24 years. The consent of a parent or guardian or, in the absence of such consent, of a court or magistrate is necessary to

validate the marriage of minors. The wife of a British subject is deemed to be a British subject throughout Australia. A woman who was a British subject resident in Australia at the time of her marriage to an alien may, while in Australia, retain her British nationality.

Under the Married Women's Property Act, 1901, a married woman is capable of holding, acquiring, or disposing of any real or personal property as her separate property in the same manner as if she were a femme sole. Her property is not liable for her husband's debts, and her earnings in any occupation apart from her husband's are her own. A wife, however, has no legal share of her husband's income, nor in any property acquired by their joint efforts after marriage, but the husband is liable for all necessary expenses of his wife and children. In matters relating to the guardianship of children, the mother has similar powers to those possessed by the father.

RELIGION

In New South Wales there is no established church, and freedom of worship is accorded to all religious denominations. When the census is taken in Australia, there is no legal obligation to answer the question as to religion. A classification of the population according to religion, as recorded at the censuses of 1933 and 1947, is shown below; those not stating religion represented 12.4 and 11.1 per cent. of the total population at the respective censuses:—

Table 255 .- Religion of the Population, N.S.W .- Census, 1933 and 1947.

Religion.			Number o	f Persons.	Proportion of Total stati	per cent. ng Religion.
			1933.	1947.	1933.	1947.
Christian—			1,143,493	1,293,964	49:63	40.700
. Church of England	•••	•…			1	48.78
Catholic, Roman *	•••	•••	489,163	268,496	24.14	25.52
Catholic *	•••	•••	66,943	408,497	1'	
Presbyterian	•••		257,522	262,166	11.18	9.88
Methodist	•••	•••	203,042	246,876	8.81	9.31
Baptist	•••	•••	29,981	34,935	1.30	1.32
Congregational	•••	•••	20,274	19,331	*88	.73
Salvation Army	•••	•••	9,610	10,871	•42	•41
Church of Christ			8,658	10,269	•38	.39
Other Christian		•••	54,203	66,763	2:35	2.52
Total Christian	•••		2,282,889	2,622,168	99.09	98.86
Non-Christian—						
Hebrew	•••	•••	10,305	13,194	•45	•50
Other	•••		1,823	1,409	.08	.05
Indefinite, No Religion			8,796	15,537	•38	•59
No reply	•••		297,034	332,530	•••	
Total Population			2,600,847	2,984,838	•••	

^{*} So described on individual Census schedules.

SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES.

Social welfare services of the State Government include industrial hygiene services, industrial training and employment, and the social aid service under the control of the Minister for Labour and Industry and Social Welfare, as well as the child welfare services administered by the Minister for Education.

State systems of family allowances and widows' pensions were replaced in recent years by Commonwealth systems, though the State supplements widows' pensions by providing allowances for their children. Other important services provided by the Commonwealth are age pensions, invalid pensions, war pensions, maternity allowances, and unemployment, sickness and hospital benefits. These schemes, with the exception of war pensions and hospital benefits, are administered by the Commonwealth Department of Social Services.

The Commonwealth Government has entered into reciprocal agreements with other countries in relation to pensions and other social benefits.

GOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE ON HEALTH AND SOCIAL AMELIORATION IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

The aggregate expenditure from revenue by the State and Commonwealth Governments on public health and social amelioration in New South Wales is shown below. The expenditure on public health, details of which are given in Table 302, is subject to the reservations noted in connection with that table.

Table 256.—Government Expenditure (from Revenue) on Public Health and Social Amelioration in New South Wales.*

Year	1			Public	Health and S	Social Ameli	oration.	
ended 30th June.	Public Health.	Social Ameliora- tion.		Common-		Per he	ad of popu	dation.
-			State.	wealth.	Total.	State.	Common- wealth.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1944	3,628,028	17,435,219	5,260,669	15,802,578	21,063,247	$1\ 16 7$	5 9 7	7 6 2
1945	3,768,647	17,424,535	5,254,887	15,938,295	21,193,182	1 16 3	5 9 4	7 5 7
1946	4,469,356	22,494,145	5,836,380	21,127,121	26,963,501	1 19 10	7 4 3	9 4 1
1947	6,303,027	24,527,950	6,321,474	24,509,503	30,830,977	2 2 8	8 4 7	10 7 3
1948	8,311,089	27,410,908	8,291,704	27,430,293	35,721,997	$2\ 15\ 1$	9 1 5	11 16 6
1949	9,959,594	31,937,210	9,520,147	32,376,657	41,896,804	3 2 1	10 10 1	13 12 2
1950	12,240,773	36,972,917	11,580,578	37,633,112	49,213,690	3 13 1	11 15 9	1 5 8 10
1951	15,774,001	43,445,734	13,396,223	45,823,512	59,219,735	4 1 10	13 18 0	17 19 10
1952	23,889,365	49,273,915	17,566,026	55,597,254	73,163,280	5 4 8	16 8 10	21 13 6
1953	25,738,797	60,713,735	19,613,579	66,838,953	86,452,532	5 14 8	19 7 7	25 2 3
1954	27,843,111	62,437,781	18,986,010	71,294,882	90,280,892	5 11 6	20 15 1	26 6 7

^{*} Including Australian Capital Territory in respect of expenditure by the Commonwealth.

Expenditure by the State and Commonwealth on public health and social amelioration in 1953-54, viz., £90,280,892, was nearly three times as great as in 1946-47. The principal elements in the increase were subsidies to

hospitals, an expansion in the scope of social services, and higher rates of pensions, etc.

Commonwealth expenditure on social amelioration increased from £15,802,578 in 1943-44 to £59,400,662 in 1953-54. Of the latter amount, age and invalid pensions comprised £34,042,096, or 57 per cent.; child endowment £19,137,687, or 32 per cent., and widows' pensions £2,766,555, or 5 per cent. Rates of age and invalid pensions were raised seven times between January, 1945, and December, 1954. The rate of child endowment was raised from 5s. to 7s. 6d. a week per endowed child in June, 1945, and to 10s. in November, 1948; in June, 1950, endowment became payable in respect of the first child in the family at the rate of 5s. per week.

Details of expenditure by the State and Commonwealth on social amelioration are shown in the following table; loan expenditure and administrative costs in connection with Commonwealth pensions, etc., are excluded:—

Table 257.—Government Expenditure (from Revenue) on Social Amelioration in New South Wales.*

Expenditure from Revenue.	1938-39.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952–53.	1953-54.
State-	£	£	£	£	£
Relief of destitute, blind, aged, etc Maintenance of deserted wives.	430,369	1,174,126	1,420,726	1,670,448	1,933,281
widows, children	$\begin{array}{r} 350,278 \\ 630,321 \\ 3,446 \\ 76,454 \end{array}$	285,003 122,981 14,858 97,637	$\begin{array}{r} 285,602 \\ 119,301 \\ 18,973 \\ 130,459 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 341,623 \\ 124,407 \\ 22,389 \\ 147,237 \end{array}$	355,235 $117,193$ $24,578$ $165,524$
Unemployment relief Food relief Family allowances	$\begin{array}{c} 608,579 \\ 1,419,836 \\ 1,363,833 \\ 264,550 \end{array}$	23 117,980 97,660	111,424	135,701 142,421	116,304 145,829
Administration Housing Contribution to miners' pensions Workers' Compensation (Broken Hill)	284,550 23,168 51,939	16,849 80,000 52,993	18,237 80,000 64,780	123,383 80,000 48,146	37,3 0 8 80,000 61,867
Total, State	5,222,773	2,060,110	2,379,063	2,838,755	3,037,119
Commonwealth—					
Age and invalid pensions Funeral benefits for pensioners Maternity allowances Child endowment	6,414,899 167,710	$\begin{array}{c} 20,855,983 \\ 104,113 \\ 1,149,164 \\ 16,872,169 \end{array}$	25,075,215 107,678 1,182,358 17,793,919	30,532,736 112,369 1,195,046 20,012,263	34,042,096 113,919 1,173,058 19,137,687
Widows' pensions	******	1,971,798 372,045 60,352	2,315,178 350,881 69,623	2,630,192 3,305,661 86,713	2,766,555 2,077,962 89,385
Total, Commonwealth	6,582,609	41,385,624	46,894,852	57,874,980	59,400,662
Total in New South Wales	11,805,382	43,445,734	49,273,915	60,713,735	62,437,781

^{*} Including Australian Capital Territory in respect of expenditure by the Commonwealth.

Expenditure by the State under the heading "Social Amelioration" was only £3,037,119 in 1953-54, as compared with £5,222,773 in 1938-39. This decline was partly due to the increase in employment, and partly to the replacement of State family allowances and widows' pensions by Commonwealth schemes.

Loan expenditure by the State in 1953-54 included £54,985 on baby health centres, £29,008 on aboriginal stations, and £85,033 on institutions conducted by the Child Welfare Department.

NATIONAL WELFARE FUND (COMMONWEALTH).

The National Welfare Fund was established by the Commonwealth as from 1st July, 1943, to be applied towards the cost of health services, unemployment and sickness benefits, family allowances and other welfare and social services.

In the first two years, viz., 1943-44 and 1944-45, the Fund received 25 per cent. of income tax collections from individuals (other than companies), up to a maximum of £30,000,000 per annum. In the next two years, receipts consisted of a fixed amount from Consolidated Revenue and a sum equivalent to pay-roll tax collections. In the years 1947-48 to 1950-51, inclusive, the amount of social services contribution payable was substituted for the fixed sum from Consolidated Revenue, but in 1951-52, as a result of the amalgamation of income tax and social services contribution the principle of a special contribution from Revenue plus pay-roll tax collections, was restored. In the last two years, the Fund has received an amount from Consolidated Revenue equal to the actual expenditure from the Fund each year, and the balance in the Fund is only increased by interest on its investments.

Particulars of receipts and total amount of benefits paid from the Fund in New South Wales and elsewhere in each year since it was constituted are shown below:—

Table 258.—National Welfare Fund—Receipts and Payments in Australia.

	Rec	eipts.		
Year.	Transfers from Revenue.	Interest on Investments.	Benefits Paid.	Credit Balance at 30th June.
	£	£	£	£
1943-44	27,889,572		2,364,174	25,525,398
19 44–4 5	30,000,000	255,000	2,706,793	53,073,605
1945-46	46,499,243	502,383	53,161,609	46,913,622
1946–47	64,646,736	455,641	62,021,726	49,994,273
1947-48	88,042,612	503,351	68,612,684	69,927,552
1948-49	110,057,990	671,825	80,777,356	99,880,011
1949–50	123,287,690	750,740	92,803,625	131,114,816
1950-51	132,679,843	985,862	114,983,375	149,797,146
1951-52	171,708,698	1,129,198	137,607,996	185,027,046
1952-53	165,511,396	1,808,670	165,511,396	186,835,716
1953-54	176,564,604	2,094,474	176,564,604	188,930,190

In 1943-44 and 1944-45, benefits paid from the National Welfare Fund in New South Wales and elsewhere consisted of maternity allowances and funeral benefits in respect of age and invalid pensioners only, but as from 1st July, 1945, all Commonwealth social service payments were met from the Fund. Particulars of disbursements from the Fund from 1949-50 are shown in the following statement:—

Table	250 -National	Waltana	Fund—Benefits	Paid in	Anstralia
1 able	259.—Hational	weirare	rund—benents	raid in	Australia.

Type of Benefit.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952–53.	1953-54.
	£	£	£	£	£
Age and Invalid Pensions	44,557,161	49,520.285	59.788,003	72,423,900	81,293,003
Funeral Benefits to Pensioners	245,822	254,058	275,850	270,448	287,798
Widows' Pensions	4.420,566	4,828,086	5,614,768	6,333,689	6,625,679
Maternity Allowances	3,007,906	3,057,519	3,156,992	3,248,305	3,225,919
Child Endowment	30,337,363	43,584,614	46,625,052	53,243,722	50,760,799
Unemployment and Sickness Benefits	2,506,425	1,037,213	1,007,657	6,255,472	4,543,454
Hospital Benefits	6,320,164	6,535,628	6,683.107	7,223,241	8,330,053
Pharmaceutical Benefits	304,689	2,930,163	7,327,414	6,486,651	8,218,633
Medical Benefits for Pensioners	í	75,511	1,036,225	1,739,953	2,115,539
Pharmaceutical Benefits for Pensioners			357,632	728,658	1,010,780
Nutrition of Children		35,775	814,806	1,521,394	1,999,312
Inberculosis Benefits	534,550	2,275,399	3,878,927	4,875,957	5,579,648
Mental Institution Benefits	255,586	405,664	517,780	522,552	494,833
Other	313,393	443,460	523,783	637,454	2,079,154
Total Expenditure	92,803,625	114,983,375	137,607,996	165,511,396	176,564,604

STATE SOCIAL AID SERVICE.

In 1937 the Government of New South Wales established a Social Aid Service for the prevention and relief of distress arising from poverty or unemployment.

Social Welfare Bureaux are maintained in the metropolis, Newcastle and the northern and southern coalfields, and welfare officers supervise social aid in the various districts with the assistance of departmental medical officers and welfare nurses.

In 1941 the Commonwealth began to extend the scope of social benefits, such as age and invalid pensions and maternity allowances, and to provide assistance for widows, dependent children and persons in need owing to sickness or unemployment. Consequently, the activities of the State relief organisation in recent years have been limited, for the most part, to the assistance of persons not eligible for Commonwealth benefit. Recipients of Commonwealth benefits in certain circumstances may receive from the State Social Welfare Service certain forms of assistance which are not provided by Commonwealth authorities.

Food Relief Scheme.

Since January, 1943, persons eligible for food relief from the State Social Aid Service have received cash payments, usually at fortnightly intervals, on a scale graduated according to the size of the family being maintained. They also receive cash for an additional pint of milk per day for mothers (before and after childbirth) and for each child under seven years of age.

In certain circumstances, persons in receipt of food or cash relief may be granted additional services, including footwear, clothing, special foods, medicine and medical treatment. These services may be provided direct by the Department or through the co-operation of local medical practitioners and retailers.

As a general condition precedent to the issue of social aid, the applicant is required to sign a declaration that his income during the fortnight preceding application did not exceed a certain limit. The scales of benefit and income limits have been varied from time to time; particulars of those in operation from 1st August, 1939, until 7th November, 1946, were published in the Year Book, 1941-42 and 1942-43.

The scale of cash benefits was amended in November, 1946, to provide benefits similar to those payable under the Commonwealth Unemployment and Sickness Benefits Scheme at that time. Particulars of the amended scale are shown below. The maximum rate of benefit is paid where income does not exceed "allowable income," and the amount is reduced by 2s. per fortnight for every 2s. of income in excess of the allowable income.

Family Unit.	Allowable Income,	Maximum Rate of Benefit.	Family Unit.	Allowable Income.	Maximum Rate of Benefit.
	Per fo	rtnight.		Per fo	rtnight,
	10110	coment.	j .	1. 01 10	. Ulligine.
**	s.	s.		s.	s.
Unmarried person—	~*	~•	Adult man or woman	40	50
16 and under 17 years	10	30	Adult man or woman and		
			one or more dependent		
17 and under 18 years	20	30	ehildren	40	60
ar and ander to jears it.	20	•00	Man and spouse	40	90
			Man and spouse and one or		
18 and under 21 years	30	40	more dependent children	40	100

Table 260.-Food Relief-Scale of Cash Payments, September, 1954.

Persons in receipt of pensions and allowances under the age, invalid, widows' or (war) service pension schemes are not eligible for cash benefits from the Social Aid Services.

The number of persons receiving benefit under the food relief scheme decreased sharply after 1940, declining to 5,803 in June, 1944, and to 1,913 in June, 1951; thereafter the number increased to 2,825 in June, 1953, but it fell to 2,481 in June, 1954. The following statement shows the number of beneficiaries and expenditure on the scheme in 1939-40 and later years:—

İ		Benefic	Beneficiaries.				
At 30th June.	Recipients.	Dependants.	Track Travellers.	Total.	during Year.		
1940 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1964	37,302 2,946 2,474 2,135 1,775 1,334 1,626 1,565 1,380	58,080 2,231 1,637 1,349 1,088 555 655 1,095	1,465 65 85 97 51 24 32 165	96.847 5,242 4,196 3,581 2,914 1,913 2,313 2,825 2,481	£ 1,791,222 217,353 187,296 165,116 144,744 110,165 107,926 135,701 116,304		

Table 261.-State Social Aid Service.

State Social Aid other than Food Relief.

The Social Welfare Branch of the Department of Labour and Industry and Social Welfare provides additional services where considered necessary, for persons in receipt of food or cash relief, for holders of Commonwealth age, invalid or widows' pensions. or other persons who may be in

need. These additional services include the supply of blankets, transport to public hospitals, artificial limbs and spectacles, and financial assistance for special purposes. There is no special means test, each case being considered on its merits.

For the purpose of relieving the immediate distress caused by bushfires and floods, a permanent committee, known as the State Bushfire and Flood Relief Committee, has been set up under the direction of the Minister for Labour and Industry and Social Welfare. Assistance to persons whose homes or means of livelihood have been destroyed takes the form of cash grants, clothing, bedding, food orders, household effects, tents and other alternative accommodation.

A Housekeepers' Emergency Service, which operates in the metropolitan area and at a number of country centres, provides help for a limited period in homes where, owing to sickness or other emergency, the householder is unable to carry on her normal household duties. Housekeepers are paid in the first instance from funds provided by the Government, and, where there is no undue hardship, householders are expected to refund the full cost of the housekeepers' wages and fares.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND SICKNESS BENEFITS.

The scheme of unemployment and sickness benefits provided by the Commonwealth under the Social Services Act, 1947-1954, came into operation on 1st July, 1945, and is financed from the National Welfare Fund. The benefits are for persons, except pensioners, between the ages of 16 and 65 years (or in the case of women, 60 years) who have resided in Australia for twelve months immediately prior to the date of claim, or intend to remain permanently in Australia.

For unemployment benefit, it must be shown that unemployment is not due to participation in a strike, and that the claimant is able and willing to undertake, and has endeavoured to obtain, suitable work.

Requirements for sickness benefit are temporary incapacity for work by reason of sickness or accident and the loss thereby of wages or other income up to the amount of benefit claimed.

Unemployment benefit is payable from the seventh day after the claimant becomes unemployed, or from the date of application, whichever is the later. Sickness benefit is payable from the seventh day after the claimant becomes incapacitated, if the claim is made within 13 weeks; if the claim is made after 13 weeks, benefit is payable from the date of application. A means test is imposed and benefit is reduced by the amount of income in excess of the limit shown below. The value of the claimant's property is disregarded in assessing means, and the following items are not included as income, viz., sickness pay from an approved friendly society up to £2 per week, payments for dependent children, maternity allowances, hospital benefits, payments under the Tuberculosis Act, and war pensions. The rates of benefit (current in December, 1954) are as follows:—

						e limit week.	Benefit per week.
Single person-					s.	d.	s. d.
Age 16 an	d under	17	years	•••	5	0	30 0
17	,, ,,	18	,,		10	0	30 0
18	,, ,,	21	,,		15	0	40 0
Other persons	•••				20	0	50 0

Additional benefit in the case of a married person is 40s. a week for the spouse and 5s. for one dependent child under 16 years of age. A married woman is not entitled to benefit if her husband can maintain her.

There has been only one alteration in the rates of benefit since the scheme commenced in July, 1945, viz., in September, 1952, when all rates, except the allowance for the dependent child, were doubled.

Special benefit may be granted to persons not qualified for unemployment or sickness benefit, who by reason of age, disability or domestic circumstances, are unable to earn a sufficient livelihood for themselves and their dependants.

Particulars of claims admitted, beneficiaries and payments in New South Wales (and the Australian Capital Territory) in 1945-46 and later years are shown below:—

Table 262.—Commonwealth Unemployment, Sickness, and Special Benefits in New South Wales.*

Year ended	Cla	ims Admitt	ed.	Receiving	Benefit at 3	0th June.	Amount of Benefits	Average Duration
30th June.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Paid.	of Benefit Weeks.
			UNEMPLO	YMENT E	ENEFIT.			
1946	38,592	10,197	48,789	1,203	95	1,298	275,205	2.88
1949	2,092	165	2,257	248	35	283	23,279	5.92
1950	103,599	23,901	127,500	254	81	335	1,064,698	4.69
1951	5,605	601	6,206	181	65	246	25,324	¶
1952	7,680	3,258	10,938	3,376	1,237	4,613	55,135	
1953	76,668	11,972	88,640	12,044	2,585	14,629	2,686,297	¶
1954	18,854	4,599	23,453	1,876	934	2,810	1,247,215	¶
			Sicks	ess Beni	EFIT.			
1946	11,822	2,435	14,257	2,063	438	2,501	198,943	6.95
1949	19,927	5.917	25,844	3,448	1,083	4,531	302,298	7.37
1950	18,263	6,030	24,293	3,763	1,266	5,029	307,315	7.96
1951	17,722	5,805	23,527	¶ .	l í¶	2,868	296,418	¶ .
1952	14,904	4,648	19,552	1,913	620	2,533	262,244	
1953	15,435	4.692	20,127	2,500	913	3,413	546,432	Ϋ́
1954	16,972	5,671	22,643	2,374	946	3,320	697,949	
			SPEC	IAL BENE	FIT.			
1946	87	61	148	9	39	48	1,068	
1949	1,200†	300†	1,500†	115	190	305	53,925‡	
1950	2,016	435	2,451	149	226	375	176,698‡	
1951	680	316	996	1	T	348	50,303	¶
1952	710	347	1,057	169	320	489	33,502	¶
1953	640	247	887	652	422	1,074	72,932‡	
1954	889	481	1,370	274	493	767	132,797‡	1
				TOTAL.				
1946	50,501	12,693	63,194	3,275	572	3,847	475,216	
1 94 9	23,219	6,382	29,601	3,811	1,308	5,119	379,502	
1950	123,878	30,366	154,244	4,166	1,573	5,739	1,548,711	
1951	24,007	6,722	30,729	9	¶	3,462	372,045	
1952	23,294	8,253	31,547	5,458	2,177	7,635	350,881	
195 3	92,743	16,911	109,654	15,196	3,920	19,116	3,305,661	1
1954	36,715	10,751	47,466	4,524	2,373	6,897	2,077,961	\ ¶

¶ Not available.

^{*} Including Australian Capital Territory. † Approximate. ‡ Including payments to immigrants during training for employment.

The amount of special benefits paid in 1948-49 and later years includes payments to immigrants during training for employment, but other particulars relating to the special benefit claims of immigrants are not included in the table.

The exceptionally large number of claims for unemployment benefit in 1949-50 was due to the industrial dislocation caused by a general coal strike in the months June to August, 1949; payments in September quarter, 1949, amounted to £1,057,085 or 99 per cent. of the total for the year.

The large number of claims for unemployment benefit in 1952-53, viz. 88,640, reflects the decline in employment and business activity which began late in 1951. The number in receipt of unemployment benefit reached a peak of 25,118 at the end of December, 1952, and thereafter it steadily declined to 1,182 at the end of December, 1954. Particulars of the number on benefit at the end of each month in the last three years are given in the following table:—

Month.	Number Receiving Benefit at end of Month.			Month,	Number Receiving Benefit at end of Month.				
	1952.	1953.	1954.		1952.	1953.	1954.		
January February March April May June	336 460 858 1,370 2,687 4,613	23,653 20,867 17,802 16,871 15,351 14,629	5,589 4,445 3,675 3,445 3,014 2,810	July August September October November	7,300 13,661 15,982 19,004 20,839 25,118	14,296 12,222 9,975 7,070 5,659 5,742	2, \$ 30 2,229 1,826 1,339 1,2 70 1,182		

Table 263.—Commonwealth Unemployment Benefits in New South Wales.*

THE DEPARTMENT OF CHILD WELFARE.

The care of children under the supervision of the State is a function of the Department of Child Welfare in terms of the Child Welfare Act, 1939. The Director of Child Welfare is the permanent head of the Department, and there is an Advisory Council to advise the Minister upon matters relevant to the welfare of children.

Social workers for the Department are trained in child welfare work at the University of Sydney and by means of courses of study specially arranged for them. The Child Welfare Act provides for the care and maintenance of State wards, the assistance of children of necessitous parents, the supervision of children in foster homes and in institutions, and the protection of children from ill-treatment and neglect. It prevents their employment in dangerous occupations and regulates their employment in public performances and in street trading, and governs the adoption of children. Special courts, called Children's Courts, are maintained to deal with offences committed by or against children and to adjudicate in regard to affiliation proceedings.

Other Acts having special reference to the welfare of children are the Deserted Wives and Children Act, 1901-1939, described below, and the Guardianship of Infants Act, 1934, by which, in legal disputes as to guardianship, the mother is accorded equal rights with the father.

^{*} Including Australian Capital Territory.

The use of tobacco by juveniles and the supply of intoxicating liquor to them are prohibited by the Juvenile Smoking Suppression Act and the Liquor Act, respectively. A period of compulsory school attendance, viz., from 6 to 15 years of age, is prescribed by the Public Instruction Act. Exemptions from school attendance may be granted in certain cases by the Child Welfare Department.

The Department also supervises immigrant children in New South Wales not under the care of parents or relatives.

CHILDREN UNDER STATE SUPERVISION.

The number of children under the supervision of the Child Welfare Department in June, 1939, and certain later years is shown below:—

Classification.	1939.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.
State Wards—						ļ
Boarded out, adopted or appren-		1				1
ticed	3,643	1,886	1.902	1.898	1,901	1,982
In depots, homes or hostels	333	718	704	667	630	650
Juvenile offenders in State institutions						
or shelters	679	670	704	668	686	718
Children boarded out with own	0.0	""			000	
mothers	9,787	6.591	5,647	5,251	5,437	5,511
In licensed foster homes and institu-	0,10.	0,001	0,017	0,201	0,10.	0,011
tions	1,207	*	*	*	1,209	1,226
Children on probation from courts or	۱,201				′	1
institutions	} 1,728 {	*	*	2,951	3,072	2,448
After-care—Ex-institution inmates	۲,120	*	*	490	521	544
Attor-care—Ex-institution inmates	<u> </u>					
Total	17.377	*	*	*	13,546	13.079

Table 264.—Children under State Supervision at 30th June.

These figures do not include children licensed for street trading, or for employment in theatres or public entertainments.

The number of State wards at 30th June, 1954, was 2,632, viz., 1,408 boys, and 1,224 girls. Of these, 650 were in depots, homes or hostels, 1,463 were boarded out and supported by the Government, 427 were adopted or boarded out without subsidy, and 92 were apprenticed.

The decline of 1,344 in the number of State wards and the reduction of 4,276 in the number of children boarded out with their own mothers between June, 1939, and June, 1954, may be attributed to improved economic conditions and to the extension of other social services during that interval.

STATE WARDS.

Under the Child Welfare Act, children may be admitted to control as State wards upon application by parents or other guardians where the conditions of home life are unsatisfactory or the children are orphaned or deserted. Neglected or uncontrollable or delinquent children may be admitted by order of the Children's Courts.

The Minister for Education is the guardian of State wards. His guardianship usually terminates at 18 years, but in certain cases supervision may continue until the age of 21 years.

^{*} Not available.

Where practicable, State wards are placed with approved foster parents to be maintained under normal conditions of home life. Allowances are paid to the foster parents, and medical, dental and other special expenses, such as equipment for school or employment, are met by the Department. The allowances may be continued beyond normal school-leaving age to enable backward children to remain at school, and those with special scholastic ability to complete courses at secondary school or technical college or university; they may also be continued in cases of ill-health or physical disability. Departmental field officers exercise supervision over wards placed with foster parents.

Earnings of wards placed in employment after they leave school may be supplemented by the Department.

The Department of Child Welfare maintains depots for State wards pending placement with foster parents or transfer; homes where boys are trained in farm work and girls in domestic science; and homes for subnormal children, for sick or invalid wards, for babies and for pre-natal and post-natal care of mothers. The establishments for State wards in 1953-54 consisted of twelve hostels and homes, and two training schools.

For mentally deficient children who are educable, the Department of Education also provides special classes at some State schools and conducts a residential school at Glenfield.

Allowances paid for children boarded out amounted to £68,308 in 1952-53 and £69,512 in 1953-54.

CHILDREN IN FOSTER HOMES.

Children may be placed by their guardians in foster homes or institutions conducted by religious bodies and other organisations in preference to being boarded out as State wards. Under certain conditions, the Minister is authorised to pay to charitable institutions, in respect of the children, allowances similar to those paid to foster parents of State wards. Allowances may be paid to institutions which were in existence when the Child Welfare Act commenced in December, 1939, for the number of inmates in excess of the average number during the period of two years immediately before that date.

Any place used for the reception of one or more children under 7 years of age apart from their parents must be licensed, and the children must be registered with the Director of the Child Welfare Department.

The reception of children in foster homes, other than the foster homes of State wards and institutions controlled or open to inspection by the State, is subject to general regulation in terms of the Child Welfare Act.

Without an order of a Children's Court, no person may receive a child under 7 years of age to be maintained apart from its mother or other parent in consideration of the payment of money otherwise than by way of periodical instalments. Moreover, no such instalment may be paid for more than four weeks in advance, nor exceed the sum of 50s. per week.

In 1953-54 the number of institutions licensed under this section of the Child Welfare Act was 122, and at the end of the year the number of inmates under 7 years of age was 1,053. In the same year, the number of private foster homes licensed was 173, and the number of inmates at the end of the year was 173.

Relief of Children of Necessitous Parents.

An important activity of the Child Welfare Department relates to the maintenance of the children of necessitous parents in their own homes. Allowances for the purpose are paid to the mother or father who is widowed or deserted or whose spouse is incapacitated, in gaol or an age pensioner. Relief in this form is also granted for the children or adopted children of single women. As a general rule, payment ceases when the child reaches school leaving age, but in certain circumstances, it may be centinued until the child is 18 years of age.

Particulars of recipients and grounds of eligibility are shown below:-

Table 265.—Child Welfare Department—Parents in Receipt of Allowances for Children.

Year	Numb	er of Recip	ients accord	ing to Groun	nds of Eligi	bility.		
ended 30th June.	Husbands In- capaci- tated.	Deserted Wives.	Un- married Mothers,	Husbands in Gaol.	Other.	Total.	No. of Children.	Expenditure.
1939 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954	2,188 1,287 1,109 763 802 789 824	1,337 866 855 815 766 801 782	1,021 329 289 257 230 234 230	94 126 101 90 116 155 147	433 198 216 227 190 217 180	5,073 2,806 2,570 2,152 2,104 2,196 2,163	9,787 7,225 6,591 5,647 5,251 5,437 5,511	£ 244,915 160,774 154,366 127,556 122,722 131,322 134,712

The recipients of allowances for children in 1953-54 included 95 divorced women and 85 widows ineligible for pension. Of the incapacitated husbands in the same year, 533 were in receipt of Commonwealth invalid pensions in addition to children's allowances from the Child Welfare Department.

The decline in this form of relief since 1938-39 is mainly due to improved economic conditions and the extension of other social services.

CHILDREN LICENSED FOR EMPLOYMENT IN PUBLIC PERFORMANCES, ETC.

The following table shows particulars of boys and girls licensed to be employed in places of public entertainment, and boys licensed to engage in street-trading:—

Table 266.—Children Licensed for Employment in Public Entertainment.

	Licences for Employment in Public Entertainment.									
Year ended 30th June.	Issue	ed during Ye	ear	1	New Street- trading Licences Issued.					
	Boys.	Girls.	Children.	Boys.	Girls.	Children.				
1947	192	613	805	49	115	164	359			
1948	215	597	812	61	115	176	433			
1949	116	565	681	5	6	11	326			
1950	78	543	621	5	15	20	202			
1951	30	239	269	.8	18	26	275			
1952	46	341	387	14	18	32	375			
1953	53	333	386	4	2 9	6	528			
1954	95	310	405	9	9	18	631			

Considerably more girls than boys are licensed for employment in public entertainment, the proportions in 1953-54 being boys 23 per cent., and girls 77 per cent. Of the children so licensed during the year, 254 were less than 12 years of age, 128 were aged 12 to 15 years, and 23 were 15 years or over.

The boys licensed to engage in street-trading in 1953-54 comprised 523 aged 14 to 15 years, and 108 aged 15 to 16 years.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN.

Legal provision is contained in the Child Welfare Act for the permanent adoption of children upon order of the Supreme Court in its equity jurisdiction. Application to the Court may be made by adopting parents or by the Minister for Education on their behalf. If over 12 years of age, the child's consent to adoption is necessary, unless the Court dispenses with it owing to special circumstances.

An order of adoption terminates all rights and liabilities between the child and his natural parents, except the right to inherit property by reason of kinship. An adopted child takes the surname of his adopting parent in substitution for his own surname; orders of adoption are registered by the Registrar-General.

The following table shows particulars of children adopted in 1938-39 and the last six years:—

Year	Se	ex.) 	Age.	Relationsh	Relationship of Adopting Parents.				
ended 30th June.	Boys.	Girls.	Under 1 year.	1 year and over.	Natural Parent.	Other Relative.	Not Related.	Children Adopted.		
1939	547	565	287	825	504	137	471	1,112		
1949	820	805	742	883	606	119	900	1,625		
1950	697	677	663	711	473	97	804	1,374		
1951	551	538	465	624	470	63	556	1,089		
1952	640	559	594	605	451	48	700	1,199		
1953	709	581	690	600	424	51	815	1,290		
1954	704	737	541	900	698	104	639	1,441		

Table 267 .- Child Welfare Department-Children Adopted.

In some cases, more than one child is adopted into the family. The number of family units in 1953-54 was 1,207; of these, 653 were families with children, and 617 were childless. The adopting parents in 1953-54 included 58 with an income of less than £500 per annum, 951 with an income between £500 and £1,000, and 186 with £1,000 or more.

DELINQUENT CHILDREN.

Cases of juvenile offenders under the age of 18 years are dealt with in the Children's Courts by magistrates with special qualifications for the treatment of delinquent children. No child under the age of 8 years is held responsible for an offence, and the sentence of death may not be pronounced or recorded against a person under the age of 18 years.

Children committed to institutions may be detained in custody until the expiration of the period specified by the Court, or until reaching the age of 18 years. Committal to an institution is a final resort, and many of the children brought before the courts are released after admonition, or on probation. The Child Welfare Department exercises control of delinquent children committed to State institutions and supervises those released on probation.

There are four shelters and hostels for the reception and temporary detention of delinquent children, as well as farm training schools for delinquent boys at Mittagong, Muswellbrook and Gosford, and training schools for girls at Parramatta and Thornleigh. There is a special school for truants at Burradoo, and a special institution at Tamworth for those who have failed to respond to the rehabilitation training at other training schools.

Statistics of the Children's Courts, Sydney, are shown on page 498 of this volume. Particulars of truancy are given in the chapter "Education."

DESERTED CHILDREN.

In cases of desertion of wife or of legitimate children, the husband or father may be ordered, in terms of the Deserted Wives and Children Act, to pay periodical contributions for their support. In cases relating to ex-nuptial children, the father may be ordered, under the Child Welfare Act, to pay the expenses incidental to birth and periodical contributions for maintenance. Mothers may be required to contribute towards the support of their children in certain cases.

A wife who has been deserted by her husband, without just cause, for a period of six months, is eligible to apply for widow's pension in terms of the (Commonwealth) Social Services Act, 1947-1954.

Legislation provides for reciprocity in respect of orders for maintenance between New South Wales and other parts of the British Commonwealth.

For disobedience to or non-compliance with the orders, offenders may be fined, or they may be committed to prison, and from the value of their work while in prison the cost of their upkeep may be deducted and the balance applied to the satisfaction of the orders.

In 1953, the Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts made 1,655 orders for maintenance of wife, 967 for maintenance of child, and 47 for expenses incidental to the birth of an ex-nuptial child. Further statistics are given in the chapter "Law and Crime."

IMMIGRANT CHILDREN.

By delegation of ministerial powers under the Commonwealth Immigration (Guardianship of Children) Act, 1946-52, the Director of the Child Welfare Department supervises immigrant children in New South Wales under 21 years of age and not under the care of a parent or relative.

The number of immigrant children under supervision at 30th June, 1954, was 1,242. During the year there were 194 arrivals and 160 were discharged from supervision.

CHILD WELFARE DEPARTMENT—EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure and receipts of the Child Welfare Department in 1938-39 and the last six years are shown below:—

Table 2	68Child	Welfare	Department-Ex	penditure	and	Receipts.
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			I	Expenditure	.*			
June. Husbands, C	to Allowances Invalid for			Head Office— Administration.		stitutions.	Total.	Receipts.
	Children Boarded Out.	Salaries and Wages.	Other.	Salaries and Wages.	Other.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1939	244,915	87,143	39.466	15,504	51,152	40,322	478,502	20,990
194 9	160,774	51,566	101,164	30,706	146,432	117,927	608,569	52,212
1950	154,366	51,438	117,749	34,485	157,724	131,013	646,775	59,745
1951	127,556	51,068	136,789	37,548	181,667	141,919	676,547	58,383
1952	122,722	58,758	172,540	43,621	243,697	169,283	810,621	70,210
1953	131,322	68,308	191,966	49,242	269,374	195,656	905,868	67,500
1954	134,712	69,512	198,694	50,090	282,077	194,063	929,148	71,501

^{*} Excluding items, e.g., rates, charged to the votes of other Departments.

Of the total expenditure of the Department in 1953-54, £476,140 or 51 per cent. was expended on institutions. Since 1938-39, receipts have more than trebled.

Table 268 does not include loan expenditure on child welfare institutions, totalling £71,645 in 1952-53 and £85,932 in 1953-54.

WELFARE OF MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.

The welfare of mothers and children is provided for by the State and Commonwealth Governments and by private organisations such as the Royal Society for the Welfare of Mothers and Babies, the Sydney Day Nursery and Nursery Schools Association, the Kindergarten Union of New South Wales, the Bush Nursing Association, the Far West Children's Health Scheme and the New South Wales Society for Crippled Children. The activities of the latter and the provision of baby health centres and school medical services by the State, are described in the chapters "Public Health" and "Education".

The activities of the Department of Child Welfare are described in the preceding pages of this chapter.

MATERNITY ALLOWANCES.

Maternity allowances in respect of births of living or viable children in Australia have been paid by the Commonwealth since 10th October, 1912.

Only one allowance is granted where more than one child is born at a birth, but, since April, 1944, the allowance has been paid at an increased rate in such cases. If a child is stillborn or dies within twelve hours after birth, allowance is not payable unless the period of intra-uterine life was at least 5½ calendar months.

[†] Maintenance of State wards, sales of farm produce, etc.

Under the Social Services Act, 1947-54, maternity allowance is paid in respect of births which occur on ships proceeding to Australia or between ports in Australia or Commonwealth Territories, if the mother is residing in Australia at date of claim and intends to remain here. Allowance is not paid in the case of births which occur outside Australian territorial waters for which the mother is entitled to a similar benefit under the law of any other country. Allowance is payable, under certain conditions, to qualified Australians temporarily absent from Australia, and to aliens and aboriginal natives in Australia.

The amount of maternity allowance was £5 until July, 1931, but thereafter it was subject to a means test, with the income limit varied from time to time and with rates of from £4 to £5 up to January, 1938, as indicated in earlier editions of the Year Book. From that date the allowance was increased to £7 10s. 0d. where there were at least three other children under 14 years of age in the family.

In July, 1943, the income limit was abolished and the allowance was raised to £15 where there is no other child under 14 years of age, £16 where there is one or two such children, and £17 10s, where there are three or more. Since April, 1944, children up to 16 years of age have been taken into account in determining the amount of allowance, and in cases of plural births, £5 is added in respect of each additional child born.

The following statement shows the number of claims passed for payment in New South Wales (and the Australian Capital Territory) in the years stated, in comparison with the number of confinements:—

					ms passed Payment.	
Year ended June.	Amount of Allowance.	Income Limit,	Confinements (approximate).	Number.	As proportion of Confinements.	Amount Paid.
	£	£	No.		per cent.	£
1921	5	No limit.	56,200	56,378	100	281,890
1929	5	,,	54,900	54,275	99	271,375
1932	4	260	46,700	36,569	78	149,870
1939	4½ to 7½	247 to 338	48,925	30,860	63	167,710
1943	41 to 71	247 to 338	53,812	19,182	36	104,188
1944	15 to 17½†	No limit.	61,530	57,792	94	888,850
1945	15 to 17½†	,,	62,560	61,755	99	983,453
1946	15 to 171†	,,	61,400	60,730	99	966,967
1947	15 to 17½†	,,	74,400	73,110	. 99	1,154,674
1948	15 to 171†	,,	68,400	68,116	99	1,089,449
1949	15 to 17½†	,,	68,200	67,534	99	1,070,126
1950	15 to 17½†	,,	72,500	73,566	100	1,155,379
1951	15 to 171†	,,	73,200	72,003	98	1,149,164
1952	15 to 171†	,,	74,500	72,688	98	1,182,358
1953	15 to 17½†	,,	76,200	74,011	97	1,195,046
1954	15 to 17½†	,,	75,400	72,380	96	1,173,058

Table 269.-Maternity Allowances Paid in New South Wales.*

^{*} Including Australian Capital Territory.

[†] For plural births, £5 is added for each additional child born.

In 1953-54 there were 803 claims granted in respect of twins, 8 in respect of triplets, and one in respect of quadruplets. The amount of allowance ranges from £20 to £22 10s. in the case of twins, and from £25 to £27 10s. where triplets are born.

FAMILY ALLOWANCES.

STATE SYSTEM OF FAMILY ALLOWANCES.

Family allowances for children under the school leaving age in New South Wales were paid by the State Government from 23rd July, 1927, until the commencement of Commonwealth child endowment on 1st July, 1941.

The grant of allowance was subject to a means test. The maximum rate of endowment was 5s. per week per endowable child, and the amount was reduced where the family income exceeded the living wage plus £13 per annum for each endowable child. From December, 1929, one child in each family was excluded from endowment.

Particulars regarding the number of claims granted and amount of endowment paid in each year were published in the 1940-41 and earlier issues of the Year Book,

COMMONWEALTH SYSTEM OF FAMILY ALLOWANCES.

The Commonwealth system of child endowment commenced on 1st July, 1941. Allowances are payable irrespective of the amount of family income for all children (including ex-nuptial children) in the family under sixteen years of age, as well as for children under sixteen years who are inmates of approved charitable institutions. (Prior to 20th June, 1950, no allowance was payable in respect of the first child in the family under 16 years of age.) Endowment may be paid in respect of a child of an alien father if the child was born in Australia or the mother is a British subject, or if the child is likely to remain permanently in Australia.

At the inception of the scheme, the rate of endowment was 5s. per week per endowable child. It was increased on 26th June, 1945, to 7s. 6d., and on 9th November, 1948, to 10s. per week; and from 20th June, 1950, endowment became payable at the rate of 5s. per week in respect of the first child under 16 years of age.

As a general rule, endowment is paid to the mother. To qualify for endowment, claimants and children must be resident in Australia at date of claim and, if not Australian born, must have resided in Australia for twelve months immediately preceding claim, except in cases where the Director-General of Social Services is satisfied that the claimant and children are likely to remain permanently in Australia. Endowment may be granted to aboriginals unless they are nomadic, or the children concerned are dependent on the State or Commonwealth Government for support.

Child endowment is financed from the National Welfare Fund.

Particulars of Commonwealth child endowment paid in New South Wales in each year since 1943-44 are shown below:—

Table	270.—Commonwealth	Child	Endowment	in	New	South	Wales.*
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		Family (Claims at 1	Approve				
Year euded June. Claims in Force.	Claims	Number of Endowed Childr		Annual Li	ability.	Number	Endowed	Endowment paid in N.S.W.* during year.
	Total.	Per Claim.	Total.	Per Claim.	Number.	Children.	diring feat.	
				£	£			£
1944	198,651	359,373	1.809	4,671.849	23.518	96	5,324	4,861,657
1945	205,472	365,436	1.779	7,126,002	34.679	106	5,357	4,699,888
1946	211,946	375,395	1.771	7,320,202	34.538	107	5,776	7,076,691
1947	222,668	390,915	1.756	7,622,842	34.233	114	5,776	7,727,859
1948	233,826	407,368	1.742	7,943,676	33.975	115	5,815	7,602,692
1949	247,027	426,991	1.729	11,101,766	44.942	115	5,466	9,313,460
1950†	263,959	463,112	1.754	12,040,912	45.618	115	5,892	11,610,670
1951	458,829	930,697	2.028	18,233,345	39.739	111	6,392	16,872,169
1952	476,684	971,586	2.038	19,064,344	39.994	112	6,904	17,793,919
1953	491,848	1,005,887	2.045	19,759,038	40.173	112	6,743	20,012,263
1954	501,272	1,031,898	2.059	20,312,812	40.525	115	8,425	19,137,687

^{*} Including Australian Capital Territory.

Between 1943-44 and 1949-50, the annual liability for child endowment $i_{\rm R}$ New South Wales more than doubled, mainly because of the increase in the rate from 5s. to 10s. In 1950-51, the amount expanded by nearly 50 per cent., mainly owing to the payment of endowment in respect of the first child. The number of endowed children has increased each year since 1943-44.

In the following statement, endowed families in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory in June, 1946 to 1954, are classified according to the number of children under 16 years of age in the family. Families with less than two children under 16 years of age were not endowable prior to 20th June, 1950.

Table 271.—Commonwealth Child Endowment—Family Groups in New South Wales.*

3 7	mber o	£ (31313	won un	100		Number of Endowed Families at 30th June.									
	16 Yea				1946.	1949.	1950.†	1951.	1952.	1953,	1954.				
1.							- -	183,898	188,417	193,213	193,753				
2					118,132	140,844	151,512	156,541	162,763	167,436	171,458				
3					53,966	63,053	67,462	71,831	76,870	80,436	83,332				
4					22,549	25,101	26,191	27,526	29,180	30,487	31,742				
5				,	9,816	10.551	11,154	11,429	11,718	12,415	12,959				
Ğ	• • •				4.264	4,233	4,324	4.285	4,408	4,563	4,745				
7					2,004	1,946	2,030	1.962	1.974	1.933	1.882				
ė.					842	895	843	897	928	923	977				
9					227	259	258	297	269	282	269				
	over				146	145	185	163	157	160	155				
	Total 1	⁷ amilie	·s		211,946	247,027	263,959	458,829	476,684	491,848	501,272				
	iren un				707.011	071.010	727.071	000.00=	071 500	1 005 095	1.031,898				
	endow				587,341	674,018	463,112	930,697 $930,697$	971,586 $971,586$	1,005,887 $1,005,887$	1,031,898				
151	adowed				375,395	426,991	405,112	950,094	971,900	1,000,007	1,001,000				

^{*} Including Australian Capital Territory.

[†] Excluding claims in respect of first child, payable from 20th June, 1950.

[†] Excluding families with only one child, endowable from 20th June, 1950.

Allowances for children of widows in certain circumstances are paid by the Government of New South Wales under the State scheme of widows' pensions, described on page 328.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES.

The State maintains three homes for the aged and infirm—two for men and one for women. The institutions are also used for the treatment of chronic ailments. They contain special wards for persons suffering from cancer, tuberculosis, and venereal disease, and a hospital for infectious diseases is attached to the institution at Lidcombe.

The average number resident in the State homes during the year 1953 was 2,295. In the hospitals attached to the institutions, 4,915 cases of illness were treated during 1953—males 4,555 and females 360—and at the end of the year 1,237 patients remained under treatment.

A number of societies are engaged in charitable relief; some conduct institutions such as homes for children and the aged; others supply casual aid for indigent persons, help for discharged prisoners, shipwreck relief, etc. In many suburbs and country towns, benevolent societies are active in the relief of local distress.

Charitable societies, as a general rule, must be registered under the Charitable Collections Act, 1934-1941; it is not lawful for any person to make an appeal for support for any charity unless the charity is registered, or is exempted from registration, under the Act.

Registered charities must be administered by a responsible committee or other body consisting of not less than three persons; proper books of account must be kept, and the accounts are subject to audit and inspection. Charities failing to observe the provisions of the Act may be de-registered.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

Friendly societies may be divided into two classes, viz., friendly societies proper, and miscellaneous societies which are within the scope of friendly societies legislation, though their benefits differ somewhat from those of ordinary friendly societies.

The benefits assured by the societies proper usually consist of sick pay for the member, funeral allowances for the member and his wife, and medical benefits. The sickness benefit in the largest societies is 21s. per week during the first six months of illness and then is reduced at sixmonthly intervals, so that it is 15s. for the second, 5s. or 10s. for the third, and 5s. for the fourth period, and a rate of 2s. 6d. per week is paid during the remainder of illness, that is, after the first two years.

The funeral benefits usually range from £10 to £40 at death of the member, according to the period of membership, and a contingent benefit of £10 or £15 is payable on death of his wife. In several societies, members may assure for sums up to £100, and in some of them it is possible to assure for £500, the maximum allowed by law. A separate benefit for widows of members—usually £10—may be assured in most of the societies for a stated contribution.

The rates of contribution for sick pay and funeral donations vary according to the rates of benefit, the average contribution being about 5d. per week for sick pay and 2½d. per week for funeral benefits.

In most cases, the form of medical benefit available to members is the reimbursement of a portion (varying according to rate of contribution) of the costs of medical attention or medicines.

At 30th June, 1953, there were 58 societies, including 22 miscellaneous; 16 possessed branches and 20 were classed as single societies. Membership consisted of 151,134 men, 13,668 women, and 14,779 juveniles, i.e., a total of 179,581.

Information regarding receipts and expenditure of friendly societies and the accumulated assets is shown in the chapter "Private Finance".

MISCELLANEOUS FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

In addition to the friendly societies proper, there were at 30th June, 1953, twenty-two miscellaneous societies registered under the Friendly Societies Act. These organisations comprise 22 dispensaries, supplying medicines to contributing branches of the ordinary friendly societies, and two medical services funds which reimburse their members part of the cost of medical attention.

STATE SUBVENTION TO FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

Since 1908, the State has paid an annual subvention to the friendly societies to relieve aged members of the necessity of paying contributions.

The amount of subvention which may be claimed in each year is a sum equal to the amount of contributions for sickness, funeral and medical benefits in respect of men over 65 years of age and women over 60 years, as follows:—(a) those who were members at 30th June, 1932, and at the date of application for subvention had been members for a continuous period of 15 years; and (b) widows or widowed mothers of deceased members who were members at 30th June, 1932, and who had been members for 15 years continuously; (c) widows and widowed mothers in respect of whom subvention was being paid at 30th June, 1932. A proportion of each year's subvention in respect of medical benefits is advanced to the societies at quarterly intervals pending determination of the annual claims.

Particulars of the amounts paid to the societies in various years since 1938-39 are as follows:—

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
	£		£		£		£
1938 – 39	76,117	1944-45	97,566	1947-48	108,885	1950-51	136,417
1942-43	89,800	1945-46	101,662	1948 - 49	118,062	1951-52	107,133
19 43-44	93,218	1946-47	106,309	1949-50	134,157	1952 - 53	113,286

COMMUNITY ADVANCEMENT AND SETTLEMENT SOCIETIES.

The Co-operation Act, 1923-1950, provides, inter alia, for the formation of community advancement societies and community settlement societies. Community advancement societies may be formed to provide any community service or benefit, e.g., to supply water, gas, and electricity, to establish factories, to purchase machinery for members, to buy land, purchase or erect dwellings for sale or rental to members, to maintain buildings for education, recreation, etc.

Community settlement societies may be formed for the purpose of acquiring land in order to settle or retain people thereon, and providing any community service.

Up to 30th June, 1954, 176 community advancement societies had been registered under the Act, and there were 105 societies in active operation at that date. Most of these societies were formed with the object of erecting and maintaining public halls, or for establishing recreation or social clubs. Seven community settlement societies have been registered, but only one was on the register at 30th June, 1954.

PARKS, RECREATION RESERVES AND COMMONS.

Under the Public Parks Act, the Governor may appoint trustees of any lands proclaimed for the purposes of public recreation, convenience, health or enjoyment. The trustees are empowered to frame by-laws regarding the use of the land by the public and for the protection of shrubs, trees, etc. The largest such area is Kosciusko State Park, comprising more than 1,250,000 acres set apart in 1944. It embraces Crown lands in the Kosciusko highlands extending about 100 miles northward from the Victorian border to the Australian Capital Territory. The National Park (34,392 acres) and Ku-ring-gai Chase (38,263 acres) are situated on the southern and northern borders of Sydney respectively. In 1954 an area of 14,000 acres in the Warrumbungle Mountains, situated in the north-western part of the State, was gazetted as a national park.

The public parks and recreation reserves which are not committed to special trustees are controlled by municipal and shire councils. All the towns of importance possess extensive parks and recreation reserves. In 1952, local government expenditure on parks and reserves was £1,853,061.

The Zoological Gardens at Taronga Park, on the northern side of Sydney Harbour, were opened in 1916. The area is about 50 acres. The natural formation has been retained as far as practicable, with the object of displaying the animals in natural surroundings. An aquarium has been built within the gardens. In 1952-53 admissions numbered 660,581 to the grounds and 316,999 to the aquarium; in 1951-52 the figures were 750,331 and 287,046 respectively. Receipts of the Taronga Zoological Park Trust in 1952-53 totalled £192,941, including a State grant of £2,750; expenditure was £191,941, leaving a net profit of £1,000.

Exhibits at 30th June, 1953, comprised 780 maminals, 2,261 birds, 148 reptiles, and 1,414 fish.

Surrounding many country towns there exist considerable areas of land reserved as commons, on which stock owned by the townsfolk may be depastured. The use of these lands is regulated by local authorities. Nominal fees are usually charged to defray the cost of supervision and maintenance. Many of these commons are reserved permanently, but a large number are only temporary.

WELFARE OF ABORIGINALS.

The protection of the aboriginal natives of New South Wales is the function of the Aborigines Welfare Board, of which the Under Secretary of the Chief Secretary's Department is chairman. There are ten other members comprising the Superintendent of Aborigines Welfare, officers of the Departments of Education and Public Health, a police officer, experts in agriculture, sociology or anthropology, two members appointed by the Minister, and, since 5th July, 1945, two members representing the aboriginal race, one a full blood and the other a full blood or having an admixture of aboriginal blood.

The Board exercises general supervision over matters affecting the welfare of the aboriginals, manages the reserves set apart for them, and provides for the custody and maintenance of aboriginal children.

It is the policy of the Board to encourage the assimilation of the betterclass aboriginals, particularly those of lighter caste, into the general community. Under the Aborigines Protection Act, as amended in 1943, the Board may issue to any person of aboriginal blood a certificate exempting him from the provisions of the Act and conferring full rights of citizenship. The children of parents to whom certificates of exemption have been issued may attend the public schools. In 1953-54 fifty exemption certificates were issued.

The Board maintains a number of Aboriginal Stations and Reserves in various parts of the State. Each station is administered by a resident manager, and is an aboriginal community settlement with a rent-free home for each family, a school, a ration store and a recreation hall. Every family on the station is expected to provide for its own needs, and ablebodied men are required to seek employment; the sick, aged and indigent may receive free food, clothing and medical attention. Aboriginal reserves do not have the same facilities as stations and are usually supervised by the local police.

Children committed to the Board's control may be boarded out with foster parents or in approved charitable institutions, or may be placed in suitable employment. There is a training home for girls at Cootamundra, and a home for boys at Kinchela on the Macleay River; at 30th June, 1954, the enrolment at these homes was 41 and 54 respectively. A home for young children is maintained at Bomaderry by the United Aborigines' Mission, with assistance from the State.

Age, invalid and widows' pensions are not payable to persons with a preponderance of aboriginal blood or to aboriginals of any caste resident on the Board's stations or reserves. Other social service benefits, including maternity allowances and child endowment, are payable to caste aboriginals resident on stations and reserves, but in many cases these allowances are administered by the Board.

The following table shows particulars of the aboriginal stations and reserves and of the Board's expenditure in 1946-47 and the last six years. Expenditure by the Department of Education on the education of aboriginal children in special schools is not included.

Table 272.—Aborigines Welfare Board—Stations and Reserves, Exemption Certificates and Expenditure.

	Abo	riginal Sta	tions.	Abor	riginal Res	erves.	Exemp- tion	Expenditure during Year ended 30th June.	
At 30th June.	Number.	Resident Aborig- inals.	Aborig- inals Receiving Rations.	Reserves.	Resident Aborig- inals.	Aboriginals Receiving Rations.	Certifi- cates Granted. †	From Revenue.	From Loans (New Bldgs. etc.).
								£	£
1947	18	2,530	373	32	2,048	159	43	57,588	5.270
1949	18	2,388	271	32	2,585	92	47	80,273	126,816
1950	19	2,703	302	32	2,102	105	68	77,146	75,130
1951	19	2,680	270	32	2,267	81	71	97,637	85,497
1952	20	2,726	286	31	2,475	77	49	130,459	104,890
1953	18	2,946	303	31	2,155	81	56	147,237	36,747
1954	18	2,968	426	31	1,820	102	50	165,524	29,008

[•] Included in "resident aboriginals."

[†] Year ended 30th June.

Particulars of the aboriginal population of New South Wales are given on page 226 of this volume.

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRES AND PUBLIC HALLS, ETC.

Buildings in which public meetings (other than meetings for religious worship) or public entertainments are held must be licensed under the Theatres and Public Halls Act. A licence may be refused if proper provision is not made for public safety, health and convenience, or if the site or building is unsuitable for the purpose of public meeting or entertainment. Plans of buildings intended to be used as theatres and public halls must be approved by the Chief Secretary before erection is begun.

Cinematograph films are subject to censorship before exhibition in New South Wales. The Commonwealth Customs authorities review the films imported from oversea countries. State officials review the films made in Australia, and may take action in terms of the Theatres and Public Halls Act in respect of imported films.

In 1953 the number of picture theatres showing 35 millimetre films in New South Wales was 619 and their aggregate seating capacity was 489,574, representing an average of 791 per theatre. Of the total, 195, with an average seating capacity of 1,209, were located in Sydney and suburbs, and 424, with an average capacity of 599, in other districts. In addition, there were 5 touring theatres and 23 theatres (including 1 touring) for 16 millimetre films.

HORSE RACING, TROTTING AND GREYHOUND RACING.

Horse racing, trotting and greyhound racing are popular in New South Wales. Trotting, in particular, has become popular since an amendment of the law in 1948, which authorised the conduct of night trotting races and betting thereat.

Racecourses are licensed by the Chief Secretary under the Gaming and Betting Act, which prescribes that licences may be issued only to non-proprietary associations. So far as the actual conduct of races is concerned, horse racing is controlled by the Australian Jockey Club, trotting by the New South Wales Trotting Club Ltd., and greyhound racing by the Greyhound Racing Control Board (which is appointed by the Governor).

There are certain limits on the number of race meetings which may be held and the racecourses which may be licensed within 40 miles of the General Post Office, Sydney, and within 40 miles of the principal post office in Newcastle. In other parts of the State, the following rules apply:—

- (i) There is no limit as to the number of racecourses which may be licensed for horse racing or the number of meetings which may be held for this class of racing, except that 12 meetings per annum is the limit for licensed racecourses beyond 40 miles but within 65 miles of the General Post Office, Sydney;
- (ii) There is no limit as to the number of racecourses which may be licensed for trotting, but meetings are restricted to 12 per annum;
- (iii) Only one course may be licensed for greyhound racing in any one country town, and the permissible number of racing days is 40.

The restrictions on mid-week racing which were imposed under the Economic Stability and Wartime Provisions Continuance Act, lapsed from 31st December, 1953. Under an agreement between the State Government and the Australian Jockey Club and the Sydney Turf Club, mid-week racing in New South Wales will be limited to 12 meetings a year.

Betting or wagering is prohibited in connection with any sports except horse, pony, trotting and greyhound races on licensed racecourses. Under the Totalisator Act, in force since 1916, racing clubs may be required to install totalisators on their racecourses and to use them at every race meeting.

The following statement shows the amount of totalisator investments and of bookmakers' turnover (estimated on the basis of tax collected on the total amount of bets made):—

Year ended June.	Totalisator Investments.	Licensed Bookmakers' Turnover (approximate).	Year ended June.	Totalisator Investments.	Licensed Bookmakers' Turnover (approximate).
	£	£		£	£
1943	2,377,102	14,772,600	1949	8,742,535	68,183,000
1944	4,663,710	28,503,000	1950	9,701,635	74,664,000
1945	5,802,788	36,492,800	1951	11,550,451	82,073,200
1946	7,482,819	51,594,400	1952	16,343,841	115,484,600
1947	7,224,274	55,380,800	1953	14,189,928	110,080,000

Table 273.-Totalisator Investments and Bookmakers' Turnover.

In the last two years, totalisator investments and bookmakers' turnover were slightly less than in the peak year, 1951-52.

1954

1948

14,201,809

114,401,900

Particulars of taxes in connection with racing are shown in the chapter "Public Finance."

COMMONWEALTH ENTERTAINMENTS TAX.

Entertainments tax was levied by the Commonwealth from January, 1917, to October, 1933, and was reimposed at higher rates from 1st October, 1942, when, under the uniform tax plan, the State ceased to tax entertain ments (see volume No. 50, page 886). The Commonwealth Entertainments Tax was discontinued from 1st October, 1953.

The tax was payable on admission for which the charge was 1s. or more. The tax was 3d. where the payment for admission was 1s., increased by 2d. for each additional 6d. or part thereof to 19d. where payment for admission was between 4s. 6d. and 5s., and then increased by 3d. per 6d. or part thereof. Admissions to entertainments in which all the performers were actually present and performing, e.g., stage play, ballet, musical performance, lecture, circus, were taxed at rates approximately 25 per cent. less than the general rates, with admission up to 1s. 3d. free of tax. Games or sports in which human beings are the sole participants (not including dancing, or skating, unless solely for competitive purposes) conducted by a society, institution or committee not established or carried on for profit, were included in the lower tax rate group from 16th February, 1949.

A special scale of rates applied in respect of separate charges of not less than 1s. for refreshments served at such entertainments as dances, card parties and skating.

Particulars of taxable admissions and tax in respect of entertainments in New South Wales in 1943-44 and later years, are shown below:—

Table 274.—Commonwealth Entertainments Tax—Admissions and Collections in New South Wales.

	Tax	ed at Lo	wer Rate.	Taxed at Higher Rate.							
Year ended June.	1 1		Pictures.	Racing.	Dancing, Skating.	Sport.	Miscel- lane- ous.	Peri- odical Tick- ets.	Total.		
			Тахаві	E ADMISS	sions. (t	housands.)			,	<u>, </u>	
1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953	1,881 1,834 1,554 1,572 1,302 1,328 1,636 1,323 1,478 1,306	 395 1,111 1,684 2,020 2,248	388 572 651 845 890 939 995 1,030 969 809	56,951 62,825 61,505 59,104 57,209 55,287 55,118 57,376 59,461 58,204	2,368 2,544 3,164 3,426 3,938 3,861 4,173 4,256 4,990 4,723	5,365 4,579 4,367 3,493 3,932 3,555 3,508 3,771 3,419 3,282	1,736 2,043 3,023 3,397 2,869 1,516	1,2 1,0 1,0	19	70,149 75,149 75,235 72,798 70,969 67,875 67,827 70,459 73,364 71,336	
			TA	X PAID.	(£ thous	and,)					
1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953	81·4 85·0 73·6 78·1 86·2 102·8 114·1 104·7 124·8 116.9	 9·5 24·6 39·6 73·7 54.6	11·0 17·2 22·8 32·5 33·9 35·4 38·6 40·4 44·9 38·5	1,402·9 1,558·3 1,540·6 1,481·3 1,488·1 1,485·5 1,280·7 1,450·3 1,787·1 1,910·9	168·0 184·5 237·1 266·0 300·0 293·4 278·6 307·2 375·7 407·6	197·7 196·0 190·1 151·4 157·0 142·2 129·4 144·4 153·2 151·4	43·3 53·0 86·2 112·9 94·5 54·0	55 65 74 65 74	4·4 10·3 14·7 2·8 2·7 3·3 4·7 ·3 1·7	1,943-0 2,157-1 2,210-5 2,175-0 2,162-4 2,186-1 1,940-7 2,151-9 2,634-1 2,754-3	

^{*} Not available separately, included in "Miscellaneous."

STATE LOTTERIES.

State lotteries are conducted in New South Wales in terms of the State Lotteries Act, 1930. The Act is administered by a director, and the lotteries are conducted on the cash-prize system. From the proceeds of the sale of tickets in each lottery, a sum is apportioned for prizes and the balance is payable to Consolidated Revenue. The first lottery was drawn on 20th August, 1931, and "special" and "mammoth" lotteries, with larger prizes and dearer tickets, were conducted regularly from July, 1947, and November, 1954, respectively. Each lottery comprises 100,000 tickets, and the price of a ticket is 5s. 6d. in the ordinary lotteries, 10s. in the special lotteries and £1 in the mammoth lotteries. The first prize for each type of lottery is £6,000, £12,000 and £30,000, respectively.

The number of lotteries filled in 1953-54, viz., 265 ordinary and 66 special, was a record. Subscriptions amounted to £10,587,500, the prizes to £6,742,990,

and the excess of subscriptions over prizes was £3,844,510. Administrative expenses and preliminary charges such as salaries, office equipment and alterations to buildings, amounted to £373,958. Minor receipts were £213, and the net amount credited to Consolidated Revenue Fund was £3,470,765.

Particulars regarding the lotteries filled in each of the last eleven years are shown below:—

		Lotteries	Filled during eac	ch Year.			
Year ended June.	Num	ber.	Subscriptions.	Prizes	Excess of Subscriptions	Adminis- trative Expenses	
	Ordinary.	Special.	Subscriptions	Allotted.	over Prizes.		
			£	£	£	£	
1944	12	:1	3,176,250	1,972,320	1,203,930	64,24	
1945	13	5	3,543,750	2,200,505	1,343,245	67,492	
1946	146		3,832,500	2,379,800	1,452,700	72,989	
1947	16	i1	4,230,000	2,628,050	1,601,950	87,46	
1948	164	23	5,660,000	3,607,300	2,052,700	112,15	
1949	195	19	6,312,500	4,024,555	2,287,945	135,98	
1950	216	21	6,990,000	4,456,505	2,533,495	151,88	
1951	237	27	7,867,500	5,015,255	2,852,245	194,81	
1952	252 38		8,830,000	5,627,205	3,202,795	266,30	
1953	272	57	10,330,000	6,580,500	3,749,500	317,12	
1954	265	66	10,587,500	6,742,990	3,844,510	373,95	

Table 275 .- State Lotteries.

REGULATION OF LIQUOR TRADE.

The sale of intoxicating liquor is subject to regulation by the State Government in terms of the Liquor Act, 1912, as subsequently amended. Substantial amendments in respect of trading hours, registration of clubs, supply of liquor to restaurants and canteens, and the standard of accommodation in hotels, were enacted in 1946 and 1954.

For purposes of administration, the State is divided into 104 licensing districts, including the metropolitan district, with which Liverpool, Ryde and Parramatta districts were amalgamented on 1st April, 1947.

Under the amending Act of 1954, not less than three nor more than five stipendiary magistrates, appointed as licensing magistrates, constitute the Licensing Court for each district of the State. Among the Court's functions are the control of licensed premises and the determination of applications for new licences. The same bench of magistrates also constitutes the Licences Reduction Board, first appointed in 1920 to reduce the number of publicans' (and, later, wine) licences.

LIQUOR LICENCES.

The sale of intoxicating liquor in New South Wales, except by persons holding a licence, is prohibited. The kinds of liquor licences and permits issued, the authorities they confer, and the fees for new licences and permits, and for annual renewal thereof (current in January, 1955) are summarised below:—

Liquor Fee for Licence or Permit. Kind of Licence Authority conferred by or Permit Licence or Permit Annual Renewal New. Publican's Licence per cent. of expendi-ture on liquor in preceding calendar Sale of liquor on premises (hotel) specified in licence. As assessed by Court; 5 maximum. £500* calendar vear.*† Club Certificate of Regisof liquor Not exceeding £1 per cent. of expendi-ture on liquor in On £1 per date of tration. member at premises under prescribed in preceding calendar conditions maximum, £500. Hotels and Clubs-Permit to supply liquor Supply of liquor with meals until midnight by Assessed on sliding scale As for new permit. with meals midnight relative to fee fo licensee or club Australian Wine Licence t Sale of wine, cider or perry As assessed by Court; 2 per cent. of expenditure maximum, £50. on liquor in preceding calendar year. made from Australian fruit, not containing more than 35 per cent. proof spirit, in quantities up to 2 gallons. Packet Licence § As assessed by Court: 2 per cent. of expendi-ture on liquor in preceding calendar Sale of liquor on ships to passengers during maximum, £20. vovages. Vear To holder of publican's licence or to non-pro-prietary association for sale of liquor on a partic-Booth or Stand Licence ... £2 per day. ular day or days at sports, agricultural shows, etc.

• Owner of hotel liable for two-fifths of licence fee, but if his share exceeds one-third of the sold to persons licensed to sell liquor.

1 Licences may permit or not permit of consumption

The Liquor (Amendment) Act, 1946, authorised local government authorities to conduct community hotels. A council may establish a community hotel by purchase of existing licensed premises, or a new licence may be applied for in respect of premises owned by the council. The profits of a community hotel must be applied towards a public purpose, e.g., hospital, library, facilities for recreation, health or welfare. Since 1946 approval has been given for the establishment of community hotels at the following places:—Forster (1948); Randwick Municipality (1950); Griffith (1952); Leeton (1953); and Comboyne (1954).

Conditions under which the Licensing Court may approve applications for removal of publicans', Australian wine, or spirit merchants' licences from one place to another in New South Wales were amended in 1946 and 1954, with a view to their more equitable distribution throughout the State.

The Court may not make an order of removal unless satisfied that it is in the interests of the public in the neighbourhood of the proposed new site, and not detrimental to public interests in the area from which the licence is to be removed.

Licences and Permits.

Kind of Licence	Authority conferred by	Fee for Licence	ce or Permit.
or Permit.	Licence or Permit.	New.	Annual Renewal.
Spirit Merchant's Licence	Sale on specified premises of either (a) malted liquor or (b) liquor other than malted, in quantities of not less than 2 gallons.	Metropolitan district, £30; other districts, £20.	2 per cent. of cost price of liquor sold to un- licensed persons in preceding calendar year—minimum as for new licence.
Brewer's Licence	To trade as brewer and sell liquor made in quantities of not less than 2 gallons of the same kind.	Metropolitan district, £50; other districts, £25.	As for new licence.
Restaurant Permit	Supply of light Australian wines and malted liquors with meals between noon and 2:30 p.m., and bet- ween 6 p.m. and midnight	£30	5 per cent. of expendi- ture on liquor in preceding calendar year.
Railway Refreshment			
Licence	Issued by Governor for sale of liquor at refreshment	As for publican's licence	As for publican's licence.
Permit	rooms at railway stations. Issued by Railway Commissioner for sale of Australian wines at refreshment rooms at railway stations.	Exempt.	Exempted, but in practice fee assessed as for Australian Wine Licence.
Liquor with meals on trains.	Liquor (Amendment) Act, I supply liquor to passengers	946, authorised Commission to be consumed with meal	oner for Railways to s on State Railways.
Canteens at Construction Camps, etc.	Issued by Minister on recommenders at construction conditions determined by	camps or works of a publi	rt for sale of liquor in ic nature, subject to

rent, the Board may approve refund of the whole or part of the excess. † Exclusive of liquor on the premises. † Not available for ships plying only within Sydney Harbour.

Number of Liquor Licences.

By action of the Licences Reduction Board, publicans' licences were reduced from 2,539 in 1920 to 2,028 in 1943, and Australian wine licences from 441 in 1922 to 347 in 1943. There was no change in these numbers between 1943 and June, 1954.

Compensation was paid from the Compensation Fund (into which were paid annual levies collected from licensees and owners between 1920 and 1926) in respect of licensees terminated by order of or surrender to the Board, as indicated on page 890 of the Year Book No. 50. The compensation awarded amounted to £891,970, comprising £828,140 in respect of 497

publicans' licences and £63,890 to 78 holders of Australian wine licences. The sum of £250,000 was transferred to the State Consolidated Revenue Fund in 1933-34, and after meeting administrative expenses, the net balance of the fund at 30th June, 1954, was £118,022.

Registered clubs in New South Wales were limited in number to 85 (the number existing in March, 1906) until 1st April, 1947, when provisions for additional registrations increased the maximum permissible number to 414. The apportionment of this number between different areas of the State was described on page 316 of Year Book No. 53. The limit on the number of club licences issuable by the Licensing Court was removed by the Act of 1954, relevant provisions of which came into operation from

1st February, 1955. Under this Act, a non-proprietary club is eligible for registration if it possesses amenities other than facilities for the serving of liquor and, where it is situated within 15 miles of the General Post Office, Sydney, has a minimum membership of 200 persons. Outside that radius, a minimum of 100 members is necessary. In certain circumstances a lower membership may be accepted at the discretion of the Court. The Act provides that persons objecting to the granting of an application for a club licence, on the grounds of financial detriment, etc., may give evidence at the hearing by the Licensing Court.

The number of licences for the sale of intoxicating liquor current in 1929 and later years is shown below:—

Licences.		1929.	1929. 1939.		1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.
Publicans' Club	 	2,142 80	2,038 84	2,028 337	2,028 35 9	2,028 376	2,028 384	2,028 388	2,028 388
Railway Refreshment—	l l								
General Liquor Wine Booth or Stand* Packet Australian Wine Spirit Merchants' Brewers'	 	35 19 3,057 8 363 255 9	43 11 2,255 4 348 237 6	43 12 3,047 2 347 408 6	43 12 3,197 2 347 427 6	43 11 3,328 3 347 456 6	43 11 3,630 2 347 500 10	43 11 3,848 2 347 539 9	43 11 3,924 2 347 539 9
Permits to supply liquor with meals in— Hotels and Clubs * Restaurants	 	164	249	260 74	271 90	293 99	293 98	312 110	317 110

Table 276.-Liquor Licences at 31st December.

There was little change in the number of licences current in the years 1939 to 1945 (apart from booth or stand licences, which are temporary only). By order under the National Security Act issued on 28th April, 1945, application for a new licence (other than booth or stand licence) was prohibited, and action was stayed in respect of applications pending at that date. Since the order was repealed on 13th September, 1946, many applications for spirit merchants' licences have been granted; the number of these licences in 1953, viz., 539, was more than double the number in 1939. The increase since 1939 in club licences and permits to supply liquor with meals reflects the legislation of 1946. At 31st December, 1953, the maximum number of clubs permitted under existing legislation had been licensed in the metropolitan district, but some further club licences were issuable in a number of country districts.

^{*} Number issued during the year.

The following statement shows the amount expended by licensees in the purchase of liquor since 1932:—

		Wholesale Value of Liquor Purchased—Type of Licence.										
Year.	Publicans'.	Australian Wine.	Spirit Merchants'.	Club.	Restaurant Permits.	Packet.	Railway Refresh- ment.	Total.				
	£	<u>£</u>	£	£	£		£	£				
1932	5,375,210	232,772	269,082	156,600		1,065	29,930	6,064,65				
1935	6,524,189	244,673	325,177	180,485		1,053	35,773	7,311,350				
1939	8,812,282	244,959	479,927	215,887		726	40,184	9,793,96				
1943	12,754,764	440,955	1,006,169	283,777		165	83,699	14,569,52				
1944	12,760,986	484,564	958,099	290,851		252	85,972	14,580,72				
1945	13,472,593	483,647	1,054,662	347,767		260	89,712	15,448,64				
1946	18,317,477	659,134	1,481,885	512,920		111	88,779	21,060,30				
1947	20,550,116	737,833	1,888,942	652,970	42,861	202	83,725	23,956,64				
$\frac{1948}{1949}$	20,659,229 22,646,735	861,575	2,144,751	1,196,626	59,718	$1,140 \\ 1,628$	68,731 $69,424$	$ \begin{array}{c} 24,991,77 \\ 27,567,72 \end{array}$				
1949 1950	25,536,913	920,120 894,854	2,468,360 $2,681,728$	$1,388,871 \ 1,506,903$	$\begin{bmatrix} 72,583 \\ 75,776 \end{bmatrix}$	2,597	70,865	30,769.63				
1951	31,663,330	1,088,104	3,637,412	1,896,840	151,887	2,042	86,294	38,525,90				
1952	39,197,016	1,063,358	3,996,381	2,547,711	153,876	2,419	104,523	47,065,28				
1953	42,203,509	930,535	4,169,444	2,891.251	155,472	1,839	124,949	50,476,99				

Table 277.—Purchases of Liquor by Licensees.

The amount expended in each calendar year, as shown above, is the basis of the fees for the renewal of various classes of licences as from 1st July of the following year. The amount of fees assessed in 1939 and later years is shown below:-

19999								
Licence,	1939.	1946.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.
Fees assessed on pur- chases—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Publicans'	421,647	673,635	1,032,962	1,132,337	1,276,846	1,583,085	1,959,851	2,110,175
Club	4,000	6,955	59,831	69,443	76,345	95,599	127,716	144,563
Restaurant Permit			2,986	3,629	3,781	7,919	8,193	8,422
Railway Refreshment	1,674	4,013	2,921	2,916	3,036	3,790	4,684	5,737
Packet	. 17	5	23	33	52	41	48	37
Australian Wine	4,868	9,678	17,232	18,403	18,025	21,761	21,268	18,605
Spirit Merchants'	10,473	22,322	45,138	51,307	55,555	74,817	84,386	86,767
New Licences	118	1,750	1,625	1,682	1,571	1,120	1,315	*
Other Fees—								
Brewers'	250	250	250	250	400	350	350	325
Booth or Stand	5,326	5,395	6,896	6,974	7,464	7,804	7,935	9,400
Permits to supply liquor with meals	1,288	1,120	2,164	2,418	2,654	3,011	3,709	4,738
		!) 37 - 4 - m - 41	. 7. 7.	1	1		<u> </u>

Table 278.—Liquor Licences—Fees Assessed.

Licensed Premises—Trading Hours.

Licensed premises may not be opened for the sale of liquor on any Sunday, Good Friday or Christmas Day or other day proclaimed by the Governor, or upon the day of any general election of members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales or of the Commonwealth Parliament.

^{*} Not available.

The hours of liquor trading in hotels were prescribed by the Liquor Act (or the Licensing Act), as follows:—6 a.m. to 11 p.m. from 1881 to 1916, 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. from 1916 to 1946, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. from 1946 to 1955, and 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. (with a compulsory closure between 6.30 p.m. and 7.30 p.m.) since 1st February, 1955. Premises licensed to sell Australian wine observe the same trading hours as for hotels, but the trading time of spirit merchants is fixed at 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. Since 1955, the Licensing Court has been given authority to vary the trading hours of licensed premises, where local circumstances warrant it. This discretionary power of the Court is limited to the extent that no hotel may trade for a period longer than eleven hours, beyond 10 p.m., or between 6.30 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. Liquor may be supplied with meals in hotels, clubs and licensed restaurants until midnight.

Restrictions on hours, in terms of the Liquor Act, do not apply to the sale of liquor to bona fide travellers or inmates of hotels and registered clubs, but liquor may not be sold at the bar of licensed premises except during prescribed hours. Special restrictions were imposed on liquor trading hours during the war.

Referendums on the question of the closing hour for licensed premises and registered clubs have been taken in New South Wales on 10th June, 1916, 15th February, 1947, and 13th November, 1954. A summary of the voting at these three referendums is shown below:—

			5						
Choice o Closing		Numb	er of Forma Recorded.	l Votes	Proportion of Total Formal Votes.				
Hours.		1916.	1947.	1954.	1916.	1947.	1954.		
e		947.404	1.051.690	002.740	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.		
6 p.m	•••	347,494	1,051,620	892,740	62.4	62.5	49.7		
7 p.m	•••	4,830	•••	•••	0.9	•••	•••		
8 p.m	• • • •	21,134	20.054	•••	3.8		•••		
9 p.m	• • • •	178,842	26,954		32.1	1.6			
10 p.m	• • • •	1,405	604,833	$902,\!532$	0.3	35.9	50.3		
11 p.m	•••	3,193		•••	0.5	•••	***		
Total	•••	556,898	1,683,407	1,795,272	100	100	100		

Table 279.—Voting at Referendums on Closing Hours for Hotels and Registered Clubs.

Electors were given the choice of six closing times in 1916, three in 1947, and only two in 1954. In 1916, voting was optional and only 54 per cent. of the electors voted, but voting has been compulsory at the last two referendums.

Consumption of Intoxicants.

The particulars of quantity in the next table were recorded by the Licences Reduction Board as the quantity of spirits, wine and beer purchased by holders of liquor licences for retailing to the public, together with the quantity sold direct to the public by wholesale wine and spirit merchants.

	Quan	tity Purcl	nased.	Estimated Expenditure		Quan	Estimated Expenditure		
Year.	Beer.	Wine.	Spirits.	by the Public on Intoxicants.	Year.	Beer.	Wine.	Spirits.	by the Public on Intoxicants.
	Tho	usand gal	lons.	£000		Tho	usand gall	ons.	£000
1929† 1931 1939 1943 1944 1945	28,137 18,912 35,379 32,948 33,056 33,542 43,532	1,534 1,261 1,640 2,504 2,464 2,361 2,815	1,325 686 884 726 714 869 1,551	17,440 10,800 16,620 24,430 24,500 26,000 34,760	1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953	52,027 47,403 50,090 58,390 66,021 70,080 75,731	3,582 4,391 4,963 4,733 5,643 4,606 4,518	1,230 1,696 1,659 1,651 1,949 1,420 1,239	38,960 40,530 45,140 49,870 58,800 71,000 77,300

Table 280.—Intoxicants—Consumption and Expenditure in N.S.W.

The figures in the table represent approximately the consumption of intoxicating liquor in New South Wales exclusive of military canteens, etc., not supplied by licensees under the Licences Reduction Board. It is difficult to estimate the retail expenditure on intoxicating liquor, because it is sold at varying prices not only in different localities, but in hotels in the same district and in the different bars of the same hotel.

The supply of liquor in Australia was controlled under National Security Regulations from March, 1942, to 26th March, 1946, as regards beer, and to 1st November, 1946, in respect of spirits. During this period, supplies for hotels, etc., decreased because of the heavy allocations to Australian and Allied services' canteens.

The consumption of beer in 1941, viz. 38 million gallons, was a record to that date. After a temporary decline during the war, it increased steeply in 1946, and in 1947 it reached the record figure of 52 million gallons. Production and consumption of beer in 1948 and 1949 were adversely affected by industrial disputes, but in 1950 consumption rose to 58 million gallons, or 12 per cent. more than in 1947. Increases were recorded in respect of each of the last three years, and in 1953 the amount consumed, viz., 76 million gallons, was more than double the figure for 1939.

Since the war, the consumption of wine and spirits has expanded rapidly. In 1951 the amount of wine and spirits consumed was the highest ever recorded for the State, but there was a decline in the next two years, and in 1953, as compared with 1951, the consumption of wine was 20 per cent. less and the consumption of spirits 36 per cent. less.

The increase in the estimated expenditure by the public on intoxicants between 1939 and 1943 was due largely to increased taxation. For intance, excise duty on beer was raised from 1s. 9d. per gallon to 2s. in September, 1939, to 2s. 9d. in November, 1940, to 3s. in October, 1941, and to 4s. 7d. in September, 1942. There was a further increase in excise on beer to 7s. 2d. per gallon in September, 1951. Customs and excise duties on spirits were also increased substantially in 1940, 1942 and 1951. Details of excise duties are shown on page 82 of this volume.

Practically the whole of the beer and the wine and a large proportion of the spirits consumed in the State, are of Australian origin. Information as to the operations of breweries in New South Wales is shown in the chapter "Factories."

^{*} Liquid, not proof, gallons.

[†] Average of three years, 1927 to 1929.

^{* 2093—2} K 5006

ROYAL COMMISSION ON LIQUOR TRADE.

In July, 1951, on a motion of Parliament, the State Government set up a Royal Commission to inquire into the liquor trade in New South Wales. The Honourable A. V. Maxwell, Senior Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court, was appointed Sole Commissioner, and his principal terms of reference were as follows:—

- The ownership, financial interests in, and control of hotels generally;
- (ii) The "tied house" system of the liquor trade (i.e., the ownership and control of hotels by brewery companies);
- (iii) The desirability of re-introducing the "local option" provisions repealed in 1946;
- (iv) The desirability of providing for additional club licences;
- (v) Whether the provisions of the Liquor Act were adequate in regard to the supply of accommodation and meals by hotelkeepers; and
- (vi) Whether the distribution of liquor was being carried out reasonably, having regard to the quantities available and the requirements of the interests affected.

The public hearing of the Commission was completed in October, 1952, but the presentation of the Commissioner's report was postponed pending further enquiries into the operation of the liquor trade in oversea countries. The report was presented to the Government on 22nd February, 1954.

The principal findings of the Royal Commission were as follows:-

- (i) Of the 2,028 hotels in New South Wales, 975 were found to be owned by individuals, 884 by two brewery companies, 134 by a number of non-brewery companies, 22 by the Maritime Services Board, and 13 by the Sydney City Council.
- (ii) Section 41 of the Liquor Act, which makes it an offence for any person to have an interest in more than one licence, should be repealed.
- (iii) It was not desirable to re-introduce the "local option" provisions of the Liquor Act.
- (iv) The Liquor Act should be amended to provide for additional club licences.
- (v) Most hotels failed to meet public requirements for accommodation and meals.
- (vi) The distribution of liquor by many hotel licensees and some wine and spirit merchants had been unsatisfactory and to the detriment of the public.
- (vii) Consideration should be given to the question of "staggered" and later closing hours for hotels in the metropolitan area, without increasing the total hours of trading; in country areas a later closing hour might be warranted, even if the total number of hours were thereby increased.
- (viii) The hours during which restaurants and night clubs may serve liquor with meals should be lengthened.

The question whether the closing hour for liquor trading should be altered from 6 p.m. to 10 p.m. was submitted to a referendum on 13th November, 1954. The result was a small majority for 10 p.m., 892,740 votes being cast for 6 p.m. and 902,532 for 10 p.m.

The findings of the Royal Commission and the result of the subsequent referendum on trading hours were incorporated in an extensive amendment of the Liquor Act, passed by the State Parliament in December, 1954.

DRUNKENNESS.

Persons apprehended by the police for drunkenness in public places may be charged in the Courts of Petty Sessions. It is the practice to release such persons before trial if they deposit as bail an amount equal to the usual penalty imposed. If they do not appear for trial, the deposits are forfeited, and further action is not taken.

After the 1939-45 war, there was a steep increase in the number of convictions for drunkenness (including cases of forfeiture of bail). The number reached a peak of 82,837 in 1951, but fell to 72,647 in 1953.

The following statement shows particulars of the cases of drunkenness and convictions in various years since 1929; the figures for the war years relate to civilians:—

					Person	ns Convic	ted.		
Year.	Persons Charged.	Persons Discharged, ed, etc.	Fined.	Imprison-	Other.		Total.		Per 10,000
				ed.	†	Males.	Fe- males.	Persons.	Popula- tion.
1929 1939 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950	33,819 32,472 62,211 67,525 82,900 78,401 78,727 83,178	683 67 91 201 275 195 250 341	20,478 17,182 11,594 12,329 14,847 15,010 14,054 13,172	621 111 72 43 183 101 112 108	12,037 15,112 50,454 54,952 67,595 63,095 64,311 69,557	30,689 30,066 57,854 63,256 78,653 74,568 74,619 78,865	2,447 2,339 4,266 4,068 3,972 3,638 3,858 3,972	33,136 32,405 62,120 67,324 82,625 78,206 78,477 82,837	132 118 210 226 273 251 243 250
$1952 \\ 1953$	79,217 72,765	129 118	11,899 $12,157$	133 244	67,056 60,246	75,166 69,122	3,922 3,525	79,088 72,647	233 211

Table 281.—Drunkenness—Cases and Convictions.

In addition to cases of drunkenness to which the foregoing table relates, convictions on the charge of driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drug numbered 3,340 in 1952 and 3,546 in 1953.

TREATMENT OF INEBRIATES.

An inebriate convicted of an offence of which drunkenness is a factor, or, in certain cases, a contributing cause, may be required to enter into recognisances and to report periodically to the police for a period of not less than twelve months; or he may be placed in a State institution.

For the care and treatment of inebriates other than those convicted of an offence, State institutions may be established under the control of the Inspector-General of Mental Hospitals. Judges, magistrates and the Master-in-Lunacy may order that an inebriate be bound over to abstain, or that he be placed in a State or licensed institution or under the care of an attendant controlled by the Master-in-Lunacy, or of a guardian, for a period not exceeding twelve months. An inebriate may enter voluntarily into recognisances to abstain.

^{*} Counted each time charged.

[†] Mainly bail forfeited.

Inebriates are detained in some of the State Mental Hospitals, and the number under the supervision of the Inspector-General of Mental Hospitals at 30th June, 1953, was 194, viz., 140 men and 54 women. The number admitted for the first time in the year 1952-53 was 186, including 57 women.

LICENCES FOR CERTAIN OCCUPATIONS, ETC.

Partly as a means of raising revenue, and partly to ensure a certain amount of supervision over persons who follow callings which bring them into contact with the general public or are carried on under special conditions, licences must be obtained by auctioneers, stock and station agents, real estate agents, business agents, pawn-brokers, hawkers, pedlars, collectors, second-hand dealers, fishermen, and persons who sell tobacco, conduct billiard and bagatelle tables or engage in Sunday trading.

For pawnbrokers' licences the annual fee is £10. The hours for receiving pledges are limited, with certain exceptions, to those between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m., but no restriction is placed on the rate of interest charged.

No person may purchase, carry or have in his possession a pistol unless he holds a licence under the Pistol Act, 1927-1946. A separate licence is required for each pistol. Licences may not be issued to persons under 18 years of age. In 1953, the number of licensed pistol dealers was 70 and the number of licences to purchase, etc., issued during the year was 9,817.

Dogs are required to be licensed in proclaimed urban areas, the fee being 2s. 6d. per annum for each dog; dogs in rural districts are not registered. In 1953, dog licences issued numbered 134,938, and the fees totalled £16,859.

The following table shows particulars of licences issued in connection with certain occupations in the last four years:—

		N	umber o	f Licence	es.	Fees Collected.					
Class of Licence.		1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.		
Pawnbrokers' Moneylenders' Hawkers' and Pedlars' Secondhand Dealers' and Collec	tors'	72 278 1,557 2,761	68 304 1,502 2,841	56 328 1,890 2,991	48 352 1,639 2,642	£ 720 2,800 1,941 1,702	£ 680 3,060 1,910 1,652	\$ 560 3,280 2,370 1,678	£ 480 3,920 2,117 1,568		
Tobacco		21,766 10,845	23,144 10,259	23,026 $10,424$	24,494 9,583	5,442 2,797	5,786 2,729	5,756 2,780	6,124 2,558		
Billiard		10,848	87	77	68	1.030	870	770	681		
Business Agents'		1,093	1,063	1,031	1,138	1,440	1,426	1,359	1,457		
Wool, Hide and Skin	•••	399	385	389	373	393	370	379	357		
Fishermen's Fishing Boat		$\frac{2,532}{2,249}$	2,585 2,268	2,813 2,414	2,689 2,387	2,532 2,921	$2,585 \\ 3,126$	2,813 3,248	2,689 3,312		

Table 282.—Licences for Certain Occupations.

LICENSING OF AUCTIONEERS AND AGENTS.

Auctioneers, stock and station agents and real estate agents must be licensed under the Auctioneers, Stock and Station and Real Estate Agents Act, 1941-1946. Registration is also required in the case of real estate salesmen employed by real estate agents or by real estate dealers (persons not licensed as real estate agents whose sole or principal business is the selling, as owner, of land in allotments).

Auctioneers' licences are classified as (1) general licences available for all parts of New South Wales (annual fee £15), (2) country licences for all

districts outside the counties of Cumberland and Northumberland (annual fee £5), (3) district licences for the police district outside the metropolitan area for which the licence is taken out (annual fee £2), and (4) primary products licences for the market in the metropolitan police district which is specified in the licence. In the metropolitan district, an auctioneer must take out a general licence unless he has a primary products licence and acts as auctioneer only for selling firewood, coal, coke, fish or a product within the meaning of the Primary Products Act.

An auctioneer's licence may not be granted to a licensed pawnbroker. Provision has been made for reciprocity in granting general licences to auctioneers resident in reciprocating States of Australia, and general country and district licences to those resident in the Australian Capital Territory.

The fee for a stock and station or real estate agent's licence is £1. A corporation carrying on business as auctioneer, stock and station agent or real estate agent, must take out a licence on its own behalf (fee £5), as well as a licence for each employee in charge of an office or branch.

The licences must be renewed annually. Upon the grant of each application for a licence or renewal, the licensee pays, in addition to the licence fee, a fee not exceeding £1, which is placed in a special account for expenses of administration.

Licensees are also required to contribute to a fidelity guarantee fund established under the Act to reimburse persons who suffer loss by reason of theft or fraudulent misapplication of their property by a licensee. The maximum reimbursement payable from the fund in respect of any one licensee was increased from £500 to £2,000, as from 1st July, 1946.

Particulars of licences issued in 1944-45 and the last five years are shown in the next table. In respect of 1951-52 and later years, the figures refer only to applications received; in practice, the number of applications approximates closely to the number of licences issued.

Table 283.—	-Auctioneers,	Stock and	1 Station	and Real	Estate	Agents-
	Licences issu	ied and Fi	delity Gu	arantee F	und.	

Particulars.	1944-45.	1949–50.	1950-51.	1951–52. *	1952–53. *	1953–54. *							
Licences issued— Auctioneers— No. No. No. No. No.													
General Country District Primary Products	196 185 898 17	371 409 1,191 14	437 494 1,462 15	429 473 1,399 14	435 477 1,432 12	444 498 1,485 15							
Total, Auctioneers' Licences	1,296	1,985	2,408	2,315	2,356	2,442							
Stock and Station Agents	1,305 2,120 139	2,111 3,143 182	2,358 3,804 229	2,329 3,718 244	2,369 3,757 273	2,704 4,111 266							
corporations) Real Estate Salesmen—Certificates of registra-	2,729	4,095 188	4,776 285	5,039 250	5,420 303	5,453 367							
Fidelity Guarantee Fund—	£	£	£	£	£	£							
Contributions during year Balance at 30th June	2,379 26,708	4,524 42,783	5,382 46,753	4,827 51,379	4,770 55,046	5,250 58,272							

Applications received only; particulars of licences issued in these years are not available.

Business agents who deal with or negotiate the sale or purchase of various classes of businesses are required to take out a licence under the Business Agents Act, 1935-1941. The agents are required to provide a fidelity bond in respect of trust moneys received by them in the course of business. The number of business agents licensed in 1953 was 1,138.

FIRE BRIGADES

A Board of Fire Commissioners, constituted under the Fire Brigades Act, controls the public services for the prevention and extinguishing of fires. Its jurisdiction extends over the City of Sydney and suburban municipalities, City of Newcastle, Broken Hill, and other municipalities, and shires in respect of towns contained in them. The Board consists of a president, appointed by the Governor for a term of five years, and seven members, elected for a term of three years, viz., one by the councils of the Sydney and suburban municipalities and shires, one by the councils of the other incorporated areas to which the Act applies, three elected by the fire insurance companies, one by the members of volunteer fire brigades, and one by the permanent firemen.

Prior to 1950, the cost of the Board's services in each district was borne in the proportions of one-half by the insurance companies and one-quarter each by the State Government and the municipalities and shires concerned. As from 1st January, 1950, the proportion payable by the insurance companies was increased to three-quarters and that by the State and the local authorities was reduced to one-eighth each. Payments by the insurance companies are based on the amount of premiums payable in respect of fire risks within each district.

The Board establishes and maintains permanent fire brigades and authorises the constitution of volunteer brigades which are subsidised out of the funds. In the Sydney Fire District in 1953, the fire brigades comprised 1,010 officers and permanent firemen whose services are wholly at the Board's disposal, and 283 volunteers. The country brigades consisted of 105 officers and permanent firemen and 1,920 volunteers.

The number of fire stations at 31st December, 1953, was 246, including 55 in the Sydney Fire District, which embraces an area of 307 square miles.

The following table shows particulars of the revenue and expenditure of the Board in each of the last eleven years:—

	Fire Stat	ions at en	l of Year.						
Year.					Subsidie	s.			Expen- diture.
	Sydney.	Other Districts.	Total, N.S.W.	State Govern- ment.	Local Govern- ment.	Insurance Companies.	Other.	Total.	divine,
1943 1944 1945 1946 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953	80 80 57 57 57 57 53 53 53 54 55	155 157 159 166 171 175 181 185 188 190	235 237 216 223 228 232 234 238 241 244 246	£ 142,917 142,591 140,931 172,178 185,048 204,248 226,205 134,401 157,311 200,654 230,009	£ 142,917 142,591 140,931 172,178 185,048 204,248 226,205 134,401 157,311 200,654 230,009	£ 285,834 285,182 281,862 344,356 370,096 408,496 452,410 806,406 943,866 1,203,924 1,380,054	£ 25,878 28,609 31,069 18,465 15,687 17,878 24,790 21,409 20,643 19,063 24,576	£ 597,546 598,973 594,793 707,177 755,879 834,870 929,610 1,096,617 1,279,131 1,624,295 1.864,648	£ 583,616 584,823 653,607 700,859 752,374 902,819 1,030,269 1,300,097 1,629,488 1,700,591

Table 284.—Fire Brigades—Revenue and Expenditure.

The Board's revenue in 1953, viz., £1,864,648, was more than three times the figure for 1943. As a result of the change in the basis of contributions in 1950 (see text above table), the amount contributed by insurance companies increased from £452,410 in 1949 to £806,406 in 1950, while the share of the State Government and local authorities fell from £452,410 to £268,802.

Of the Board's expenditure in 1953, the salaries of firemen (including volunteers) represented £1,086,487 or 64 per cent. Of the balance, administration comprised £62,705, superannuation £113,640, and maintenance £437,759. The assets of the Board at 31st December, 1953, included land and buildings valued at £534,131 and fire appliances valued at £507,744.

Particulars of fires dealt with by the Board in each year since 1943 are shown below:—

			Fire	s in Sydne	y Fire Di	strict.			Fires and
Year.	Build- ings.	Ships.	Bush, Grass and Rubbish.	Motor Vehicles.	Chim- neys.	Other Fires.	Total Fires.	False Alarms.	False Alarms in Other Districts.
1943	1,290	28	1,731	294	47	371	3,761	1,366	2,127
1944	1,525	44	4,193	216	$\overline{72}$	337	6,387	1,607	3,702
1945	1,453	42	2,328	265	$7\overline{2}$	111	4,271	1.679	2,368
1946	1,552	27	2.751	394	141	258	5,123	1,766	2,911
1947	1,549	21	1,673	332	61	355	3,991	1,568	2,196
1948	1,709	22	3,564	354	102	473	6,224	2,236	3,327
1949	1,863	24	1,532	443	128	459	4,449	2,216	2,491
1950	1,859	22	1,988	480	52	224	4,625	2,372	2,429
1951	2,307	28	5,580	569	77	343	8,904	2,611	5,849
1952	1,966	18	3,409	544	103	584	6,624	3,166	4,661
1953	1,876	28	4,492	548	89	427	7,460	2,931	5,05 5

Table 285 .- Fire Brigades-Classification of Fires.

Fluctuations in the total number of fires is primarily due to bush fires, the number of which varies considerably from year to year. The number of fires in all classes except ships was considerably higher in 1953 than in 1943, the most significant increases being in the case of building fires (from 1,290 to 1,876) and motor vehicle fires (from 294 to 548). In country districts in 1953 there were 4,629 fires, of which 322 were in chimneys, and 426 false alarms.

The fires in the Sydney District in 1953 included 7,220 classified as slight, the property being insured in 2,055 cases, or 28 per cent. of the total. Severe fires numbered 109 but only 15 of these were not covered by insurance; in the previous year there were 118 severe fires and all but 11 were covered by insurance. In addition, 42 fires in 1953 resulted in total destruction of property; 30 of these cases were covered by insurance.

The origin of 4,625 fires in the Sydney District in 1953 was stated to be due to a light being thrown down; 689 were caused by electricity, 297 by burning rubbish, 173 by overheating, 210 by smoking tobacco, and 1,466 by other factors.

Particulars of coroners' inquiries into the origins of fires are given on page 504.

PENSIONS

In New South Wales statutory pensions are provided for aged persons, permanent invalids, widows, members of the Forces suffering disability due to war service, the dependants of war pensioners and of members of the Forces who died on war service, and coal and oil-shale miners. Provision is also made for superannuation in the Government services and for certain employees of local governing bodies. Numerous private companies and firms have made arrangements for the superannuation of employees.

Age and Invalid Pensions.

Old-age pensions (known as age pensions from July, 1947) were paid by the Government of New South Wales from August, 1901, and invalid pensions from January, 1908, until the Commonwealth Government commenced to pay pensions, viz., old-age pensions for men and women at age 65 years (or 60 years if permanently incapacitated) from 1st July, 1909, and old-age pensions for women at age 60 years and invalid pensions from December, 1910. Allowances for wives and children of invalid and permanently incapacitated or blind pensioners, and funeral benefits for pensioners were introduced in July, 1943. The payment of these pensions, allowances, and benefits is regulated under the Social Services Act, 1947-1954.

Payment of age and invalid pensions in Australia is subject to age and residence qualifications and a means test. For age pensions, women must be 60 years and men 65 years of age, and must have resided in Australia continuously for twenty years (disregarding absences in certain circumstances). Invalid pensions are payable to persons of 16 years of age or over not receiving age pensions, who have had five years' continuous residence in and have become incapacitated or blind in Australia, or during temporary absence from Australia; pensions are also payable to persons whose incapacity or blindness occurred before arrival in Australia provided that they have resided here for twenty years.

Invalid pensioners or claimants for invalid pension may be required to undergo vocational training or treatment for physical rehabilitation as a condition of grant or continuation of pension. Such persons receive invalid pension during training or treatment.

In computing the value of the property of a claimant or pensioner for the purpose of the means test, his home, furniture and personal effects and certain other classes of property are disregarded.

In assessing income, the following are excluded: income derived from property, benefits from friendly societies, sick pay from trade unions, food relief from the State, maternity allowances, child endowment, hospital benefits, payments under the Tuberculosis Act, and gifts and allowances from parents or children. The value of board and lodging received is computed at a maximum of £32 10s. per annum (12s. 6d. per week).

In December, 1954, the maximum rate of pension was 70s. per week (£182 per annum). Except in the case of permanently blind persons,

the annual rate is reduced by the amount of income (other than pension and income from property) in excess of £182, (after a deduction of £26 has been made from gross income in respect of each child under 16 years) as well as by £1 for every complete £10 of property in excess of £200 but not exceeding £1,750. In the case of blind persons, the means test was abolished from October, 1954. There are special provisions relating to the aggregate rate of pension in respect of persons who are both age or invalid and war or service pensioners.

The rates of age and invalid pension were varied automatically with retail price index numbers compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician from October, 1933, to September, 1937, and from December, 1940, to August, 1943. Adjustment by this method was suspended in November, 1943, and subsequent alterations were made by legislation. Changes, since 1901, in the maximum rate of pensions and prescribed limits of income are shown in the following table:—

Table 286.—Age and Invalid Pensions—Rates.

		imum Pension.	Limit of Income			imum Pension.	Limit of Income	
Date of Change.	Per week.	Per annum.	(including pension) per annum.	Date of Change.	Per week.	Per annum.	(including pension) per annum.	
	s. d.	£ s.	£ s.		s. d.	£ s.	£ s.	
1901, Aug	10 0	26 0	52 0	1942, April	25 0	65 0	97 10	
1916, Oct.	12 6	32 10	58 10	Oct.	25 6	66 6	98 16	
1920, Jan	15 0	39 0	65 0	1943, Jan.	26 0	67 12	100 2	
1923, Sept.	17 6	45 10	78 0	April	26 6	68 18	101 8	
1925, Oct	20 0	52 0	84 10	Aug.	27 0	70 4	102 14	
1931, July	17 6	45 10	78 0	1945, July	32 6	84 10	117 0	
1932, Oct.	$\begin{cases} 15 & 0 \\ to \\ 17 & 6 \end{cases}$	39 0 to 45 10	71 10	1946, Aug.	32 6 37 6	84 10 97 10	136 10 149 10	
1933. Oct.	17 6	45 10	78 0	1948, Oct.	42 6	110 10	188 10	
1935, July	18 0	46 16	79 6	1950, Nov.	50 0	130 0	208 0	
1936, Sept.	19 0	49 8	81 18	1951, Oct.	60 0	156 0	234 0	
1937, Sept.	20 0	52 0	84 10	1952, Sept.	67 6	175 10	253 10	
1940, Dec.	21 0	54 12	87 2	1953, Oct.	70 0	182 0	286 0	
1941, April	21 6	55 18	88 8	1954, Oct.	70 0	182 0	364 0	
1941, Dec.	23 6	61 2	93 12					

Pensions were paid from 12th October, 1916, to inmates of approved benevolent homes, who were in receipt of pensions before admittance, and from 13th September, 1923, to all eligible inmates. In December, 1954, the maximum rate of pension paid to such inmates was 24s. 6d. a week. Any balance of an inmate's pension in excess of that payable to the inmate is paid to the institution for his upkeep.

Particulars of pensioners in benevolent homes and of wives' and children's allowances are not included in the following table, but are shown later (see Tables 288 and 289).

Table 287.—Age and Invalid Pensions in New South Wales.*

			e and in		INSIOIL		. Item .	JOULII WAIE	 -
Year	New Claims.		current in Nes* at 30th 3		Pe	nsio	Rate of n as at June.	Estimated Annual Liability as at 30th	Estimated Annual Liability per head of Population
ended 30th June.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Maxim	um.	Average.	June.	as at 30th June.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	s.	d.	s. d.	£	s. d.
				Age Pen	SIONS.				
1921	5,727	16,033	23,004	39,037	15	0	14 1	1,428,258	13 7
1931	12,814	28,003	37,029	65,032	20	ŏ	19 1	3,225,872	25 2
1939	11,611	37,633	49,792	87,425	20	ŏ	19 3	4,375,852	31 11
1944	7,463	38,876	65,538	104,414	27	ŏ	26 0	7,049,172	48 10
1945	8,905	37,748	65,681	103,429	27	ŏ	25 3	6,795,048	46 7
1946	15,386	39,752	68,933	108,685	32	6	31 4	8,865,714	60 3
1947	19,805	42,886	76,350	119,236	32	6	31 4	9,577,386	65 0
1948	15,919	43,640	80,123	123,763	37	6	35 11	11,309,157	76 4
1949	20,179	48,194	83,747	131,941	42	6	40 1	13,746,928	88 3
1950	16,359	49,624	88,497	138,121	42	6	39 11	14,329,410	88 10
1951	14,944	50,289	91,369	141,658	50	0	47 2	17,374,292	104 9
1952	17,405	50,876	94,181	145,057	60	0	56 6	21,304,272	124 9
1953	22,663	54,521	100,415	154,936	67	6	63 8	25,630,490	147 8
1954	24,179	62,230	102,476	164,706	70	0	67 1	28,732,534	166 4
			In	VALID PE	NSIONS	3.			
1921	3,278	7,016	8,371	15.387	15	0	14 9	588,588	5 7
1921	6,383	12,148	15,948	28,096	20	0	19 6		liii
1939	7,087	17,630	24,257	41,887	20	ő	19 5		15 4
1944	4,845	11,597	14,637	26,234	27	0	26 6		12 6
1945	5,292	13,117	12,858	25,975	27	ŏ	26 5		12 3
1946	6,168	14,446	13,809	28,255	32	6	31 9		15 10
1947	7,341	15,978	14,512	30,490	32	6	31 9		16 10
1948	6,405	17,595	15,515	33,110	37	6	36 6		20 9
1949	6,674	19,426	16,095	35,521	42	6	41 2		24 5
1950	5,677	19,068	15,536	34,604	42	6	40 11		22 10
1951	4,776	18,321	14,388	32,709	50	0	48 3	4,103,191	24 9
1952	5,102	17,986	14,410	32,396	60	0	58 2	4,900,251	28 8
	6,570	18,652	14,894	33,546	67	6	65 6	5,713,294	32 11
1953	0,070	10,002	14,004	93,040	07	U	00 0	0,110,234	02 11

^{*} Including Australian Capital Territory.

At 30th June, 1954, the number of pensioners in public benevolent asylums in New South Wales was 1,498, and the annual liability for their pensions was £99,484.

Allowances for wives of invalid pensioners and of permanently incapacitated and blind age pensioners were introduced in July, 1943. The maximum annual rate of allowance is £91, subject to reduction by the amount of the wife's income (apart from allowance) in excess of £182. It is further

reduced by £1 for every complete £10 of her property in excess of £200. Where pensioners in this group have one or more dependent children under 16 years of age, a child's allowance is paid at the rate of £29 18s. per annum.

Funeral benefit, payable in respect of deceased age or invalid pensioners since July, 1943, is the cost of the funeral (excluding payment from a contributory funeral benefit fund, except a friendly society or trade union fund) or £10, whichever is the less. The majority of claims are admitted at the maximum rate.

The following statement shows particulars of wives' and children's allowances current at 30th June, and of funeral benefits paid in New South Wales in each year since 1943-44:—

Table 288.—Age and Invalid Pensions, N.S.W.*—Wives' and Children's Allowances and Funeral Benefits.

	All	owances for V	vives and Child	iren at 30th Ju	ne.	Funeral	Benefits.
Year ended 30th June.	Wives.	Children.	Maximum R	ate per Week.	Annual Liability.	Claims Granted.	Amount Paid.
			Wife.	Child.	Inability.	Granica,	Taid.
	No.	No.	s. d.	s. d.	£	No.	£
1944	3,289	2,057	15 0	5 0	151,112	4,004	37,828
1945	3,811	2,400	15 0	5 0	174,356	6,379	60,788
1946	4,171	2,648	15 0	5 0	189,852	7,362	72,711
1947	4,627	2,933	15 0	5 0	209,092	8,346	84,062
1948	5,218	3,323	20 0	5 0	300,092	8,057	76,816
1949	5,593	3,189	24 0	9 0	408,200	10,781	109,711
1950	5,691	3,281	24 0	9 0	416,130	10,100	95,690
1951	5,507	3,229	24 0	9 0	403,338	10,139	104,113
1952	5,188	3,189	30 0	11 6	481,676	11,367	107 ,67 8
1953	5,142	3,328	35 0	11 6	547,612	11,405	112,369
1954	5,633	3,495	35 0	11 6	605,462	11,397	113,919

^{*} Including Australian Capital Territory.

The total amount of pensions, allowances and funeral benefits paid in Australia under the age and invalid pension scheme was £72,694,348 in 1952-53, and £81,580,801 in 1953-54. The amount paid in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory was £30,645,105 in 1952-53, and £34,156,015 in 1953-54. Details regarding pensioners and annual payments since 1943-44 are shown in Table 289.

The number of pensioners in New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory, as at 30th June, declined from 139,953 in 1942 to 130,720 in 1945. The number increased each year thereafter to 201,815 in 1954, as a result of retirements from wartime employment, the changing age composition of the population, and the modification of income and property restrictions. The number at 30th June, 1954, was 54 per cent. higher than in 1945.

Table 289.—Age and Invalid Pensions, N.S.W.*—Pensioners and Annual Cost.

]	Pensioners a	t 30th June	••	Payments during Year.							
Year ended 30th June.	Age.	Invalid.	Inmates of Benev- olent Homes.	Total.	To Pensioners (inc. Wives' and Children's Allowances).	To Institutions for Maintenance of Pensioners.	Funeral Benefits.	Total.				
					£	£	£	£				
1944	104,414	26,234	1,282	131,930	8,806,395	60,304	37,828	8,904,527				
1945	103,429	25,975	1,316	130,720	8,929,796	63,781	60,788	9,054,365				
1946	108,685	28,255	1,415	138,355	11,136,851	88,604	72,711	11,298,166				
1947	119,236	30,490	1,515	151,241	12,241,410	35,301	84,062	12,360,773				
1948	123,763	33,110	1,558	158,431	15,024,427	36,640	76,816	15,137,883				
194 9	131,941	35, 521	1,559	169,021	17,441,988	47,118	109,711	17,598,817				
1950	138,121	34,604	1,130	173,855	18,704,476	31,307	95,690	18,831,473				
1951	141,658	32,709	1,341	175,708	20,804,811	51,172	104,113	20,960,096				
1952	145,057	32,396	1,250	178,703	25,018,706	56,509	107,678	25,182,893				
1953	154,936			190,100	30,474,434	58,302	112,369	30,645,105				
1954	164,706	35,611	1,498	201,815	3 3, 952,757	89, 33 9	113, 919	34,156,015				

^{*} Including Australian Capital Territory.

Widows' Pensions.

State Scheme of Widows' Pensions.

A pension scheme for widows and their dependent children was initiated by the Government of New South Wales on 26th March, 1926. The Commonwealth began to pay widows' pensions on 30th June, 1942, and since that date payments under the State scheme have been limited to supplementary allowances for children of widows in receipt of Commonwealth pension. These allowances represent generally the excess of pension in terms of the State Act over Commonwealth pension, which arises from the fact that the Commonwealth scheme provided additional pension in respect only of the first child in the family (i.e., the child which, prior to 20th June, 1950, was not eligible for child endowment).

Eligibility for widow's pension (or children's allowances) under the State scheme requires domicile of the widow and children in New South Wales at date of the husband's death, and residence in the State at date of application for pension, and during the whole of the previous year.

Since commencement of the Commonwealth scheme, payments have been made only to widows with dependent children under age 15 years (or in special circumstances 16 years), who are not in receipt of any other pension or allowance amounting to more than that payable under the State Act, and who with their children, individually or collectively, do not own property exceeding £1,000 in value—apart from their dwelling, furniture and other personal effects.

Since 1st July, 1942, pension has been assessed at the maximum weekly rate of 25s. for the widow and 12s. 6d. for each eligible child, if the widow's income does not exceed £39 per annum.

A widow's income is deemed to include any pension or allowance under any other Act (but not Commonwealth child endowment nor pension under the coal and oil-shale mine workers' scheme); earnings of the widow or her children under school-leaving age from personal effort; any payment for the children's maintenance or education from any estate, etc., and, except in special circumstances, 25 per cent. of the earnings of unmarried children over school-leaving age residing with her. Sick pay or funeral benefits from any society, or insurance benefit on property damaged or destroyed, or contributions of children not residing with the widow, are not assessed as income.

The average number of widows' pensions paid by the State in the year ended 30th June, 1942 (the year preceding the introduction of the Commonwealth scheme), was 6,624 per fortnight and the amount was £568,247.

In June, 1954, allowances were payable by the State to 2,489 widows in respect of approximately 5,500 children; payments during the year 1953-54 amounted to £117,193.

Particulars regarding payments under the widows' pensions scheme of New South Wales during each year since 1942-43 are shown below:—

Year ended 30th June.	Widows receiving Children's Allow- ances at 30th June.	Payments during Year.	Year ended 30th June.	Widows receiving Children's Allow- ances at 30th June.	Payments during Year.
		£			£
1943	4,604	177,026	1949	3,680	136,654
1944	4,312	167,217	1950	3,442	128,627
1945	3,964	154,398	1951	3,202	122,981
1946	3,972	148,977	1952	3,091	119,301
1947	3,997	149,125	1953	2,921	124,407
1948	3,895	145,928	1954	2,489	117,193

Table 290 .- Widows' Pensions, N.S.W .- Allowances for Children.

Commonwealth Scheme of Widows' Pensions.

Under the Commonwealth scheme, the term "widow" is defined as including a woman who, though not legally married to him, was maintained by a man as his wife for at least three years immediately prior to his death;

a wife deserted by her husband for not less than six months; a divorced woman who has not remarried; a woman whose husband is in a hospital for the insane; and a woman whose husband is in prison and has been so for at least six months.

Eligibility for widow's pension is subject to a means test, and requires residence in Australia at date of claim and for five years (or 12 months in certain circumstances), immediately prior to that date. Pensions may be granted under certain circumstances to aboriginal women. Aliens, except those who were British subjects prior to marriage, are not eligible.

In computing a claimant's income for the purpose of the means test, income from property, and the value of benefits, such as child endowment, hospital and friendly society benefits, and State food relief, are excluded, and the value of free board and lodging is assessed at not more than 12s. 6d. a week. In the case of a deserted wife or divorced woman, any amount in excess of 15s. a week received from the husband for maintenance of a child is included as income.

In valuing property owned by a widow, the value of her permanent home, furniture and personal effects, war gratuity and certain other property is disregarded.

Dependent children are those under 16 years of age under custody, care and control of the widow or being maintained by her. (Child endowment is paid for all such children in the family.) Any child adopted after widow-hood (or desertion, etc.), is not taken into account unless maintained by the widow as a member of her family on 5th June, 1942.

"Widows" eligible for pension are classified into four groups (in December, 1954) as follows:— $\,$

Class A.—Consists of widows with one or more dependent children. Pension is not granted if the value of the widow's property exceeds £1,750. From November, 1953, the maximum rate of pension was 75s. per week. The rate of pension is reduced by the amount of income (apart from pension, child endowment, etc.) remaining after deduction of (a) 70s. per week in respect of the widow and (b) 10s. per week in respect of each dependent child. No pension is payable if income from other sources exceeds 145s. per week, plus 10s. per week for each dependent child.

The pension of a Class A widow may be continued while she has a dependent child up to 18 years of age attending full-time at school or university.

Classes B and D.—Class B consists of widows (except Class D) not less than 50 years of age, without dependent children. Class D consists of wives of men imprisoned for at least six months; the wives are eligible for widows' pensions if they have one or more dependent children or are at least 50 years of age. Provision for this group dates from July, 1947.

From November, 1953, the maximum rate of pension payable to a widow in Class B or D was 57s. 6d. per week; this rate is reduced by the amount of income (apart from pension, child endowment, etc.) in excess of 70s. per week, and no pension is payable if income from other sources exceeds £6 7s. 6d. per week. No pension is payable if the value of the widow's property exceeds £1,750, and the maximum rate is reduced by £1 per annum for every complete £12 of property in excess of £200 up to £1,750.

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Pensioners in Classes B and D who are not less than 50 years of age and are inmates of an approved benevolent home are paid so much of their pensions as does not exceed 21s. per week, and the balance is paid to the institution for their maintenance.

Class C.—The widows in this group have no dependent children, and are less than 50 years of age and in necessitous circumstances. Pension is payable for not more than six months following the husband's death. The rate of pension was 57s. 6d. per week from November, 1953.

The maximum rates of pension payable from the various dates of change since the inception of the scheme are shown below:—

Date of	Widows' Pensions—Max. Rate.							Date of		Widows' Pensions-Max. Rate.								
Change.	Class A.		Class B.		Cla	ass J.	Class D.	Change.		Class A.		Class B.		Class C.		Class D.		
	 s.	đ.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s. d.			s.	d.	s.	d.	s,	d.	s.	d.	
1942 : June	 30	0	25	0	25	0		1947 : July		42	6	32	0	37	6	32	0	
Oct.	 30	6	25	6	25	6		1948 : Oct.		47	6	37	0	42	6	37	0	
1943 : Jan.	 31	0	26	0	26	0		1950: Oct.		55	0	42	0	47	6	42	0	
April	 31	6	26	6	26	•6		1951: Oct.		65	0	50	0	50	0	50	0	
Aug.	 32	0	27	0	27	0		1952; Sept.		72	6	55	0	55	Ò	55	0	
1945 : Oct.	 37	6	Ι.		32	6	l [1953: Nov.]	75	0	57	6	57	6	57	6	

Table 291.—Widows' Pensions-Maximum Rates per Week.

Particulars of Commonwealth widows' pensions paid in New South Wales (and the Australian Capital Territory) are shown below:—

T-11- 202	-Commonwealth	117:3	D:	:_ N	C	11/ ₋ 1 ₋ *
I ADIA ZUZ.~	-Lommonwealth	Widows	Pensions	in New	COULT	Wales."

				Pensions C	urren	t at	30th June) .			
Year ended 30th June.	Clas	s A.		Clas	ss B.		Classes C and D.	Total Receivin			Payments during the Year.
	Number.	A ver Wee Ra	kly	Number. Average Weekly Rate. Number. Number. Rat		kly					
		s.	d.		s.	d.			8.	d.	£
1944	7,344	30	10	8,990	25	3	46	16,380	27	9	1,147,544
1945	6,924	30	9	10,051	25	3	47	17,022	27	6	1,200,589
1946	7,096	36	2	10,218	25	2	41	17,355	29	8	1,295,240
1947	7,456	36	2	9,055	25	5	61	16,572	30	3	1,355,302
1948	7,764	40	8	9,374	30	1	95	17,233	34	10	1,583,089
1949	7,751	45	8	9,537	35	3	114	17,402	39	11	1,761,978
1950	7,573	45	4	9,395	35	0	111	17,079	39	7	1,773,422
1951	7,651	52	3	9,194	39	8	130	16,975	45	5	1,971,798
1952	7,533	61	11	8,844	47	5	109	16,486	54	1	2,315,178
1953	7,815	69	5	8,863	52	1	134	16,812	60	2	2,630,192
1954	7,844	73	6	8,667	55	7	164	16,675	64	0	2,766,555

^{*} Including Australian Capital Territory.

WAR AND SERVICE PENSIONS.

War pensions are provided by the Commonwealth in terms of the Repatriation Act, 1920-1952. The provisions of the Act relating to pensions were extended in 1940 to the Forces of the 1939-45 war. In 1943 the rates of pension were substantially increased, conditions regarding eligibility were modified, and the scope of benefits was widened. Certain pension rates were increased again in July, 1947, and all rates were increased in 1950, 1951 and 1952.

War pensions are payable to ex-members of the Naval, Military and Air Forces who are incapacitated, wholly or in part, as the result of service, and to dependants of war pensioners and members who died as a result of war service.

In cases of disability, the rate of pension is determined according to the degree of incapacity. Rates of full pension (current in December, 1954) range from £9 to £10 16s. 0d. per fortnight, according to service rank, plus £3 11s. 0d. for the pensioner's wife and £1 7s. 6d. for each child under 16 years of age. Those temporarily, i.e., for at least three months, unable to earn on account of a war service disability may receive a supplementary pension at a maximum rate of £9 10s. 0d. The pension for the totally blind, totally and permanently incapacitated and certain pulmonary tuberculosis cases is £18 10s. 0d. per fortnight, plus an attendant's allowance of £3 10s. 0d. for those deemed to require such service. For disability by amputation or loss of vision of an eye, pension at assessed rate for the extent of incapacity suffered is supplemented by amounts ranging from 17s. to £10 5s. 0d. per fortnight.

The rate of pension for the widow of a member whose death resulted from war service ranges from £8 to £9 16s 0d. per fortnight, according to service rank of the member, and the rates for his children under 16 years of age are £2 13s. for the first and £1 17s. for each other child. The rate for orphaned children is £4 16s. up to 16 years of age.

Pension is payable to the widowed mother of a member if she was widowed prior to or within three years after his death, provided that he had not been married and his death is attributed to war service. The rate ranges from £4 10s. to £8 6s. a fortnight, according to service rank of the member. Particulars of war pensions are given in Table 293.

Service pensions (as distinct from war pensions) for certain classes of ex-members of the Forces were introduced in January, 1936. These pensions are subject to a means test but are not conditional upon disabilities arising from war service. Those eligible are men who have served in a theatre of war and women who have served abroad who are above the age of 60 years and 55 years respectively, or are permanently unemployable, and ex-service men and women suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, irrespective of age or sphere of service. Pension is also payable for the wife and children, up to four in number, of permanently unemployable and tubercular service pensioners. Unless suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, no person may receive a service pension and an invalid or age pension at the same time.

The fortnightly rates of service pension current in December, 1954, were: member, £7; wife, £3 10s.; one child, £1 3s.; two children, £1 8s.; three children, £1 13s.; and four or more children, £1 18s.

Particulars of war and service pensions in New South Wales are shown below:—

Table 293.—War and Service Pensions in New South Wales.*

		Number of	Pensions. †		Average	Pension per	week.†	
		Depe	ndants.			Deper	ndants.	Amount Paid
Year ended June.	Members of Forces.	Of Incapaci- tated Members.	Of Deceased Members.	Total.	Members of Forces.	of Of		during Year.
ļ	No.	No.	No.	No.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£
			٧	VAR PENSIO	ns.			
1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1954— '14 War ‡'39 War	32,596 40,381 58,744 59,148 60,464 62,552 64,998 65,157 66,436 66,787 67,366	42,515 51,465 68,305 75,756 79,709 84,808 91,558 97,882 102,350 105,848 109,757	12,072 13,174 16,540 16,855 16,813 16,881 17,133 17,109 16,943 16,806 16,900	87,183 105,020 138,589 151,759 156,986 164,241 173,689 180,148 185,729 189,441 194,023	23 2 21 2 18 8 19 9 23 4 24 8 32 7 35 10 39 7 42 6	6 10 6 2 5 4 5 3 5 4 5 10 6 0 7 9 7 9 1 9 2	33 9 34 2 34 3 34 8 37 5 42 6 43 0 52 7 54 2 60 0	3,661,182 4,068,399 4,874,706 5,663,529 5,984,610 6,713,900 7,392,793 9,395,694 10,887,742 11,510,681 12,224,553
			Sei	RVICE PENSI	ions.			
1941 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954	2,780 4,191 4,303 4,292 4,448 5,030 5,631	1,645 1,185 1,173 1,253 1,433 1,712 1,846		4,425 5,376 5,476 5,545 5,881 6,742 7,477	17 8 38 2 37 8 43 2 50 7 56 11 61 3	$\begin{bmatrix} 10 & 4 \\ 21 & 1 \\ 21 & 2 \\ 20 & 0 \\ 22 & 3 \\ 23 & 11 \\ 25 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$		162,935 441,541 477,845 516,268 609,432 764,803 977,814

^{*} Including Australian Capital Territory.

The total amount paid by the Commonwealth in 1953-54 was £39,491,567, yiz., war pensions £36,797,045 and service pensions £2,694,522.

PENSIONS FOR COAL AND OIL-SHALE MINE WORKERS.

A pension scheme for coal and oil-shale mine workers in New South Wales is administered by the Coal and Oil-Shale Mine Workers Superannuation Tribunal, which consists of representatives of mine owners and mine workers with the Secretary for Mines as Chairman.

The scheme applies to various classes of persons (including engineers, clerks, etc.) employed in or about coal and shale mines in New South Wales, or so employed at any time since 1st January, 1928. Subject to certain qualifications as to residence in the State and period of employment, the workers are entitled to pension on compulsory retirement at the age of sixty-five years (and on optional retirement after sixty years) in the case of managers, colliery engineers, and clerks, and at the age of sixty years in other cases. Others eligible are mine workers partially or wholly incapacitated in the course of their employment subsequent to 1st February, 1930, and those permanently incapacitated subsequent to 1st January, 1920.

[‡] Including service in Korea and Malaya (526 pensions).

[†] At 30th June.
¶ Estimated.

On the death of a pensioner or mine worker, pension is payable to his widow or, under certain circumstances, to one female dependant.

The weekly rate of pension (as in December, 1954) is £4 12s. 6d. for mine workers or £4 2s. 6d. for widows. In addition, allowances are payable for dependants, viz., £3 17s. 6d. for wife or one female dependant over 16 years of age and 10s. for one child only (or in some cases, a dependent brother or sister). The maximum amount of pension and allowances is therefore £8 10s. per week, subject to deduction of any invalid, age or widow's pension, or the earnings of men under 60 years of age permanently incapacitated for mine work. In addition, if a pensioner, or any dependant for whom he may receive allowance, engages in employment, his pension, including allowances, is reduced by any excess of average earnings of the pensioner and dependants over £2 10s. a week, except that where the average weekly earnings of a dependant exceed the allowance payable for him, they are deemed to be the amount of allowance only.

The weekly rate of contribution by employees, as from 14th December, 1952, is 6s. per week, subject to certain concessions on account of sickness, holidays, etc. Mine owners contribute at the rate of 27s. per week for each employee.

Contributions are paid into and pensions paid from the Coal and Oil-Shale Mine Workers' Superannuation Fund. (Prior to 1951-52, there were two funds, one for coal mine workers and the other for shale mine workers.) In addition to the contributions of mine owners and mine workers, the fund receives an annual contribution from the State Government of £80,000 or one-fourth of the total expenditure, whichever is the less.

Particulars of income and expenditure of the fund (or funds) in 1953-54 and earlier years are as follows:—

Table 294.—Coal and Oil-Shale Mine Workers' Pension Funds—Income and Expenditure.

Particulars.			Year	ended 30th	June.		
r at ordinars.	1946.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953,	1954.
Income—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Contributions—							-
State Treasury	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000
Mine Owners	287,105	628,768	638,659	674,271	904,307	1,220,057	1,310,135
Mine Workers	144,345	183,100	190,163	205,421	237,198	290,270	310,159
Interest	2,282	17,613	26,676	32,974	35,038	45,818	60,858
Total Income	513,732	909,481	935,498	992,666	1,256,543	1,636,145	1,761,152
Expenditure							
Pensions	397,233	576,853	601,581	846,317	1,024,278	1,294,286	1,361,581
Administration, etc. Provision for Re-		14,282	14,838	11,149	17,109		
serve	78,000	229,500	307,175	106,500	200,000	130,000	150,000
Total							
Expenditure	485,831	820,635	923,594	963,966	1,241,387	1, 443, 788	1,532,999
Surplus	27,901	88,846	11,904	28,700	15,156	192,357	228,153

The amount expended from the fund for pensions rose from £601,581 in 1949-50 to £1,361,581 in 1953-54, mainly as the result of successive increases in rates.

The number of pensions in force in June, 1954, was 7,578, as compared with 7,447 in June, 1953.

Coal and oil-shale mine workers over 60 years of age and in receipt of weekly worker's compensation payments for dust inhalation, are also entitled to the equivalent of a mine worker's pension from the Coal and Oil-Shale Mine Workers' Compensation Subsidy Fund. Incapacitated mine workers of any age who are suffering from dust inhalation and are not in receipt of compensation, are entitled to receive from the Subsidy Fund either the equivalent of maximum weekly compensation allowed for total incapacity, or the amount of a miner's pension, whichever is the greater. Mine workers under 60 years of age and receiving compensation are entitled to the same benefit, subject to deduction of compensation payments.

The Subsidy Fund is administered by the Superannuation Tribunal, and it is financed by an annual levy on mine owners fixed by the Tribunal. In 1953-54, contributions by mine owners totalled £329,118, and subsidy payments £272,590. The number of workers receiving subsidy was 741 in June, 1954, as compared with 696 in June, 1953.

GOVERNMENT SERVICE PENSIONS.

The pension funds for employees of the State Government of New South Wales are the State Superannuation Fund, the Police Superannuation and Reward Fund and the Government Railways Superannuation Account. These funds are maintained partly by deductions from officers' salaries and partly by grants from the public revenue.

State Superannuation Fund.

The State Superannuation Fund for employees of the Government of New South Wales and certain governmental bodies commenced on 1st July, 1919. Originally, the fund was based on regular compulsory contributions in equal proportions by the employing authorities and the employees. The scheme was amended as from 1st July, 1929, to provide that contributions to the Superannuation Fund by the Government and two of the corporate bodies viz., the Sydney Harbour Trust and the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission, would be made in the form of pension subsidy as pensions became due, and not as regular contributions during the service of the employee concerned. It was subsequently prescribed that the contributions already paid by the Crown in respect of unmatured pensions would be repaid to the Treasury by the Superannuation Fund. The amount of £3,832,000, with interest, was to be repaid in instalments over fifteen years from 1st July, 1933. By an amending Act of 1944, the period for repayment of the balance outstanding at 30th June, 1943, was extended to 1953, and the original principle of regular contributions by the Crown was restored in respect of additional units of pension of existing contributors, and all units of new contributors as from 1st July, 1944. The State Treasurer was also required to pay the sum of £3,832,000 to the Superannuation Fund in instalments of at least £80,000 per annum, but the amounts so paid (with interest thereon) might be used, under agreement

with the Superannuation Board, to reduce the Government's liability in respect of pension subsidy under the 1930 Act.

Contribution by permanent employees is compulsory, though since April, 1944, a satisfactory medical report has been a condition of acceptance of new contributors to the Fund. Unless the employee's service is terminated sooner, pension is payable and contributions cease at age 60 years or at age 55 years in the case of women who have contributed for retirement at this age.

The value of the pension unit was raised from £26 to £32 10s. per annum as from 1st April, 1948, without additional cost per unit to the employee.

From 12th January, 1952, the rates of contribution by employees and employing authorities were each increased by 10 per cent., and the value of the pension unit was raised by 20 per cent. to £39 per annum. The pension scale was extended from a maximum of twelve units to twenty-six units as from 1st July, 1948, but the lowest limit remained at two units. Intermediate limits are on a sliding scale according to salary, but contributors over 40 years of age are not obliged to take additional units as their salary increases. From January, 1952, the maximum rate of pension payable was £1,014 per annum, and the cost of pension units taken up after that date was shared between employers and employees in the ratio of 63 1/3rd per cent. and 36 2/3rds per cent., respectively.

One-half of the amount of pension of a deceased male is paid to his widow (ceasing if she remarries), and children's pensions are paid at £26 per annum for each child up to 16 years of age. In the case of women contributors, pension is payable in respect of the contributor only. Refunds are made to personal representatives in respect of contributions paid by women and unmarried men who die before retirement. Similar refunds are also made in respect of widowers.

The following statement illustrates the scales of contributions (current in December, 1954) for new and additional units of pension; the original scales are illustrated in Table 749 of the 50th edition of the Year Book.

Amount of Pension Payable- in Respect of Contribution.	Four	-weekly]		Contributi Sirthday (ding to Ag	e Next
in Respect of Continuenti.	16.	19.	24.	34.	44.	54.	59.
Men— First £78 p.a. of pension, and	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
£26 p.a. for each child under 16 years Each additional £78 p.a Women		6 9 6 3	8 7 8 1	14 6 13 7	26 5 25 6	3 19 2 3 17 9	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Each £78 p.a. on retirement— At age 55 years 60 years	$\begin{smallmatrix}6&3\\4&7\end{smallmatrix}$	7 5 5 6	10 5 7 6	19 5 13 0	44 2 25 4	28 5 5 3 18 3	25 0 2

Table 295.—State Superannuation Fund—Rates of Contributions by Employees.

Contributors to the State Superannuation Fund as at 30th June, 1954, numbered 31,084 and comprised 22,431 men and 3,439 women contributing for retirement at age 60 years and 5,214 women contributing for retirement at age 55 years. The contributory pensions in force numbered 8,665,

including those in abeyance because the officers concerned had not yet retired, though they had attained maturity age. Further particulars are given in the following table:—

Table	296.—State	Superannuation	Fund-	-Contributors	and	Pensions.
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		Pensions Current.										
At 30th June.	Contribu- tors.	Officers.				To	otal.					
John June.		Men.	Women.	Widows.	Children.	Number.	Amount per annum.					
			J]		£					
1946	22,812	2,867	1,329	2,314	383	6,893	656,912					
1947	22,902	2,991	1,399	2,380	384	7,154	693,536					
1948	23,655	3,102	1,449	2,491	392	7,434	918,324					
1949	24,696	3,182	1,508	2,561	360	7,611	963,749					
1950	25,873	3,301	1,545	2,607	360	7,813	1,020,960					
1951	27,008	3,387	1,587	2,693	326	7,993	1,084,943					
1952	28,285	3,482	1,630	2,765	354	8,231	1,428,407					
.1953	30,167	3,553	1,658	2,852	336	8,399	1,531,746					
1954	31,084	3,682	1,738	2,915	330	8,665	1,698,201					

Non-contributory pensions (not included in Table 296) are payable in respect of officers who were over the age of 60 years when the Superannuation Act was brought into operation. The number current at 30th June, 1954, was 144; the beneficiaries were 11 retired officers, 132 widows, and 1 child. Of these pensions, 105 amounting to £9,038 per annum, were payable from Consolidated Revenue Fund, and 39, aggregating £3,549 per annum, from funds of corporate bodies.

In addition to the pensions of which particulars are shown above, public service pensions were payable under the Civil Service Act, 1884, to 40 retired officers and to widows of 14 deceased officers at 30th June, 1954. The annual amount of these pensions was £18,953.

The pensions of New South Wales judges and certain other State officers are paid from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Particulars of the receipts and expenditure of the State Superannuation Fund in 1953-54 and earlier years are given in the next table:—

Table 297.—State Superannuation Fund—Receipts and Expenditure.

			Receip	ts.		Expenditure.			
Year ended June.	Contributions.						Gratui- Admin-		Total
June.	Em- ployees.	Em- ployers.	Interest.	Other.	Total Receipts.	Pensions.		istration,	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1946	528,215	626,592	642,978	4	1,797,789	639,950	225,469	46,121	911,540
1947	609,507	753,961	658,767	1.807	2,024,042	678,417	146,522	40,407	865,346
1948	691,608	1,067,887	684,161	4,093	2,447,749	756,429	96,570	36,995	889,994
1949	958,438	1,337,957	730,909	1,043	3,028,347	935,525	96,895	34,514	1,066,934
1950	1,192,993	1,601,406	804,413		3,599,437	984,359	122,961	23,223	1,140,543
1951	1,444,354	2,055,281	910,089		4,410,015	1,043,624	151,202	33,959	1,228,785
1952	1,916,977	3,953,410	1.048,924		6,922,332	1,246,358	158,224	42,154	1,446,736
1953	2,311,242	2,909,575	1,306,944	1,069	6,528,830	1,474,314	152,643	45,935	1,672,892
1954	2,380,756		1,566,276	827	7,235,198	1,609,698	218,997	50,044	1,878,739

The expenditure of the State Superannuation Fund does not include the non-contributory pensions, which are paid from Consolidated Revenue Fund, or funds of corporate bodies. The balance in the Superannuation Fund at 30th June, 1954, was £42,203,100.

Police Superannuation and Reward Fund.

Pensions for the police are paid from the Police Superannuation and Reward Fund, to which the police contribute at the rate of 4 per cent. of salary while in the service and 3 per cent. of pension when superannuated. Penalties imposed on members of the police force, penalties and damages awarded to the police as prosecutors, and the proceeds of the sale of unclaimed goods are paid to the fund. The balance required to meet claims is appropriated annually from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Since 1952-53, the annual contribution from the Road Transport and Traffic Fund in respect of police engaged in traffic duties has been paid direct to the Consolidated Revenue Fund instead of the Police Superannuation and Reward Fund.

Police pensions are graduated according to length of service and the rate of salary at date of retirement. The pension for men who entered the police service after 1906 and have served for 20 years or longer is one-fortieth of salary at retirement for every year of service, up to a maximum of three-quarters of such salary. From 1st January, 1952, pensions awarded prior to that date were increased by one-fifth or by an amount equal to the difference between the existing pension and that which would be paid to a member of the police force of equivalent rank and service retiring on 1st January, 1952, whichever is the less. Normal retiring age is 60 years, but members may be retained in the force until age 65 years. Gratuities may be paid to or on behalf of dependants of police who die while in the service.

Particulars of the receipts and expenditure of the Police Superannuation and Reward Fund are given in the following table:—

Table 29	8.—Police	Superannuation	and	Reward	Fund—Receipts	and
		Expend	liture			

Year	<u> </u> 	Re	eceipts.			Ex			
ended 30th Juue.	Contribu- tions by Employees.	Road Transport and Traffic Fund.	Fines,	Consoli- dated Revenue.	Total.	Pensions and Gratuities.	Other.	Total.	Pensions Current.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	No.
1947	62,852	37,242	59,535	183,500	343,129	383,809	1,342	385,151	1,121
1948	73,579	53,278	59,473	272,000	458,330	424,659	1,440	426,099	1,154
1949	89,426	49,219	61,820	241,000	441,465	435,201	1,066	436,267	1,223
1950	103,298	45,160	60,280	271,000	479,738	483,752	991	484,743	1,276
1951	108,587	49,405	67,879	275,000	500,871	497,293	880	498,173	1,320
1952	142,807	49,405	75,021	305,595	572,828	574,460	729	575,189	1,338
1953	160,243	i	71,668	445,000	676,911	676,908	511	677,419	1,347
1954	169,058		66,244	491,000	726,302	724,141	675	724,816	1,348

^{*} Since 1952-53, contributions payable from this fund have been paid direct to the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The number of police pensions in force was 1,347 in June, 1953, and 1,348 in June, 1954. Contributors in June, 1954, numbered 4,462.

Government Railways Superannuation Board.

The Government Railways Superannuation Account was established in October, 1910, for employees in the State railway and tramway services. Employees contribute at the rate of 1.65 per cent. of wages or salary, and the railway and tramway funds provide all that is necessary beyond such contributions. The amount of pension payable is one fortieth of the average annual salary during term of service, multiplied by the number

PENSIONS.

of years of service. Where an officer has 40 or more years of service, the average annual salary over the last 40 years before retirement constitutes the pension, subject to a maximum of £800 per annum. The scheme is administered by a Board representing employers and employees.

The following table shows the number of pensions current and particulars of receipts and expenditure from the account in 1953-54 and earlier years:—

Table 299.—Government Railways Superannuation Account—Receipts and Expenditure.

Year		3	Receipts.		,	E	xpenditur	e.	
ended 30th June.	Contributions by Employees.	Govt. Railways Fund.	Trans- port Funds.	Other.	Total.	Pensions, Gratuities and Refunds.	Other.	Total.	Pensions Current.
	c		£	£	<u> </u>	e	£		No.
1947	312,889	771,000	265,566	8,548	1,358,003	1,354,664	3,093	1,357,757	10,448
1948	366,819	779,000	252,333	4,496	1,402,648	1,397,407	3,185	1,400,592	10,863
1949	399,848	810,000	271,136	3,201	1,484,185	1,482,730	1,913	1,484,643	11,261
1950	420,866	875,236	307,727	1,816	1,605,645	1,603,234	1,879	1,605,113	11,628
1951	503,757	1,350,350	366,947	3,126	2,224,180	2,191,834	1,416	2,193,250	12,207
1952	635,111	1,449,537	443,307	1,151	2,529,106	2,522,497	940	2,523,437	12,401
1953	691,838	1,796,776	529,453	829	3,018,896	3,027,406	1,582	3,028,988	13,206
1954	692,068	2,001,030	544,855	1,192	3,239,145	3,222,842	2,974	3,225,816	13,477

The number of employees contributing to the scheme was 53,889 in June, 1953, and 51,868 in June, 1954.

The value of employees' contributions in 1953-54 was £692,068, or 21 per cent. of total receipts.

Departments of Government Transport and Motor Transport— Gratuity Scheme.

Under a gratuity scheme which commenced in 1948, employees of the Departments of Government Transport and Motor Transport who do not contribute to other government superannuation funds, are entitled to the payment of a lump sum on retirement. If retirement is before the age of 60, the gratuity is equal to a week's salary for each year of service, with a limit of 13 weeks; in other cases, it is equal to two weeks' salary for each year of service without limit. The scheme is non-contributory and the amount of gratuities paid by the Departments was £26,912 in 1952-53 and £31,168 in 1953-54.

Commonwealth Superannuation Fund.

The Superannuation Fund for employees of the Commonwealth was commenced in November, 1922. Contributions by employees are deducted from their salaries during service, and contributions by the Commonwealth as employer are paid when the officers retire on pension. Each employee contributes for a number of units, according to his salary, at a rate appropriate to his age when commencing to contribute for the units. Married women are not eligible to become contributors, and women contributors who marry are deemed to have resigned. New contributors are subjected to a medical examination.

Employees may contribute for retirement at 60 or 65 years of age. Pension is payable when the contributor retires on or after attaining retiring age or, in cases of invalidity or incapacity, at an earlier age. Benefit for the widow of a contributor or pensioner is half the pension to which her husband was entitled. Benefit in respect of children under 16 years of age on the death of the father is £26 per annum, or, where both parents are deceased, £39 per annum.

If retrenched after ten or more years as a contributor, a contributor is entitled to receive a lump sum or pension which is the actuarial equivalent of contributions paid by him and an appropriate amount to represent employer contributions. Where service is terminated by resignation or dismissal, the contributor receives a refund of the contributions paid by him.

In 1937 a Provident Account was created as part of the Superannuation Fund for the benefit of employees who fail to pass the medical examination and therefore cannot contribute to the fund. Certain employees may elect to contribute to either Superannuation Account or Provident Account, viz., those whose contribution for the first two units of pension would be at a rate exceeding the rate prescribed for age 45 years, based on a retiring age of 65 years, and would exceed the rate of contribution to the fund, which is equivalent to 5 per cent. of salary.

Benefit from the Provident Account on retirement at the age of 60 years or later, or on retrenchment after service of ten years or more, is a sum equal to three times the amount contributed, with compound interest thereon at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, but not less than an amount equal to six months' salary. On the death before retirement of a male contributor to the account, benefit is paid to his widow, or, if he is not survived by a widow, his children under 16 years of age. On resignation or discharge, a contributor receives an amount equal to his contributions with compound interest at 3 per cent. Similar benefit is payable to personal representatives on the death of a contributor without dependants.

In April, 1954, the Superannuation Act was amended to raise the value of the pension unit from £39 to £45 10s. per annum, without increase in the contributions payable by employees. Existing pensions were increased accordingly from 1st January, 1954. The maximum number of units was increased from 26 (pension of £1,183 per annum) to 36 (pension of £1,638 per annum). Provision is made for payment of Commonwealth subsidy to the fund if the average interest yield on its investments falls below $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent, in any year.

At 30th June, 1950, contributors to the Commonwealth Superannuation Fund numbered 56,980 and contributors to the Provident Account 8,077. The number of pensions in force at 30th June, 1953, was 13,348. In the year 1953-54, contributions by employees to the Superannuation Fund amounted to £3,811,672, contributions from Consolidated Revenue to £2,214,445, and interest to £1,177,979; the amount of pensions paid was £2,877,547. Contributions by employees to the Provident Account in 1953-54 amounted to £434,143, and contributions from Consolidated Revenue to £169,542; benefits paid totalled £262,774.

Defence Forces Retirement Benefits.

A scheme of retirement benefits for members of the permanent Navy, Army, and Air Force is administered by the Defence Forces Retirement Benefits Board, consisting of a representative of each of the three Services, the President of the Commonwealth Superannuation Board (chairman), the Commonwealth Actuary, and a representative of the Treasury.

The scheme follows, as nearly as practicable, the provisions of the Superannuation Act applicable to the Commonwealth Public Service, but makes provision for compensation for the earlier ages at which members of the armed services are retired, and bases pensions on a member's rank on retirement and not directly on units of pension contributed for. All members on long-term engagements are covered for death or invalidity during their service, with pensions for widows and dependent children if the member dies during service or after retirement. Special provisions are made for payment of gratuities to personnel whose service falls short of the qualifying period for pension, and the amount of gratuity is greater if the ex-member agrees to serve on the reserve.

Contributions are paid into and benefits are met from the Defence Forces Retirement Benefits Fund. The rates of contribution by members are the same as those of the Commonwealth public service to the Superannuation Fund (see page 339), and are related to the member's rank, but because of the earlier ages of retirement from the forces, the Government contributes a greater proportion of the costs of benefits than under the public service superannuation scheme.

Local Government Superannuation Board.

A scheme of superannuation for the employees of local government authorities and certain other undertakings is administered by the Local Government Superannuation Board. The scheme provides for compulsory endowment insurance with approved societies. The policies mature at age 65 or previous death, and the premiums are payable by the councils and the employees at prescribed rates. The scale of compulsory cover ranges from £200 to £1,000 according to age and salary, but there is provision for optional cover up to a maximum of £2,000. There is also a provident fund formed by contributions from councils and employees for those who are debarred from insurance on account of age or other circumstances.

The following statement shows the number of employees covered by the assurance and the provident fund provisions, with particulars of the assurance cover (including premiums) intact and the accumulated funds of the provident account at 31st March in each year since 1947:—

Table	300.—Local	Government	Superannuation—Assurances	and	Provident
			Fund.		

		Assurances.			Provident Fund	•
At 31st March.	Employees Covered.	Assurances (including Premiums) Intact.	Average Assurance Cover per Employee.	Contributors.	Accumulated Funds.	Average Funds per Contributor
	No.	ę	£	No.	£	· c
1947	7.103	4,574,695	644	2,709	183,964	£ 68
1948	8,005	5,321,787	664	3,217	240,809	74
1949	8,615	6,007,699	697	3,462	301.508	87
1950	9.502	7,135,678	751	4,000	283,428	96
1951	10,242	8,285,979	809	4,436	468,608	105
1952	10,776	9,170,534	851	4,915	552,841	112
1953	12,700	10,853,269	854	5,732	629,966	110
1954	14,227	12,964,465	911	6,653	780,388	117

Particulars of death and retirement benefit payments under the two schemes are shown in the following table:—

Table 301.—Local Government Superannuation—Death and Retirement Benefits.

Year ended	Death	Benefits.	Retireme	nt Benefits.	Total	Benefits.
31st March.	Number.	Amounts.	Number.	Amounts.	Number.	Amounts
			ASSURANCE SCI	EME.		
1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954	47 50 46 43 58 49	£ 28,983 29,261 32,886 29,840 41,196 30,315	434 606 704 699 365 761	£ 40,223 51,793 62,447 50,347 40,703 54,586	481 656 750 742 423 810	£ 69,206 81,054 95,333 80,187 81,899 84,901
			PROVIDENT FU	JND.		
1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954	32 23 30 38 36 48	£ 2,570 1,706 4,394 4,100 4,657 8,796	556 655 859 1,005 889 959	£ 49,990 60,934 83,527 105,738 100,035 136,582	588 678 889 1,043 925 1,007	\$ 52,560 62,640 87,921 109,838 104,692 145,378

PUBLIC HEALTH

ADMINISTRATION.

Health services in New South Wales are administered by Commonwealth, State and local government authorities. There are State Government institutions and public and private hospitals for the treatment of sickness, State and private institutions for the mentally afflicted, and repatriation hospitals for ex-service personnel suffering from war-caused injuries or illness. In recent years, the Commonwealth Government has provided general hospital benefits, and given financial assistance to State Governments to improve the control and treatment of tuberculosis.

In local areas, municipal and shire councils administer ordinances under the Local Government Act as to hygiene and sanitation. The notification of infectious diseases is compulsory, and the Commonwealth maintains a strict system of quarantine to prevent the introduction of diseases from abroad. The Pure Foods Act prescribes standards of quality and purity for food products, and the manufacture and supply of poisons and drugs is regulated under a licensing system. Medical practitioners, pharmacists, etc., must be registered before engaging in their professions.

DEPARTMENTS OF HEALTH-STATE AND COMMONWEALTH.

The New South Wales Department of Public Health is administered by the Minister for Health, and is organised as follows:—

- (a) Central administration—under the control of the Under Secretary.
- (b) Director-General of Public Health. This branch of the Department includes the Board of Health and the following Divisions.— Maternal and Baby Welfare (Baby Health Centres), Tuberculosis, Industrial Hygiene, Social Hygiene, Dental Services and School Medical Service. Other activities relate to the Pure Food Regulations, Sanitation, Government Analyst, and the control of the State Tuberculosis Sanatoria and the State Hospitals and Homes.
- (c) Inspector-General of Mental Hospitals—control of mental hospitals and inebriate institutions.
- (d) Various boards and corporate bodies, viz.:—
 - Hospitals Commission of New South Wales—supervision of public hospital services.
 - (ii) Milk Board—control of the distribution of milk in areas proclaimed under the Milk Act.
 - (iii) Ambulance Transport Service Board—supervision of district ambulance services throughout New South Wales.
 - (iv) A number of Boards established for the registration of the following professions: dental, medical, nursing, optometrical, pharmacy and physiotherapy.
- (e) Office of the Master-in-Lunacy—control and administration of the estates of patients in mental hospitals.

The Commonwealth Department of Health administers the Commonwealth schemes relating to hospital, medical, pharmaceutical and

tuberculosis benefits, health benefits relating to age and other types of pensioners, the quarantine services, and various serum and health laboratories throughout Australia. It also supervises the activities of the National Fitness Council, administers the Medical Research Endowment Fund and, in association with the University of Sydney, conducts the School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine at the University.

Medical research in Australia is conducted in association with international research organisations. The Medical Research Endowment Fund was established by the Commonwealth in 1937 to promote medical research. It is administered by the National Health and Medical Research Council, which also advises the Commonwealth and State Governments on health questions generally.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT HEALTH SERVICES.

Certain public health services are administered by local government authorities. In the County of Cumberland, which includes the Sydney metropolitan area, sewerage and stormwater drainage services are provided by the Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board; in the Newcastle district, similar services are provided by the Hunter District Water Board, and in other districts by municipal, shire or county councils.

Municipal and shire councils are responsible for the collection and disposal of garbage, and for the provision of sanitary services in unsewered built-up areas. Miscellaneous health services administered by local authorities include street cleaning and drainage, supervision of the sanitation and drainage of buildings, the prevention of nuisances, and the control of dairies and the sale of milk. The councils also assist the State Department of Public Health in such matters as the control of infectious diseases and the administration of the Pure Foods Act.

In 1953-54 the Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board expended £2,984,540 (including £1,106,345 interest and debt redemption) on the maintenance of sewerage and drainage services, and the Hunter District Water Board expended £366,996 (including £123,705 interest and sinking fund). The expenditure (from revenue) of other local authorities on sewerage was £529,370 in 1952. Local government expenditure from revenue in 1952 included £2,858,165 on sanitary and garbage services and £578,819 on other health services. Further particulars are given in the chapter "Local Government."

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC HEALTH.

The expenditure from revenue by State and Commonwealth Governments on health and related services in New South Wales is shown below. The statement does not include the expenditure of the Commonwealth in administration of its health services and upon medical treatment of ex-service personnel in repatriation hospitals, etc. It also excludes expenditure from and capital charges on loans, e.g., on works such as hospital buildings.

Payments by the Commonwealth to the State for benefits in respect of patients in public hospitals and mental institutions, and sufferers from tuberculosis, are classified as Commonwealth expenditure; in compiling Table 302, the amount of these payments has been deducted from the gross expenditure by the State.

Table 302.—Government Expenditure (from Revenue) on Public Health in New South Wales.*

Expenditure from Revenue.	193839.	1950-51.	1951–52.	1952–53.	1953-54.
State-	£	£	£	£	£
Government hospitals, Subsidies to					11 000 700
hospitals, etc	1,160,640	8,156,514	11,221,277	12,279,262	11,202,532
Mental hospitals and like institutions	809,705	2,161,956	2,866,832	3,252,430	3,429,077
Baby health centres and maternity homes,	70,476	124,400	164,558	187,686	188,270
Township of Co. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		51,101	53,184	52,098
Medical examination and health of school	18,007	38,139	51,101	35,164	02,090
children	37,540	274,586	68,333	151,078	115,808
Administration, medical services, etc	171,395	514,781	740,393	795,136	881,115
Hospitals (from profits of Government		122,	, .	, , ,	,
Insurance Office)		10,483	4,430	1,189	6,021
Silicosis Commission, etc	523	20,000	20,000		
Encouragement of national fitness		35,254	50,039	54,859	73,970
Total, State	2,268,286	11,336,113	15,186,963	16,774,824	15,948,891
G					
Commonwealth— Hospital benefits		0.010.049	2,697,613	2,841,452	3,463,501
Medical hanofits		2,616,942		_,,	645,311
Minh annul ani a Canana i a			1 000 000	1 715 440	,
Tuberculosis Campaign		519,710	1,622,039	1,518,446	2,003,012
Pharmaceutical benefits		997,485	3,026,778	2,469,908	3,152,467
Mental institution benefits		202,521	203,505	208,888	209,772
Nutrition of children		35,775	443,376	706,335	886,144
Benefits to pensioners—					
Medical		38,042	491,589	808,153	991,967
Pharmaceutical			187,174	364,954	503,525
Miscellaneous		27,413	30,328	45,837	38,521
Total, Commonwealth		4,437,888	8,702,402	8,963,973	11,894,220
Grand Total in New South Wales*	2,268,286	15,774,001	23,889,365	25,738,797	27,843,111

^{*} Including Australian Capital Territory in respect of expenditure by the Commonwealth.

Between 1950-51 and 1953-54, expenditure by the State on public health increased by £4,612,778 or 41 per cent., mainly as a result of higher subsidies to public hospitals. In the same period, Commonwealth expenditure on public health in New South Wales rose from £4,437,888 to £11,894,220, or by 168 per cent. Among the items of Commonwealth expenditure which were substantially higher in 1953-54 than in 1950-51, were hospital benefits, the tuberculosis campaign, pharmaceutical benefits, medical and pharmaceutical benefits for pensioners, and the nutrition of children. This last item represents the distribution of free milk to kindergarten and school children, the bulk of the cost of which was taken over by the Commonwealth from April, 1951, and accounts for the decline in expenditure by the State on the medical examination and health of school children after 1950-51.

The expenditure of the State is mainly from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The Commonwealth expenditure shown in the table is met from the National Welfare Fund, particulars of which are given on page 289 of this volume.

NATIONAL FITNESS.

A movement for the advancement of national fitness, particularly the fitness of young persons, is fostered in New South Wales by the activities of a State Council for Physical Fitness under the presidency of the Minister for Education. Similar bodies have been formed in the other Australian States, and there is a Commonwealth body which allocates Commonwealth grants for the encouragement of the movement.

Expenditure by the State on national fitness in 1953-54 was £73,970. In addition, the State received an amount of £10,077 from the Commonwealth for national fitness purposes.

The activities of the State Council include the maintenance of a number of camps and hostels.

TREATMENT OF SICKNESS.

Institutions for the treatment of sickness and disease comprise private hospitals, which are owned by private persons and conducted as business enterprises; public hospitals, which are maintained by the State, or by the people resident in the districts in which the hospitals are located, with the assistance of subsidy from the public funds, or by charitable organisations; repatriation hospitals, maintained by the Commonwealth for the treatment of ex-service personnel in certain circumstances; special hospitals, State and private, for the treatment of mental and nervous ailments; and a State lazaret.

REGISTRATION OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS. NURSES. ETC.

The State exercises a measure of supervision over the practice of professional persons engaged in the treatment of sickness and disease. Medical practitioners, dentists, pharmacists, optometrists and, since November, 1946, physiotherapists, are required to register with a board established for each profession under statutory authority.

The number of registered medical practitioners, dentists, pharmacists, etc., at the end of various years since 1929, is shown below:—

Table 303.—Medical Practitioners, Dentists, Pharmacists, Optometrists, etc., on Register at 31st December.

Year.	Medical Practition		Dentists.	Opto-	Physio- therap-	Pharma-	Dealers in Poison (not	Drug Dealers.		
ı caı.	On Register,	Resident in N.S.W.	Dentists.	metrists.	ists.	cists.	cists. Pharmacists).		Distri- butors	
1929 1939	3,124 3,598	*	1,416 1,495	† 598	†	1,843 2,281	381 349	7 7	11 60	
1947 1948	4,589 4,691	3,200 3,317	$1,470 \\ 1,479$	543 538	420 461	2,027 2,058	330 340	20 28	87 95	
$\begin{array}{c} 1949 \\ 1950 \\ 1951 \end{array}$	4,678 4,865 5,130	3,335 3,495 3,732	1,509 1,701 1,806	534 559 559	481 547 607	2,090 2,245 2,354	327 327 307	26 29 32	$97 \\ 105 \\ 115$	
$1952 \\ 1953$	5,494 5,695	4,056 4,141	1,845 1,896	559 556	642 675	$\frac{2,571}{2,702}$	318 331	32 37	$\frac{120}{122}$	

^{*} Not available. † Not registered.

Of the 4,141 resident medical practitioners registered at 31st December, 1953, 2,950 were located in Sydney and suburbs and 1,191 in country districts.

In 1953 there was an average of one medical practitioner to every 839 of the population of New South Wales, as compared with 940 in 1947.

Persons (other than pharmacists) dealing in poisons, or engaged in the manufacture or distribution of dangerous drugs such as opium, are licensed by the Chief Secretary's Department.

Nurses are required to register in terms of the Nurses Registration Act, 1953, which replaced the previous statute operative since 1924. Four classes of nurses are registered, viz., general, mental, midwifery and infants'. Nurses may register under more than one classification, and all nurses are now required to renew their registration annually; prior to 1953, only midwifery nurses were required to register annually.

The number of new registrations of the various classes of nurses in each year 1942 to 1953 is shown below:—

Year.	General.	Mid- wifery.	Mental.	Infants'.	Year.	General.	Mid- wifery.	Mental.	Infants'.
1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947	888 780 736 888 974 1,053	309 325 382 399 372 611	43 67 69 78 62 58	7 8 7 1 	1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953	1,116 1,140 1,184 1,212 1,353 1,349	618 633 696 617 696 833	57 39 57 77 60 58	11 5 6 6 6 3

Table 304.-Nurses-New Registrations During Year.

New registrations in any year include some nurses who were registered under another classification in an earlier year.

HOSPITAL SERVICES.

Private Hospitals.

In New South Wales a private hospital may be conducted only under licence issued annually in accordance with the Private Hospitals Act, which prescribes that every private hospital must be under the direct control of a person approved by the Board of Health. Licensees are required to comply with regulations as to structure, management and inspection of premises.

The classification of the private hospitals in New South Wales and their accommodation, according to the nature of the cases received, are shown in the following statement:—

		Number of	Hospitals.			Number of Beds.				
At 31st December.	Medical, Surgical, and Maternity.	Medical and Surgical.	Ma- ternity.	Total,	Medical, Surgical, and Maternity.	Medical and Surgical.	Ma- ternity.	Total.		
1939	258	51	228	537	3,286	989	979	5,254		
1946	173	55	120	348	2,391	1,036	599	4,026		
1949	109	78	75	262	1,666	1,400	422	3,488		
1950	91	78	60	229	1,461	1,434	339	3,234		
1951	86	64	46	196	1,379	1,266	256	2,901		
1952	78	60	42	180	1,174	1,286	253	2,713		
195 3	71	63	38	172	1,104	1,308	213	2,625		

Table 305.—Private Hospitals—Number and Accommodation.

The number of private hospitals has declined in each year since 1939, when there were 537 with 5,254 beds, viz., 203 with 2,939 beds in Sydney, and 334 containing 2,315 beds in other localities. In 1953 there were 95 private hospitals with 2,028 beds in Sydney and 77 with 597 beds in other districts.

Public Hospitals.

Institutions for the care of the sick are classed as public hospitals, unless they are owned and maintained entirely by private persons. Some are maintained wholly by the State, viz., a convalescent hospital in the metropolitan area, the Sanatorium for Consumptives at Waterfall, the David Berry Hospital at Berry, and the hospitals attached to the homes for the infirm (see page 304). Hospitals conducted by the Commonwealth Department of Repatriation are not classified as public hospitals.

Some of the public hospitals are under the ægis of religious denominations, and are conducted by religious communities who own the establishments or by committees nominated by subscribers.

The Public Hospitals Act, 1929-1943, provides for the systematic organisation of the public hospital services. The Act is administered by the Hospitals Commission, as reconstituted in terms of an amending Act passed in December, 1943. It consists of three salaried full-time members, including the chairman, appointed by the Governor for a term of seven years.

The public hospitals and organisations which provide district and bush nursing services and aerial medical services are classified in two main groups, according to the schedules of the Public Hospitals Act. One group, termed the "incorporated hospitals", consists entirely of suburban and country hospitals incorporated by the Act. The second group, known as "separate institutions", includes the large general hospitals in or around the metropolis; the hospitals of the Benevolent Society of New South Wales and the Australian Red Cross Society; the hospitals for children, tubercular cases, convalescents or incurables; the dental hospital; the hospitals conducted by religious organisations; and the Australian Aerial Medical Services (New South Wales section).

Each incorporated hospital is managed by a board of between nine and twelve directors appointed by the Government. At a few of these hospitals, which conduct contribution schemes for out-patients, between five and seven of the directors are elected triennially.

The Hospitals Commission determines which hospitals shall be subsidised, and the amount of subsidy to be paid to each institution; it also has power to establish new hospitals and to close down or amalgamate existing hospitals.

Since October, 1952, patients in public hospitals have again been subjected to a means test (in terms of an agreement between the Commonwealth and State, it was suspended between July, 1946, and September, 1952). In December, 1954, patients, other than necessitous persons, were required to pay a weekly fee of £8 8s. in public wards, £12 12s. in intermediate wards, and £16 16s. in private wards, less the amount of benefits due to the patient under the amended Commonwealth Hospital Benefits Scheme (see page 352).

If authorised by the Commission, portion of a public hospital may be set aside for patients who may contract for private or intermediate accommodation. At 30th June, 1953, the number of beds in public hospitals included 14,988 in public wards, 1,152 for private and 2,965 for intermediate patients.

Special facilities for dental treatment are provided at the Dental Hospital, Sydney, at other public hospitals in Sydney and Newcastle, and by dental clinics which are transported by train through country districts.

Particulars of the accommodation provided in hospitals under the supervision of the Hospitals Commission are shown below:—

1943 54 158 212 908 1,986 13,218 7,021 9,091 16,1 1944 49 165 214 888 2,377 13,555 7,168 9,652 16,8 1945 50 168 218 988 2,465 13,500 7,216 9,737 16,9 1946 51 172 223 1,071 2,465 13,804 7,590 9,750 17,3 1947 50 177 227 1,289 2,615 13,331 7,362 9,873 17,2 1948 56 182 238 1,085 2,642 13,953 7,796 9,884 17,6 1949 53 190 243 1,131 2,564 14,142 7,693 10,144 17,8 1950 55 196 251 1,122 2,760 14,375 7,816 10,441 18,2 1951 54 201 255 993 2,733 14,810 7,757 10,779 18,5 1952 55 202 257 1,008 2,802 14,952 7,905 10,857 18,7			Hospitals		Beds.						
Private. Private. Private. Public. Metropolitan. Other politan. Total. Private. Public. Metropolitan. Other politan. Total. Public. Metropolitan. Other politan.	Motro	Othor			Teston		Priva	te, Intermed Public.	iate and		
1944 49 165 214 888 2,377 13,555 7,168 9,652 16,8 1945 50 168 218 988 2,465 13,500 7,216 9,737 16,9 1946 51 172 223 1,071 2,465 13,804 7,590 9,750 17,3 1947 50 177 227 1,289 2,615 13,331 7,362 9,873 17,2 1948 56 182 238 1,085 2,642 13,953 7,796 9,884 17,6 1949 53 190 243 1,131 2,564 14,142 7,693 10,144 17,8 1950 55 196 251 1,122 2,760 14,375 7,816 10,441 18,2 1951 54 201 255 993 2,733 14,810 7,757 10,779 18,5 1952 55 202 257 1,008				Total.	Private.		Public.			Total.	
1945 50 168 218 988 2,465 13,500 7,216 9,737 16,9 1946 51 172 223 1,071 2,465 13,804 7,590 9,750 17,3 1947 50 177 227 1,289 2,615 13,331 7,362 9,873 17,2 1948 56 182 238 1,085 2,642 13,953 7,796 9,884 17,6 1949 53 190 243 1,131 2,564 14,142 7,693 10,144 17,8 1950 55 196 251 1,122 2,760 14,375 7,816 10,441 18,2 1951 54 201 255 993 2,733 14,810 7,757 10,779 18,5 1952 55 202 257 1,008 2,802 14,952 7,905 10,857 18,7	1943	54	158	212	908	1,986	13,218	7,021	9,091	16,112	
1946 51 172 223 1,071 2,465 13,804 7,590 9,750 17,3 1947 50 177 227 1,289 2,615 13,381 7,362 9,873 17,2 1948 56 182 238 1,085 2,642 13,953 7,796 9,884 17,6 1949 53 190 243 1,131 2,564 14,142 7,693 10,144 17,8 1950 55 196 251 1,122 2,760 14,375 7,816 10,441 18,2 1951 54 201 255 993 2,733 14,810 7,757 10,779 18,5 1952 55 202 257 1,008 2,802 14,952 7,905 10,857 18,7	1944	49	165	214	888	2,377	13,555	7,168	9,652	16,820	
1947 50 177 227 1,289 2,615 13,331 7,362 9,873 17,2 1948 56 182 238 1,085 2,642 13,953 7,796 9,884 17,6 1949 53 190 243 1,131 2,564 14,142 7,693 10,144 17,8 1950 55 196 251 1,122 2,760 14,375 7,816 10,441 18,2 1951 54 201 255 993 2,733 14,810 7,757 10,779 18,5 1952 55 202 257 1,008 2,802 14,952 7,905 10,857 18,7	1945	50	168	218	988	2,465	13,500	7,216	9,737	16,953	
1948 56 182 238 1,085 2,642 13,953 7,796 9,884 17,6 1949 53 190 243 1,131 2,564 14,142 7,693 10,144 17,8 1950 55 196 251 1,122 2,760 14,375 7,816 10,441 18,2 1951 54 201 255 993 2,733 14,810 7,757 10,779 18,5 1952 55 202 257 1,008 2,802 14,952 7,905 10,857 18,7	1946	51	172	223	1,071	2,465	13,804	7,590	9,750	17,340	
1949 53 190 243 1,131 2,564 14,142 7,693 10,144 17,8 1950 55 196 251 1,122 2,760 14,375 7,816 10,441 18,2 1951 54 201 255 993 2,733 14,810 7,757 10,779 18,5 1952 55 202 257 1,008 2,802 14,952 7,905 10,857 18,7	1947	50	177	227	1,289	2,615	13,331	7,362	9,873	17,235	
1950 55 196 251 1,122 2,760 14,375 7,816 10,441 18,2 1951 54 201 255 993 2,733 14,810 7,757 10,779 18,5 1952 55 202 257 1,008 2,802 14,952 7,905 10,857 18,7	1948	56	182	238	1,085	2,642	13,953	7,796	9,884	17,680	
1951 54 201 255 993 2,733 14,810 7,757 10,779 18,5 1952 55 202 257 1,008 2,802 14,952 7,905 10,857 18,7	1949	53	190	243	1,131	2,564	14,142	7,693	10,144	17,837	
1952 55 202 257 1,008 2,802 14,952 7,905 10,857 18,7	1950	55	196	251	1,122	2,760	14,375	7,816	10,441	18,257	
	1951	54	201	255	993	2,733	14,810	7,757	10,779	18,536	
1953 58 203 261 1,152 2,965 14,988 8,201 10,904 19,1	1952	55	202	257	1,008	2,802	14,952	7,905	10,857	18,762	
	1953	58	203	261	1,152	2,965	14,988	8,201	10,904	19,105	

Table 306 .- Public Hospitals -- Accommodation.

In 1953 there were 261 public hospitals with an average accommodation of 73 beds, as compared with 212 hospitals with an average of 76 beds in 1943. The average accommodation in metropolitan public hospitals in 1953 was 141 beds, as compared with 54 beds in other districts. There were 19,105 beds available in public hospitals in 1953, or 19 per cent. more than in 1943.

In addition to the accommodation provided by the public hospitals to which Table 306 relates, beds in the State hospitals, viz., those at the homes for the infirm (see page 304), the Waterfall Sanatorium, the auxiliary hospital at Randwick, the David Berry Hospital, and the Strickland Convalescent Hospital, numbered 693 in 1953.

^{* 2093—3} K 5006

The following table shows particulars of patients and bed-days in public hospitals:—

Table	307.—Public	Hospitals—Pa	tients and	d Bed-days.
		1		- 1

Year			Out-P	atients.	Average Total	Bables born in Hospital.		
ended 30th June.	Treated.	Freated. No. of Bed-days. Average Daily No. of Occupied Beds.		Treated.	Attend- ances.	Cost per Occupied Bed per Day.†	No.	Bed-days.
						s. d.		
1943	270,215	4,016,883	11,005	590,554	1,764,512	14 7	21,254	261,656
1944	280,372	4,316,804	11,794	598,489	1,823,422	15 5	24,937	302,981
1945	295,671	4,527,052	12,403	635,960	1,985,196	16 4	28,600	355,082
1946	294,586	4,381,198	12,003	678,408	2,048,737	18 10	30,587	351 ,138
1947	298,031	4,257,576	11,665	735,249	2,132,878	22 8	36,745	389,866
1948	317,475	4,452,485	12,165	823,084	2,365,877	28 5	38,855	402,051
1949	338,234	4,556,664	12,484	865,803	2,375,145	34 4	41,890	392,047
1950	343,997	4,744,815	12,999	927,459	2,511,339	38 2	48,291	463,733
1951	362,665	4,944,420	13,547	991,710	2,698,485	44 8	51,681	480,778
1952	376,343	4,978,953	13,604	1,046,507	2,835,714	58 6	56,617	519,500
1953	394,479	5,092,645	13,952	1,084,875	2,930,649	64 2	60,989	544,690

[•] Excluding newly-born babies.

In calculating the average cost per occupied bed per day, each seven hundred out-patients treated during the year is taken as equivalent to 365 bed-days; the "total cost" is the total expenditure on maintenance as shown in Table 309. The average cost per occupied bed per day in 1952-53 was 64s. 2d., or more than four times the average cost in 1942-43.

The number of in-patients treated during 1952-53, viz. 394,479, was 46 per cent. greater than in 1942-43, and their average stay in hospital was 12.9 days in 1952-53, as compared with 14.9 days in 1942-43. The number of out-patients treated increased from 590,554 in 1942-43 to 1,084,875 in 1952-53, or by 84 per cent.

In recent years there has been a steady increase in the number of babies born in public hospitals. In 1952-53 the number was 60,989 or 81 per cent. of all live births in the State, as compared with 21,254 or 30 per cent. in 1942-43. The average number of bed-days per baby was 12.3 in 1942-43 and 8.9 in 1952-53.

[†] See text following table.

Further particulars of in-patients in public hospitals are shown below:-

Year ended	Patients treated	Dischar	ges and Deaths Year.	during	In Ho	spital at 30th	June
30th June.	during Year.	Deaths.	Discharges.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1946 1947	294,586 298,031	9,831 9,264	272,907	282,738	5,249 5,341	6,599 6,624	11,848 11,965
1948 1949	317,475 338,234	10,258 10,431	276,802 294,534 315,577	$286,066 \\ 304,792 \\ 326,008$	5,466 $5,413$	7,217 6,813	12,683 12,226
1950 1951	343,997 362,665	10,410 11,204	320,079 337,841	330,489 349,045	5,863 5,861	7,645 7,759	13,508 13,620
$\frac{1952}{1953}$	376,343 394,509	11,236 11,181	350,936 368,946	$362,172 \\ 380,127$	$6,093 \\ 6,232$	8,078 8,150	$14,171 \\ 14,382$

Table 308 .-- Public Hospitals --- In-patients.

The number of females in public hospitals at 30th June each year is consistently higher than the number of males. The total number is subject to fluctuation frem year to year; at 30th June, 1953, it was 14,382, and of these, 8,150 or 57 per cent. were females and 6,232 or 43 per cent. were males.

Particulars of the income and expenditure for maintenance of the public hospitals in 1938-39 and the last eleven years are shown below. Income and expenditure of State institutions are not included:—

			Income for	Maintenance.			
Year ended 30th June.	State Aid for Mainten- ance.	Subscrip- tions and Donations.	Patients' Fees.	Systematic Contribu- tions.	Other.	Total Income for Mainten- ance.	Expenditure for Maintenance.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1939	1,029,774	163,869	578,343	363,788	80,423	2,216,197	2,282,754
1943	1,363,013	193,439	986,302	525,982	135,738	3,204,474	3,155,549
1944	1,453,117	238,887	1,106,779	586,214	120,387	3,505,384	3,570,619
1945	1,728,897	241,931	1,200,758	630,747	122,227	3,924,560	3,973,970
1946	2,083,694	233,778	1,236,655	623,114	139,190	4,316,431	4,459,424
1947	3,764,996*	223,702	946,222		135,839	5,070,759	5,264,499
1948	5,391,839*	176,809	1,133,863		173,768	6,876,279	6,928,359
1949	6,700,222*	146,627	1,387,067		189,543	8,423,459	8,585,591
1950	8,025,592*	169,512	1,488,127		207,194	9,890,425	9,939,274
1951	10,341,292*		1,594,651		236,266	12,300,550	12,201,348
1952	13,139,649*		1,856,780		249,853	15,375,070	16,174,354
1953	14,878,567*	132,770	3,876,972		279,578	19,167,887	18,158,905

Table 309-Public Hospitals-Income and Expenditure.

Income derived from "Systematic Contributions" represented regular payments to funds organised by public hospitals, entitling the contributors to benefits in respect of hospital treatment. Income from these contribution funds ceased from 30th June, 1946, when the Commonwealth Hospital Benefits Scheme began to operate.

The principal source of the income of public hospitals is government aid, amounting to £14,878,567, or 77 per cent. of the total in 1952-53; in the same year, patients' fees accounted for £3,876,972, or 20 per cent. of the total.

^{*} Including Commonwealth Hospital Benefits disbursed by the State.

Salaries and wages represented £11,971,813 or 66 per cent. of the total expenditure in 1952-53; provisions, drugs, etc., £4,619,614 or 25 per cent.; special department and general establishment expenses, £1,083,767 or 6 per cent.; and renewals and renovations, £483,711 or 3 per cent.

The amounts shown in Table 309 are exclusive of loan receipts and loan expenditure. State loan expenditure on public hospitals amounted to £2,472,599 in 1952-53, and £3,946,140 in 1953-54.

The salaries and wages staff of the public hospitals at 30th June, 1953, totalled 22,172, and included 735 medical officers and 10,061 nurses; in addition, there was an honorary staff of 3,346, including 3,033 medical officers. The total staff was 25,518, and, of these, 14,206 were attached to metropolitan hospitals and 11,312 to hospitals in other districts.

Commonwealth Hospital Benefits.

In terms of the Hospital Benefits Act, 1945, passed by the Commonwealth Parliament in October, 1945, persons ordinarily resident in Australia at the time of admission to a public or approved private hospital are eligible for hospital benefit. As from 1st July, 1946, the benefit was extended, under certain conditions, to Australian residents temporarily abroad and their dependants.

Benefit in respect of patients in public hospitals, including State hospitals, is provided under agreement between the Commonwealth and the State. In New South Wales, the agreement and its amendment in 1948-49 were authorised by the Hospital Benefits Agreement Acts, 1946 and 1949. From 1st July, 1946, the Commonwealth made payments to the State in respect of beds occupied by qualified persons in public hospitals at the rate of 6s. per day per occupied bed. The amended agreement increased the rate to 8s. per day as from 1st July, 1948. The State undertook that patients in public wards would receive free treatment, without the application of a means test, and that charges payable by patients in non-public wards would be reduced by an amount equivalent to the rate of payment by the Commonwealth.

Under a subsequent agreement, which commenced in October, 1952, the Commonwealth provides an additional 4s. per day in respect of patients who are members of an approved hospital benefits organisation which pays benefit at the rate of at least 6s. per day to its members. The extra 4s. is paid to the hospitals through the contribution organisations, of which there were 28 registered with the Commonwealth at the end of 1954. The payment of the extra 4s. by the Commonwealth is also conditional on hospital charges being fixed at not less than 18s. per day. As a result, free treatment in public wards ceased from October, 1952. Patients in public hospitals are classified according to income and are required to pay prescribed charges, subject to a means test and to such deductions as they qualify for under the Commonwealth scheme.

Under the agreement which commenced in October, 1952, the Commonwealth provides a hospital benefit rate of 12s. per day in respect of age or invalid pensioners, provided that the pensioner is not being treated in a State benevolent home and is not a contributor to a hospital benefits organisation. The pensioner must also be enrolled for benefit under the Commonwealth Medical Benefits for Pensioners Scheme. By decision of the State Government, pensioners who are patients in public hospitals are not required to contribute towards maintenance.

The usual daily charges payable in public hospitals, as in December, 1954, were: public ward, 24s.; intermediate ward, 36s.; private ward, 48s.

Particulars of the amounts received by the State for patients in public hospitals in New South Wales from the inception of the benefits scheme were:—

1946-47, £1,340,000	1949-50, £1,900,000	1952-53, £1,760,000
1947-48, £1,330,000	1950-51, £2,020,000	1953-54, £2,050,000
1948-49, £1,780,000	1951-52, £2,020,000	

The aggregate amount of £14,200,000 was distributed as follows:—

- (a) Consolidated Revenue Fund of New South Wales for maintenance expenditure, £13,794,397; and
- (b) Trust Fund for subsequent capital expenditure, £405,603 (no expenditure had been made from the Fund to 30th June, 1954).

The greater part of the amount paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund of New South Wales is used by the State Government to supplement moneys made available to the Hospitals Commission of New South Wales for subsidies to public hospitals to assist in meeting maintenance expenses. The amount of the annual subsidy paid to each public hospital is determined by the Commission.

Since February, 1946, benefit has been provided by the Commonwealth in respect of patients in approved private hospitals in accordance with regulations under the Hospital Benefits Act. The amount of benefit (current in December, 1954) at the rate of 8s. per day (6s. per day prior to 1st November, 1948) is deducted from the accounts rendered to patients and is paid to the proprietors by the Commonwealth Department of Health. Patients in private hospitals are also entitled to an additional 4s. per day from the Commonwealth if they are members of an approved hospital benefit organisation (see above). Approval or renewal of approval of a private hospital may be granted by the Commonwealth Minister for Health, upon application by the proprietor, for a period not exceeding a year, and may be revoked at any time.

Payments by the Commonwealth to private hospitals in New South Wales in each year since the inception of the scheme were as follows:—

1945-46, £14,841	1948-49, £382,079	1951-52, £677,613
1946-47, £124,983	1949-50, £526,730	1952-53, £651,098
1947-48, £266,580	1950-51, £594,942	1953-54, £718,940

An aggregate amount of £674,833 was paid by the Commonwealth in New South Wales in 1953-54 in respect of the additional hospital benefit of 4s. per day.

Hospitals Contribution Fund of New South Wales.

The Hospitals Contribution Fund of New South Wales provides certain hospital benefits on a contributory basis in respect of treatment in public and licensed private hospitals.

The fund originated in 1932 as the Metropolitan Hospitals Contribution Fund as a joint scheme for hospitals in the metropolitan district. Systematic contribution schemes were also organised in connection with a number of country hospitals. In view of the introduction of the Commonwealth hospital benefits scheme (see above), the country funds were terminated on 30th June, 1946, and the scope of the Metropolitau Fund was extended to cover the whole State.

The fund is controlled by a committee of 24 members, 19 of whom are appointed by the boards of public hospitals, 3 by the Hospital Saturday Fund of New South Wales, 1 by the New South Wales branch of the British Medical Association, and 1 by the Hospitals Commission.

Contribution to the fund at the rate of 6d. per week (as in December, 1954), covers the contributor and his wife and children under 17 years of age for benefit at the rate of £2 2s. per week. Contribution may also be made at the rate of 1s. per week (benefit £4 4s. per week), or 2s. per week (benefit £8 8s. per week), or 3s. per week (benefit £12 12s. per week). Single males under 21 years of age and single women contribute at half these rates for the same benefits. All restrictions on the admission of new members over the age of 65 years were removed in November, 1952.

Prior to the introduction of the Commonwealth hospital benefits scheme, all benefits under the Hospitals Contribution Fund were distributed to hospitals, but since 30th June, 1946, the major part has been paid direct to contributors, and an annual grant has been made to public hospitals for capital expenditure on buildings and equipment. In 1953-54 the amount distributed was £1,482,391, viz., £1,369,182 to claimants and £113,209 to public hospitals and medical charities.

Details regarding the operations of the Fund from 1942-43 to 1953-54 are shown in the following statement:—

Year ended 30th June.	Number of Claims Approved.	Income,	Payments to Hospitals and Claimants.	Adminis- trative Expenses.	Year ended 30th June.	Number of Claims Approved.	Income.	Payments to Hospitals and Claimants.	Adminis- trative Expenses.
1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948	64,694 74,490 81,846 82,827 88,145 89,935	£ 386,720 422,156 440,549 452,898 529,542 529,193	£ 338,808 377,230 414,665 427,992 394,325 441,761	£ 42,292 44,431 46,190 49,576 61,960 64,807	1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954	91,816 88,361 88,594 89,326 † 201,232	£ 547,655 574,928 604,951 671,633 1,323,450 2,017,571	£ 440,267 449,413 478,716 526,625 724,410 1,482,391	£ 74,721 78,846 90,282 112,143 187,831 216,927

Table 310.-Hospitals Contribution Fund of New South Wales.*

The marked increase in the activities of the fund in the last two years was largely due to abolition of free treatment in public wards in 1952 and the re-introduction of the means test in public hospitals.

In 1953-54 the number of claims approved for benefit was 201,232.

Repatriation Hospitals.

In accordance with provisions of the Australian Soldiers' Repatriation Act, 1920-53, free medical and surgical treatment is provided by the Repatriation Commission for ex-service personnel in respect of disabilities accepted as attributable to or aggravated by war service. Any member of the forces suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, irrespective of whether or not he served in a theatre of war and irrespective of the origin of the

^{*} Metropolitan Hospitals Contribution Fund to 30th June, 1946. † Not available.

disease, is entitled to medical treatment. There is also a medical benefits scheme which provides for treatment of certain dependants of deceased members of the forces whose death has been accepted as due to war service.

The hospitals conducted in New South Wales by the Repatriation Commission are the Repatriation General Hospital at Concord and the Repatriation Sanatorium (Lady Davidson Home) at Turramurra. In 1952-53, the number of beds available in the Repatriation General Hospital was 1,607 and the average stay in days 30, the corresponding figures for the Lady Davidson Home being 236 and 142, respectively. In addition, there is a Repatriation Block at the Callan Park Mental Hospital and at Queen Victoria Homes, Thirlmere, as well as an Out-patients Clinic in the Grace Building in Sydney. Out-patient treatment is also provided in some circumstances at repatriation hospitals.

The Commission's Local Medical Officer Scheme, operated with the cooperation of the British Medical Association, enables ex-service personnel to be treated by the doctor chosen by them from an area panel.

Mental Hospitals.

The law relating to persons suffering from mental disease is contained in the Lunacy Act of 1898-1952. Persons certified as insane by two qualified medical practitioners may be admitted to an institution, either at the request of relatives or friends, or upon the order of a Magistrate or two Justices of the Peace. Relatives have the right of custody of insane persons if they can give a satisfactory assurance that proper care will be taken of them. Persons found to be insane by proceedings before the Supreme Court in its lunacy jurisdiction may be admitted to mental hospitals upon the order of the Judge. Voluntary patients may be received into mental hospitals and licensed houses with the consent of the Inspector-General, but may not be detained for more than seven days after written notice is given by the patient of his intention or desire to leave.

The estates of persons proved to be incapable, through mental infirmity, of managing their affairs, are placed under the management and care of the Master in Lunacy. Estates of voluntary patients are placed under his care only at the written request of the patient.

The Government maintains eleven institutions for the reception and treatment of insane persons; it also operates a small convalescent hostel, opened in March, 1947, for mental patients. Only one private hospital is licensed under the Lunacy Act for the reception of mental patients; female patients only are treated.

There are Reception Houses in Sydney, Newcastle, Goulburn and Orange, where persons showing symptoms of mental diseases are placed under observation and cases of short duration are treated.

Voluntary patients may be admitted to mental hospitals, and a psychiatric clinic has been established for those suffering from the milder forms of mental and nervous disorders. Psychiatric clinics have also been established at a number of general hospitals.

Unauthorised persons are not permitted to take charge for profit of a person of unsound mind. All institutions for mental cases, including reception houses, etc., for their temporary accommodation, are subject to inspection by the Inspector-General of Mental Hospitals. With his consent, harmless patients may be released on leave, or they may be discharged to relatives or friends who undertake to care for them.

Under an arrangement with the Government of South Australia, patients from Broken Hill are accommodated in hospitals in that State, the cost of their maintenance being paid by the Government of New South Wales.

The Mental Institution Benefits Act, 1948, made provision for payment from the National Welfare Fund of benefits in respect of inmates of State or approved State-assisted mental institutions, in accordance with agreements to be made for a period of five years between the Commonwealth and the State Governments. The Commonwealth recouped to the States an amount of 1s. per bed-day, subject to the condition that no charges for maintenance were imposed and no means test applied. Patients whose fees were borne by the Commonwealth were excluded from benefit. The amount paid to the State by the Commonwealth was £198,165 in 1950-51, £203,505 in 1951-52, £208,888 in 1952-53, and £209,772 in 1953-54. The agreement operated from 1st October, 1948, to 30th September, 1954, and has not since been renewed by the Commonwealth.

From 1st January, 1949, private mental hospitals were made eligible to be approved hospitals under the Hospital Benefits (Private Hospitals) Regulations, and in respect of qualified patients in such hospitals, the hospital benefit rate of 8s. a day is payable.

At 30th June, 1953, the total number of beds in the mental hospitals (including one licensed house) in New South Wales was 12,471. The medical staff totalled 66 (including 8 females), and the nursing staff 1,923 (including 967 males and 956 females).

The mental patients under cognisance as being of unsound mind on 30th June, 1953, consisted of 5,738 males and 5,845 females in mental hospitals and a licensed house in New South Wales; 5 patients from this State in South Australian hospitals; and 596 men and 800 women on leave from the institutions. In addition, there were 40 males and 26 females in Reception Houses and observation wards of gaols.

The following table shows particulars of patients in all mental hospitals (including one licensed house) in New South Wales in 1921 and later years; patients in South Australian hospitals and voluntary patients are excluded. Voluntary patients numbered 429 in 1952 and 433 in 1953.

					In Hospital at 30th June.					
Year ended 30th June.	Ad- missions.	Re- admis- sions.	dmis- charges Proportion per 1,0							
				Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
1921	1,333	221	1,326	4,483	3,406	7,889	4.18	3.30	3.74	
1931	1,324	244	1,275	5,325	4,345	9,670	4.10	3.46	3.79	
1939	1,401	276	1,472	6,078	5,600	11,678	4.39	4.11	4.25	
1943	1,400	222	1,715	6,104	5,850	11,954	4.27	4.10	4.18	
1944	1,308	230	1,703	5,941	5,848	11,789	4.12	4.05	4.08	
1945	1,324	211	1,474	5,940	5,910	11,850	4.08	4.05	4.06	
1946	1,437	258	1,680	5,929	5,936	11,865	4.03	4.03	4.03	
1947	1,412	219	1,662	5,854	5,980	11,834	3.92	4.01	3.96	
1948 \	1,451	250	1,699	5,823	6,013	11,836	3.85	3.98	3.91	
1949	1,456	202	1,671	5,836	5,987	11,823	3.74	3.86	3.80	
1950	1,649	221	1,670	5,898	6,125	12,023	3.64	3.82	3.73	
1951	1,992	235	1,745	6,138	6,367	12,505	3.68	3.86	3.77	
1952	2,013	295	1,940	6,300	6,573	12,873	3.69	3.91	3.80	
1953	2,006	245	2,145	6,334	6,645	12,979	3.65	3.89	3.77	

Table 311.—Mental Hospitals—Patients* Admitted, etc.

^{*} Excludes voluntary patients and patients in South Australian hospitals.

The number of admissions and re-admissions to mental hospitals in 1948-49, viz. 1,658, represented a rate of 5.4 per 10,000 of the population, as compared with 6.1 in 1938-39 and 7.4 in 1920-21. In 1949-50 the number increased to 1,870 and the rate to 5.9, and in 1950-51 there was a further increase to 2,227 and 6.8, respectively. In 1951-52 the number was 2,308 and the rate 6.9, but in the following year, admissions and re-admissions fell to 2,251, and the rate per 10,000 of population to 6.6.

Between 1939 and 1953, the number of patients in hospital at 30th June increased from 11,678 to 12,979 or by 11 per cent., but the ratio per 1,000 of population declined from 4.11 to 3.89. Prior to 1946, there were considerably more male than female patients, but in each of the last eight years females have slightly exceeded males.

Particulars of mental patients recovered or relieved are as follows:-

Table 312.—N	Mental Hospitals-	-Recoveries,	Deaths,	etc.*
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	Patients Recovered.			Patients Relieved.				Deaths.	
Year ended 30th June.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons
				Number	t.				
1939	231	240	471	142	102	244	363	337	700
1948	225	345	570	96	1.04	200	433	445	878
1949	248	350	598	97	84	181	416	411	827
1950	265	342	607	104	107	211	400	398	798
1951	293	341	634	119	130	249	396	398	794
1952	301	365	666	146	149	295	447	458	905
1953	279	373	652	190	180	370	502	502	1,004

PROPORTION	PER	CENT	ΩF	AVERAGE	NUMBER	RESIDENT.

1939	4.14	4.73	4.10	2.54	2.01	2.29	6.49	6.65	6.57
1948	4.21	6.50	5.35	1.80	1.96	1.88	8.11	8.37	8.24
1949	4.70	6.60	5.65	1.84	1.59	1.71	7.88	7.76	7.83
1950	4.95	6.38	5.67	1.94	2.00	1.97	7.48	7.42	7.45
1951	5.31	6.17	5.74	2.20	2.35	2.27	7.19	7.20	7.19
1952	5.39	6.46	5.93	2.61	2.64	2*83	8·0 0	8.11	8.08
1953	4.86	6.48	5.67	3.31	3.13	3.22	8.74	8.73	8.73
	1	1	1	į.	1	1	1	1	

^{*} Excludes voluntary patients and patients in South Australian hospitals.

Since 1938-39, except for a slight drop in 1952-53, there has been a steady increase in the number of mental patients recovered; in 1952-53 the number was 652, or 38 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. The proportion of females who recover is considerably higher than that of males. The average number of patients resident was 5,585 males and 5,650 females in 1951-52, and 5,744 males and 5,753 females in 1952-53.

A comparative statement of the ages of mental patients under care during 1938-39 and later years is shown in the following table:—

Year		Patients under care during Year—Age in Years.†												
30th June.	Under 15.	15–19.	20-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50–59.	60-69.	70 and over,	Not stated.	Total.				
1939	534	549	1,592	2,221	2,752	2,606	2,013	1,310		13,577				
			, -		,	,			•••	, ,				
1948	528	553	1,537	2,259	2,752	2,832	2,027	1,359	4	13,851				
1949	535	584	1,541	2,236	2,829	2,830	2,034	1,278	3	13,870				
1950	544	551	1,538	2,253	2,771	2,791	2,031	1,418	3	13,900				
1951	576	494	1,320	2,192	2,758	2,720	2,571	1,810	4	14,445				
1952	636	514	1,384	2,251	2,799	2,788	2,671	1,951	4	14,998				
1953	589	458	1,538	2,304	2,834	2,826	2,776	2,135		15,460				

Table 313.-Mental Hospitals-Ages of Patients,*

In general, the proportions in the various age groups remain fairly constant, being subject to minor fluctuations only. However, the proportion of patients aged 60 years and over in 1952-53, viz. 32 per cent., was significantly higher than the proportion (24 per cent.) in 1938-39.

The following statement shows particulars of the ages of mental patients in 1952-53:—

		lmissions a e-admission		Disch	arges.		Under Care during		
Age in Years.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Re- covered.	Re- lieved, Escaped, etc.	Deaths.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Under 15	75	60	135	1	15	39	364	225	589
15-19	41	28	69	18	20	8	241	217	458
20-29	211	149	360	123	105	16	808	730	1,538
30-39	189	211	400	171	122	38	1,240	1,064	2,304
40-49	136	183	319	131	77	50	1,403	1,431	2,834
50-59	128	169	297	99	57	100	1,269	1,557	2,826
60-69	129	172	301	84	54	258	1,354	1,422	2,776
70 and Over	153	215	368	25	. 38	495	829	1,306	2,135
Not stated	1	1	2		1				
Total	1,063	1,188	2,251	652	489	1,004	7,508	7,952	15,460

Table 314.-Mental Hospitals-Ages of Patients,* 1952-53.

Of the patients admitted in 1952-53, the majority, viz., 1,376 or 61 per cent., were between the ages of 20 and 60 years; of the remainder, 8 per cent. were under 20 years and 31 per cent. were 60 years or over. Most of those who recovered during the year, viz., 401 or 62 per cent., were between 30 and 60 years of age. The patients under care during the year included 5,660 or 37 per cent. between 40 and 60 years of age; 4,889 or 32 per cent. were under 40 years, and 4,911 or 31 per cent. were 60 years of age or over.

^{*} Excludes voluntary patients and patients in South Australian hospitals.

[†] Transfers from one hospital to another have been counted at both hospitals (145 males and 191 females in 1952-53).

^{*} See notes under Table 313.

Particulars of the receipts and expenditure of the State mental hospitals and institutions are shown below:—

Table	315.—State	Mental	Hospitals	and	Institutions—Receipts	and
			Expenditu	ıre.		

	,	Re	eceipts.			Expenditure (from Revenue).			
Year ended 30th June.	Maintenance Collections from	Sales of Farm		nonwealth ernment.		Salaries		. Total.	
	Estates and Relatives of Patients.	Produce, Old Stores, etc.	Hospital Benefits.	Mental Institution Benefits.	Total.	and Wages.	Other.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1945	160,083	12,613			172,696	555,428	407,933	963,36	
1946	165,508	17,365			182,873	571,477	468,278	1,039,75	
1947	164,923	23,763	11,973		200,659	651,525	550,515	1,202,04	
194 8	176,737	25,539	14,290		216,566	853,272	603,705	1,456,97	
1949	205,535	28,252	28,196		261,983	942,974	765,904	1,708,87	
1950	174,581	33,671	29,359	97,035	334,646	1,060,100	933,884	1,993,98	
1951	114,211	43,355	29,953	198,165	385,684	1,325,637	1,011,623	2,337,26	
1952	125,329	56,533	31,318	203,505	416,685	1,657,148	1,383,781	3,040,92	
1953	209,007	58,245	33,078	208,888	509,218	1,830,099	1,602,472	3,432,57	
1954	210,702	55,617	33,181	209,772	509,272	1,936,789	1,675,202	3,611,99	

Expenditure from revenue on State mental hospitals in 1953-54 was nearly four times as great as in 1944-45. In 1953-54, collections from the estates and relatives of patients totalled £210,702, and, in addition, an amount of £209,772 was received from the Commonwealth under the Mental Institution Benefits Agreement, which operated from 1949 to 1954 (see page 356). Commonwealth Hospital Benefits shown in Table 315, were paid in respect of patients in the Psychiatric Clinic, Broughton Hall.

State loan expenditure on mental hospitals was £517,964 in 1952-53, and £562,390 in 1953-54.

MEDICAL BENEFITS SCHEME.

Since 1st July, 1953, the Commonwealth has subsidised the medical expenses of members of approved medical insurance organisations and their dependants. The amount of Commonwealth benefit paid to a member varies according to the nature of the medical service (e.g., 6s. for each attendance of a medical practitioner). In respect of certain basic services, the insurance organisation must provide an amount of benefit at least equal to the amount of Commonwealth benefit.

The amount of Commonwealth expenditure on the scheme in New South Wales in 1953-54 was £645,311, and the number of registered organisations at 30th June, 1954, was 24.

PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS SCHEME.

The Commonwealth Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme, introduced in September, 1950, applies to certain drugs, such as insulin, penicillin and streptomycin, used in the treatment of serious diseases. There is no official form of prescription, and any of the drugs listed in the regulations may be obtained from any chemist free of charge on production of two copies of a prescription from a medical practitioner. One copy of the prescription is sent by the chemist to the (Commonwealth) Department of Health for payment.

Expenditure by the Commonwealth on the scheme in New South Wales in 1953-54 totalled £2,877,692, including £252,339 paid to the State in respect of drugs issued free to patients in public hospitals. Expenditure in 1952-53 was £2,765,102. The number of prescriptions in 1953-54 was 2.796.213.

MEDICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS FOR PENSIONERS.

A scheme of free medical services for pensioners and their dependants was inaugurated by the Commonwealth in August, 1950. Persons entitled to benefit comprise those in receipt of an age, invalid, widow's or service pension, or tuberculosis allowance.

The scheme provides for free medical attention by a general practitioner, either in the latter's surgery or the patient's home, but excludes specialist services. Expenditure in New South Wales on this aspect of the scheme was £806,967 in 1952-53 and £904,308 in 1953-54. At 30th June, 1954, the number of pensioners and their wives registered for benefit in New South Wales was 222,291.

In addition, since July, 1951, pensioners and their dependants have been entitled to the free supply of medicines prescribed by a medical practitioner. Expenditure by the Commonwealth on pharmaceutical benefits for pensioners in New South Wales in 1953-54 was £502,402.

TREATMENT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

Within the State, the Board of Health is vested with authority to make provision for the treatment and prevention of infectious diseases. The Commonwealth Government is responsible for the administration of the quarantine laws in respect of vessels, aircraft, persons, and goods arriving from oversea ports.

Cases of leprosy, plague, smallpox, scarlet fever, rheumatic fever, typhoid and paratpyhoid fever, diphtheria, infantile diarrhoea, acute anterior poliomyelitis, meningococcal infection, puerperal fever, typhus fever, yellow fever, dengue fever, cholera, pulmonary tuberculosis, virus encephalitis, undulant fever, hookworm, St. Vitus Dance, ornithosis and leptospirosis must be notified to the Board of Health.

The following table shows the notifications of the principal infectious diseases from 1942 to 1952. Particulars of deaths and death rates are shown in the chapter "Vital Statistics".

Year.	Typhus Fever.	Typhoid and Paraty- phoid Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Pulmon- ary Tuber- culosis.	Acute Anterior Polio- myelitis	Menin- gococcal Infection.	Virus Enceph- alitis.	Puerperal Fever.
1942	8	31	1,576	1,454	1,912	34	879	12	244
1943	16	24	3,940	2,268	1,722	25	400	8	224
1944	33	24	5,618	1,402	1,743	15	172	3	205
1945	26	29	6,977	1,478	1,688	668	117	3	151
1946	43	25	3,090	1,279	1,671	656	89	3	185
1947	24	28	1,540	761	1,751	83	65	2	85
1948	12	17	1,358	600	1,711	87	82		72
1949	11	8	1,514	627	1,642	182	87	6	26
1950	21	16	1,052	390	1,787	789	98	2	14
1951	15	12	866	362	1,743	1,528	99	4	8
1952	4	15	923	266	1,803	414	161	12	8

Table 316.—Infectious Diseases—Cases Notified.

Since 1943, there has been a steep decline in notifications of scarlet fever, diphtheria and puerperal fever.

In the six months ended December, 1952, notifications of infectious diseases included 25 cases of rheumatic fever and 33 of infantile diarrhoea.

Leprosy.

Persons suffering from leprosy are segregated in the Leper Lazaret at Little Bay, Sydney. The number of patients at the end of 1953 was 6, viz., 3 males and 3 females; the cost of the lazaret during the year 1953-54 was £12,136.

The birthplaces of inmates at the end of 1953 were: Australia, 4; China, 1; and Malta 1.

Tuberculosis.

Pulmonary tuberculosis has been notifiable throughout the State since 1st March, 1929, and all forms of tuberculosis since May, 1945. During the year 1953, the notifications numbered 1,896, including 1,386 in the metropolitan district, and 101 in the Hunter River district.

There is a special Division of Tuberculosis in the State Department of Health to co-ordinate measures for the cure and prevention of the disease, to regulate the admission of patients to institutions, to investigate conditions of homes and places of employment of tuberculous persons, to arrange for the treatment of patients not in institutions and to arrange for the examination of contacts and to undertake publicity in regard to tuberculosis.

Under the Tuberculosis Act, 1945-46, which ceased to operate from 13th July, 1950, the Commonwealth provided funds for the payment of allowances, in addition to invalid pension or sickness benefit, to tuberculous persons and their dependants. The maximum rates of allowance were: single man without dependants, 10s. per week; man and wife, 25s. per week;

^{*} All forms of tuberculosis since 14th May, 1945.

each child under 16 years of age, 5s. per week. The number of persons receiving benefit under this scheme in New South Wales was 1,384 at 30th June, 1950, and the amount distributed in the State in 1949-50 was £61,295.

The Tuberculosis Act, 1948, came into force by proclamation on 13th July, 1950. Under this Act, the Commonwealth pays to tuberculous persons a single comprehensive allowance, the rates of which are (as in December, 1954) as follows:—Man with dependent wife, £9 2s. 6d. per week; person whose only dependant is one or more children, £5 12s. 6d. per week; person without dependants, £5 12s. 6d. if living at home, or £3 10s. if maintained in an institution. A further amount of 10s. per week is payable for each dependent child under the age of 16 years, in addition to child endowment. The allowances are subject to a means test in regard to income only; for example, a married couple in receipt of an allowance of £9 12s. 6d. per week may have a maximum additional income of £7 per week without reduction of allowance. Persons in receipt of tuberculosis allowances are required to refrain from working and to undergo treatment. The number of persons in New South Wales receiving allowances under this scheme at 30th June, 1954, was 2.520.

The general administration of the tuberculosis allowance scheme is the responsibility of the Commonwealth Department of Health. Applications are handled by the Tuberculosis Division of the State Department of Public Health, and benefit is assessed and paid by the Commonwealth Department of Social Services.

Institutions for the care of patients suffering from tuberculosis have been established by the Commonwealth and State Governments, and other institutions are assisted by State subsidy to provide treatment for such patients.

Members of the defence forces are treated at Commonwealth institutions, e.g., the Repatriation Hospital, Concord, and the Repatriation Sanatorium, Turramurra. Treatment for civilians is provided at a number of State and private institutions. The State institutions are under the control of the Director-General of Public Health, and they include the Waterfall Sanatorium, Randwick Auxiliary Hospital, and an annexe to Lidcombe State Hospital and Home. Two public hospitals in Sydney, viz., the Royal Prince Alfred and the Royal North Shore conduct thoracic units for chest surgery.

Chest clinics are attached to eight public hospitals in the metropolitan area and thirteen in other districts. Mass X-ray surveys are conducted from time to time by the Tuberculosis Division and by the Anti-Tuberculosis Association of New South Wales. Under an amendment of the Public Health Act in April, 1952, which makes it compulsory for all persons over the age of 14 years in proclaimed districts to submit themselves for X-ray examination, an attempt is being made to examine the whole adult population of the State.

A village settlement for tubercular patients and their families was established at Picton Lakes in 1925. It has been subsidised by the State since 1933, and the number of residents at the end of 1953 was 20 patients and 16 others.

Venereal Diseases.

The Venereal Diseases Act, 1918, which came into operation on 1st December, 1920, prescribes that all persons suffering from such diseases must place themselves under treatment by a qualified medical practitioner and must remain under treatment until cured. Treatment by unqualified

persons is prohibited, and certain drugs used in connection with these diseases may not be sold unless prescribed by a qualified medical practitioner. There are clinics in operation in the metropolitan district and at Newcastle Hospital, and free treatment is provided at subsidised hospitals in other localities, drugs and instruments being provided by the Government.

Medical practitioners are required to notify all cases to the Commissioner appointed under the Act, but it is considered that notification is not fully effective. Particulars of notifications in 1946 and later years are shown below:—

		Type of	Disease and	Number of	Notifications.		Attendances
Year.	Syphilis.	is. Gonorr- Other. Total.					
	Syphins.	hoea.	Otner.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
1946	1,024	4,163	214	4,572	829	5,401	111,727
$1947 \\ 1948$	1,010 1,107	$3,790 \\ 2,884$	$\frac{211}{208}$	$\frac{4,324}{3,580}$	687 619	5,011 $4,199$	96,709 83,934
1949	1,033	1,836	174	2,625	418	3,043	70,625
1950	627	1,657	169	2,074	379	2,453	56,916
1951	443	1,179	139	1,500	261	1,761	49,152
1952	486	1,078	82	1,398	248	1,646	47,150
1953	317	1,324	102	1,536	207	1,743	41,318

Table 317.—Venereal Diseases—Notifications.

The number of notifications declined steadily from 5,401 in 1946 to 1,646 in 1952, but increased slightly to 1,743 in 1953. Of the total cases in 1953, about 76 per cent. were notified by public hospitals and clinics, and the distribution according to area of notification was metropolitan 1,514, Newcastle 139, and other districts 90.

Prisoners suffering from venereal diseases are detained for treatment in lock hospitals attached to the gaols. Such prisoners may be detained even after the definite sentence is served, until certified by the medical officer as free from disease.

MATERNAL AND BABY WELFARE.

In recent years, the care of mothers and babies has become an important part of the activities of public hospitals. In 1952-53, for instance, 60,989 or 81 per cent. of all live births in New South Wales occurred in public hospitals. In the same year, baby bed-days in public hospitals numbered 544,690, as compared with 5,092,645 bed-days for all other in-patients. Particulars of babies born in private hospitals are not available.

The maternal and baby welfare division of the State Department of Health administers the State health services for mothers and young children, including the baby health centres and a number of pre-natal clinics for the benefit of mothers. The Red Cross blood donor service, with a mobile transfusion unit, is available when required for maternity cases. There is a medical committee to investigate maternal deaths, and efforts are directed toward the control of puerperal infection by means of compulsory notification of cases. Midwifery nurses are required to register in terms of the Nurses Registration Act. The subject of maternal mortality is discussed in the chapter "Vital Statistics."

The health of mothers and babies is also cared for by a number of private organisations, such as the Royal Society for the Welfare of Mothers and Babies, which is subsidised by the State.

Baby Health Centres, etc.

The baby health centres established by the Government of New South Wales are specially concerned with the health of children below school age. A staff of nurses and an honorary medical officer are attached to each centre. The nurses instruct the mothers in hygiene at the centres and in their homes, and make arrangements for medical or dental treatment of mothers and children when necessary.

Statistics of baby health centres and their activities are given in the following table:—

Year.	No. of Centres.	Nursing Staff.	New Cases Enrolled.	Attendances at Centres.	Expenditure in Year ended 30th June following.
1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953	257 264 269 275 278 284 295 303	180 180 181 188 172 176 176 185	43,232 46,991 44,578 45,705 46,068 45,614 48,622 49,048	1,176,854 1,174,711 1,066,489 1,080,330 1,072,174 1,022,884 1,061,371 1,100,709	£ 81,933 92,419 100,197 107,455 118,633 151,837 175,980 178,811

Table 318.-Baby Health Centres-Staff, Expenditure, etc.

The 303 centres in 1953 included 89 in the metropolitan area. In the same year, first visits to individual newly-born babies numbered 10,899, and subsequent visits to the homes of babies totalled 9,856.

In many places the baby health centres co-operate with voluntary organisations which make provision for the day care of young children, such as the Sydney Day Nursery and Nursery Schools Association, and the Kindergarten Union of New South Wales (see page 436). Mothers who work outside their homes may leave their children at the nurseries or nursery schools during the daytime. Food, clothing, and medical and dental care are provided. A small daily fee is charged.

In the outlying country districts, nurses engaged by the Bush Nursing Association at various centres give assistance to mothers and advise them as to the feeding and treatment of children, and the Far West Children's Health Scheme conducts travelling health clinics. The Bush Nursing Association and the Far West Children's Health Scheme receive annual grants of £7,000 and £1,000, respectively, from the State Government.

SOCIETIES FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN.

The New South Wales Society for Crippled Children cares for physically-handicapped children and young people up to the age of 21 years in the metropolitan and south coast areas. Trained social workers supervise about 2,350 crippled children, and the Society provides the services of occupational- and physio- therapists. The Society also maintains three hospitals for crippled children in the metropolitan area, and three special

schools (for physically handicapped children) at Lakemba, Rockdale and Parramatta. The Society is supported principally by public donations and by payments under the hospital benefits scheme (see page 352).

The Spastic Centre at Mosman (Sydney) undertakes the care and training of children suffering from infantile cerebral palsy.

The care of crippled children in the Newcastle and north coast districts is undertaken by the Newcastle Association for Crippled Children, and there are similar societies in Lithgow and Wollongong. In the western districts of the State, crippled children are cared for under the Far West Children's Health Scheme; services provided include an annual camp at Manly for children who have never seen the sea, a travelling baby health service, and systematic searches for crippled children.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES.

The school medical and dental services in New South Wales are under the control of the State Department of Public Health. The staff of the medical service in December, 1954, included 34 medical officers (32 permanent and 2 part-time), 5 psychiatrists, 2 part-time ear, nose and throat surgeons, 5 psychologists, 25 nurses, 9 social workers, and 10 special therapists.

The aim of the school medical service is to examine all school children in the State, in order to discover any departure from normal health, physical or mental, and to notify the parent or guardian of any need for further investigation or treatment. Annual visits are made to schools in the metropolitan, Newcastle and Wollongong areas and in some of the larger country towns. Children in the kindergarten in primary schools and in first and fourth years in secondary schools, are fully examined, and children in other classes are examined as necessary. The vision and hearing of all pupils is tested in 4th class in primary schools. An attempt is made to visit schools in country areas every three years, and to examine all children attending such schools.

In 1953, a full medical examination was given to 128,542 children (including 76,977 in the metropolitan area), and 36,303 (including 29,941 in the metropolitan area) were reviewed. Defects required to be notified were found in 32 per cent. of the children fully examined.

The school medical service administers five child guidance clinics in the metropolitan area. Speech therapy clinics operate at a number of metropolitan schools, and there is a hearing clinic at the head office of the service.

The school dental service comprised a staff of 21 dental officers and 11 dental assistants at the end of 1954. The service is provided by travelling dental clinics. Owing to the limited number of clinics available, treatment is provided in the large schools for the younger children only, but in small rural schools children of all ages are treated. The number of children examined in 1953 was 20,957, and, of these, 13,227 were treated by the clinics.

Free milk is distributed daily to all children under 13 years of age attending public and private schools, kindergarten and day nurseries, etc. Under an arrangement introduced in April, 1951, the Commonwealth pays

the State the whole cost of the milk supplied, and half the capital and incidental expenses. The amount paid by the Commonwealth to the State in 1953-54 was £881,600, as compared with £701,448 in 1952-53.

MISCELLANEOUS HEALTH SERVICES.

Medical practitioners practising in outlying bush settlements are subsidised by the State Government. Subsidies amounted to £26,364 in 1952-53 and £24,296 in 1953-54.

Aerial medical services, subsidised by the Commonwealth and State, are provided at a number of inland centres in Australia including Broken Hill (see page 203); and two organisations, the Bush Nursing Association and the Country Women's Association, make provision for nurses in country districts and maintain cottage homes in a number of remote localities. The District Nursing Association engages nurses to visit the sick, gratuitously if necessary, in the metropolitan district.

The Australian Red Cross Society conducts a number of convalescent homes, sanatoria, etc., in New South Wales. In 1941 the society organised a blood transfusion service to hospitals and medical practitioners. Blood is obtained from voluntary donors, and no charge is made for blood supplied by the service.

The St. John Ambulance Brigade (New South Wales District) was established in 1903. It is a voluntary and unpaid organisation which provides first aid services on sports grounds, at pleasure resorts, places of entertainment, public gatherings, and in emergencies generally. Inclusive of the nursing division, members numbered 3,930 at 31st December, 1953. The Brigade treated 128,753 persons for accidents, etc., in 1953.

The State Government assists a number of these organisations financially; grants provided in 1953-54 included £9,000 to the Bush Nursing Association.

Ambulance transport services for sick and injured persons are controlled by a Board, incorporated in 1919. The Board delimits certain districts for administrative purposes, and in each district a committee is elected triennially by the contributors to its funds. The Board receives an annual grant, as appropriated from Consolidated Revenue, for the services; in 1953-54 the amount was £103,944. The number of cases transported was 389,295 in 1952-53, and 375,123 in 1953-54, and the mileage travelled in these years was 4,167,274 and 4,208,144, respectively.

DEAF-MUTISM AND BLINDNESS.

The care and education of the deaf and dumb and the blind are undertaken at the New South Wales Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, maintained partly by a State Government subsidy of £2,000 per annum, and partly by public subscriptions, and the Royal Sydney Industrial Blind Institute, which provides industrial training to enable blind persons to earn a livelihood, and conducts homes for them. Institutions for deaf mutes are conducted by Roman Catholic religious societies, at Waratah for girls and at Castle Hill for boys; there is also a Roman Catholic school for blind children at Strathfield.

Under the Commonwealth invalid pension system, provision is made for the payment of pensions to permanently blind persons above the age of 16 years, as described on page 324. Provisions for the education of deaf, dumb and blind children in public and private schools are outlined in the chapter "Education."

DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD BY CREMATION.

The provisions of the law dealing with cremation are contained in the Public Health Act. There are five crematoria in New South Wales—four in the metropolitan district and one in Newcastle; the first, situated at Rookwood, Sydney, was opened in 1925.

A comparative statement of the number of cremations and deaths is shown in the following table:—

Year ended		Deaths*.		c	remations	.	Proportion of Cremations to Deaths.			
31st December.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
1926 1931 1936 1939 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952	12,685 11,898 13,618 15,116 15,944 14,494 14,808 16,038 16,032 17,085 16,703 17,565 18,992 18,194 17,871	9,503 9,386 10,758 11,699 12,926 12,158 12,156 12,541 12,417 13,318 12,661 13,400 13,840 13,844 13,836	22,188 21,284 24,376 26,815 28,870 26,652 26,994 28,579 28,449 30,403 29,364 31,932 32,038 31,707	86 507 1,579 2,304 3,555 3,372 3,479 4,048 4,182 4,665 4,923 5,122 5,514 5,738 5,870	52 366 1,192 1,825 2,757 2,760 2,939 3,006 3,261 3,668 4,048 4,301 4,427 4,686	138 873 2,771 4,129 6,312 6,132 6,418 7,054 7,443 8,273 8,591 9,170 9,815 10,165 10,556	per cent. 0·7 4·3 11·6 15·2 22·3 23·3 23·5 25·2 26·1 27·3 29·5 29·2 30·5 31·5 32·8	per cent. 0·6 3·9 11·1 15·6 21·3 22·7 24·1 23·9 26·2 27·1 29·0 30·2 31·1 32·0 33·9	per cent. 0-6 4-1 11-4 15-4 21-8 23-0 23-8 24-6 26-2 27-2 29-6 30-7 31-7 33-3	

Table 319.—Cremations and Deaths.

Except for a temporary decline in 1944 (when the number of deaths also declined), the number of cremations has increased each year since the opening of the first crematorium. The proportion of cremations to deaths was 0.6 per cent. in 1926 (the first complete year), 15.4 per cent. in 1939, and 33.3 per cent. in 1953.

^{*} Civilians only, from 1st January, 1942, to 30th June, 1947.

HOUSING AND BUILDING

HOUSING OF THE POPULATION.

Statistics relating to the housing of the population in New South Wales are derived principally from particulars furnished by householders on census schedules.

For the purpose of the census of 30th June, 1947, a "dwelling" is defined as a collection of rooms occupied by a household group living together as a domestic unit, whether comprising the whole or only part of a house or other building (including temporary structures). Where possible, a separate schedule was obtained for each such dwelling, but in a number of cases where private houses were shared by two or more family units, only one Householder's Schedule was furnished for the whole of the house. These houses are shown in the census tables as "Private Houses (shared by two or more families)" and represent not occupied dwellings but "houses" occupied by more than one family. In the case of those private houses shared by more than one family for which separate schedules were furnished for each portion occupied, each portion is shown in the tables as a "dwelling" under the heading "Share of Private House." The number of dwellings being built was also recorded at the census. This relates substantially to unoccupied dwellings of all types being built at 30th June, 1947, and is not identical with the number of houses uncompleted at that time as disclosed in building statistics given later in this chapter.

In the special circumstances of the census of 1947, it was not possible to ascertain precisely the number of occupied private houses and the number of family or household groups occupying them. Estimates based on the census results are as follows:—

Table 320.—Estimated Number of Household Groups and Occupied Private Houses in N.S.W., 30th June, 1947.

Particulars.	Family or Household Groups.	Occupied Private Houses.
Private house (1 family)	599,870	599,870
Shared private house (1 schedule)	29,984*	13,440
Share of private house (individual schedules)	38,371	17,200*
Total	. 668,225	630,510

• Estimated.

Unadjusted particulars of dwellings as compiled from schedules at the census of 30th June, 1947, distinguishing the metropolis, other municipali-

ties, and the remainder of the State, are given below, together with data from the censuses of 1921 and 1933, but for the reasons indicated previously, the particulars for private dwellings are not fully comparable.

			Ce	nsus, 30th	June, 19	17.	Per ce Occupi	ent. of To led Dwell	otal lings.
Particulars.	Census, 1921.	Census, 1933.				Total, New	1401	1000	1045
			Metro- polis.	Country.	of State.	South Wales.	1921.	1933.	1947.
Occupied Dwellings— Private House— 1 family 2 families 3 families 4 families 5 or more families	396,619	543,850	268,415 6,272 1,354 268 102	135,192 2,674 398 70 18	196,263 2,016 230 28 10	599,870 10,962 1,982 366 130	91.60	90.70	80·38 1·47 ·27 ·05 ·02
Share of Private Houses Flats Tenements Caretaker's Quarters Hotel Boarding House,	627 2,640	41,600 868 2,104	22,981 56,820 14,337 479 587	9,965 5,958 1,624 132 755	5,425 1,672 418 134 684	38,371 64,450 16,379 745 2,026	·14 ·61	·14 ·35	5·14 8·63 2·19 ·10 •27
etc. Educational Institution Hospital	12,538 463 735	8,641 546 826	6,821 182 200	1,589 145 200	795 181 167	9,205 508 567	2·90 ·11 ·17	1·44 ·09 ·14	1.23 .07
Charitable Institu- tion Other and not stated	99	154 1,161	49 273	41 145	44 230	134 648	·02	·02	·02
Total Occupied Dwellings Unoccupied Dwellings Dwellings being built	432,976 18,619	599,750 28,737 746	379,140 2,783 5,759	158,906 2,650 3,021	208,297 11,959 4,201	746,343 17,392 12,981	100	100	100
Grand Total Dwellings Dwellings per sq. mile	454,319	629,233 2·00	387,682 1,582·37	164,577 44·13	224,457 0·73	776,716 2·51			
Waggon, Van, etc., including Campers- out		3,717	248	459	1,512	2,219			

Table 321.—Class of Dwelling, New South Wales.

The decline between 1933 and 1947 in the proportion of private houses relatively to that of flats and tenements reflects the growth in the intercensal period in the number and popularity of flat dwellings (there were comparatively few flat dwellings until the nineteen-twenties), and the widespread sharing of dwellings normally occupied by one family but which, because of the post-war housing shortage, sheltered two or more families.

The proportion of occupied private dwellings which had 4, 5, or 6 rooms increased from 62.8 per cent. in 1911 to 71.7 per cent. in 1933 and to 75 per cent. in 1947; the proportions with less than four rooms were 18.1 per cent. in 1911, 14.9 per cent. in 1933, and 15.2 per cent. in 1947. The decrease in the average number of rooms per dwelling from 4.94 in 1933 to 4.82 in 1947 was due partly to house-sharing and partly to reduction in the number of dwellings containing eight or more rooms, mainly by subdivision to provide flat dwellings.

At the census of 1947, private houses of five rooms were the most numerous, and the most frequent size of flats was four rooms. In shares of private houses, ranging from 1 to 6 rooms, those with 2 and 3 rooms predominated, but most of the tenements comprised 1 or 2 rooms only.

Of the private houses occupied by one family, those having 4, 5, or 6 rooms accounted for 80 per cent. of the number for which particulars as to rooms were given.

The number of inmates per occupied private dwelling declined from 4.67 in 1911 and 4.15 in 1933 to 3.78 in 1947. The decline is attributable mainly to the trend over the years toward smaller families, and partly to an increase in the number of marriages since 1940. Between 1933 and 1947, the proportion of inmates of dwellings of all kinds domiciled in private houses (as one or more families collectively) decreased from 89.13 per cent. to 81.87 per cent.

Between 1911 and 1947, there was a steady increase in the use of the more durable and fire-resistant materials, such as bricks, fibro-cement and concrete, in the construction of dwellings. The proportion of occupied private dwellings with outer walls of wood declined from 51 per cent. in 1911 to 42 per cent. in 1933 and 36 per cent. in 1947, and the proportion of brick dwellings rose from 36 per cent. in 1911 to 45 per cent. in 1933 and 47 per cent. in 1947. Within the metropolis in 1947, more than three-fourths of the dwellings had brick outer-walls, about one-seventh had weatherboard, and about one-twentieth, fibro-cement; over the balance of the State, weatherboard dwellings (59 per cent.) predominated, followed by brick (16 per cent.) and fibro-cement (14 per cent.).

In the metropolis, between 1921 and 1947, the proportion of dwellings roofed with tiles increased from 23 per cent. to 52 per cent., while those roofed with iron decreased from 46 per cent. to 30 per cent. In the same period, the use of tiles and fibro-cement as roofing materials also increased substantially in other parts of the State. For the State as a whole, 57 per cent. of occupied private dwellings were roofed with iron in 1947 compared with 72 per cent. in 1921, while the proportion with tile roofs increased from 11 per cent. to over 30 per cent.

The census of 1947 revealed that, within the metropolis and the country municipalities, of the private dwellings for which particulars were given, 97.7 per cent. were supplied with running water, 95.6 per cent. of them with electricity, and 96.9 per cent. with cooking facilities. In addition, 91 per cent. had or shared a bathroom and 83.5 per cent. had or shared a laundry, and 79.3 per cent. of the private dwellings in the metropolis and 56.3 per cent. of those in country municipalities had a flush toilet. Gas was, by far, the predominant means employed for cooking in the metropolis, with electricity next in order, but elsewhere, and especially in the rural sections of the State, wood, coal, or coke was the most common form of fuel. Gas or electricity was the principal means of cooking used in 39.6 per cent. of the dwellings in country municipalities.

Within the metropolis, the proportion of private dwellings stated as occupied by tenants declined from 63.3 per cent. in 1911 to 57.2 per cent. in 1933, but increased to 59.1 per cent. in 1947. The latter increase may be attributed partly to abnormal house-sharing and partly to the increase in flat dwellings. Dwellings either owned or in process of purchase by occupiers comprised 40.5 per cent. of the total in 1933, and 39.7 per cent. in 1947. The proportion of dwellings under instalment purchase declined from 13.2 per cent. in 1933 to 8.9 per cent. in 1947, partly because many instalment purchases were completed during that period and partly because of the severe restrictions on building during the war. Outside the metropolis, the proportion of dwellings occupied on tenancy fell from

about 40 per cent. in 1911 to 37 per cent. in 1947, and those owned or in course of purchase by their occupiers rose from 51.0 per cent. to 56.6 per cent.

Further particulars of housing collected at the 1947 and earlier censuses are given on page 979 et seq. of the 51st edition of the Official Year Book.

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW BUILDINGS.

SUPERVISION AND CONTROL.

Town and country planning, and the construction and alteration of buildings, are subject to the provisions of the Local Government Act. In general, these provisions are administered by the local government authorities in the areas to which they apply.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING.

Under the Local Government Act, municipal and shire councils may control and undertake the planning of new roads and subdivisions; the rearrangement of existing roads; the demolition and reconstruction of buildings; and the improvement and embellishment of the council's area. The manner in which these things may be done is laid down broadly in the Act, and the details are covered by ordinances made under the Act.

Schemes for town planning prepared by local councils must be submitted to the Minister for Local Government and referred by him to the Town and Country Planning Advisory Committee comprising eight members appointed by the Governor under the Local Government (Town and Country Planning) Amendment Act, 1945. When the Committee has reported on the plan, the Minister may refer it to the council for further consideration, abandon it, or proceed with it in the original or in an amended form.

Cumberland County Council.

The Cumberland County Council, comprising ten councillors elected by the municipal and shire councils within the County of Cumberland, was constituted in 1945 under the Local Government (Town and Country Planning) Amendment Act, 1945. Its purpose was to prepare a master plan for the County District for submission to the Minister for Local Government, after revision in the light of representations by governmental authorities and the general public.

The object of the Act and plan is to create an improved environment for the community, having regard to health, efficiency and comfort. In addition to detailed provisions for the location of roads and public utilities, the restriction of ribbon development, zoning for specific land uses and densities of population, etc., the plan provides for the co-ordination of planning by governmental authorities, for its implementation, and for the distribution of costs. The County Scheme provides a basis for detailed local planning.

The principal features of the plan submitted to the Minister in July, 1948, were a central core preserved as the centre of the County and the State, urban districts ranged around the central zone where communities

could function efficiently as independent and largely self-sufficient units, open spaces separating these urban districts, and a "green belt" encircling them, rural districts with satellite communities engaged in the supply of rural products, and a road and transport system.

After modification of its financial provisions, the scheme was adopted by the State Parliament on 27th June, 1951. As amended, the scheme excludes the acquisition of all built-up lands required for roads, railways and open space. In addition, the cost of acquiring vacant lands is to be borne by the State Government, and expenditure on all other aspects of the scheme is to be borne by the local councils. The Cumberland County Council is responsible for certain specific matters including the following: land reserved for open space and for county roads or railways; green belt zones; lands belonging to the Crown or to any public utility; access roads and restriction of ribbon development. The local councils are responsible for all other matters.

Since the scheme received parliamentary approval, the Cumberland County Council has commenced to acquire vacant land for open space, roads and railways, and to receive claims for compensation. At the same time, the 40 local councils in the county were required to prepare their local schemes in greater detail, and at the end of 1952, local schemes had been completed for the City of Sydney and the Municipality of Penrith.

Further particulars of the Cumberland County Council are given in the chapter "Local Government".

CONTROL OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.

Under the Local Government Act, 1919, municipal and shire councils are vested with power to supervise and regulate the construction of buildings in local government areas. These powers apply in all municipalities and the more populous shires, but in predominantly rural shires the powers have been applied only to settled portions such as urban areas, towns and villages. In general, the councils are responsible for the administration of the legislative provisions, and in some cases they are subject to the sanction of the State Government.

Local Government Act.

The principal powers and functions of councils in regard to buildings are defined in the Local Government Act. The ordinances under the Act prescribe minimum building standards which councils are bound to observe, but they are empowered to insist on standards above those prescribed, provided that their requirements are not unreasonable and do not cause undue hardship. Within the inner portion of the City of Sydney, more detailed requirements are prescribed in by-laws made under the former Sydney Corporation Act; these by-laws are now deemed to be ordinances under the Local Government Act.

In the areas to which the relevant provisions of the Local Government Act apply, no building may be erected, altered, added to or rebuilt without the prior approval of the council. A permit must be obtained from the council and a fee paid, amounting, in the case of new buildings, to 10s. for a building not exceeding 400 square feet in floor area and an additional £1 for each additional 400 square feet, subject to a maximum of £10. The council is required to ensure that the building complies with the Act and ordinances, and with the plans and specifications it has approved.

On the application of a council, the Governor may declare any portion of its area to be a residential district, and may prohibit the erection or use of any land or building in that district for manufacturing or trading purposes (including shops), or for public amusement or for residential flats.

Among the powers conferred on the councils by the Act are the fixing of building lines (subject to ordinances) and the regulation of the number of storeys in a flat building (subject to a statutory maximum of three in certain cases).

Appeal against the decision of a council may be made to the Land and Valuation Court, whose decision is final.

Building Ordinances.

Most of the detailed provisions in regard to the erection of buildings are contained in Local Government Ordinance No. 71. The Ordinance deals with such matters as the size and healthiness of allotments, the preparation of the site to be occupied by a building, the space outside windows on the boundary line, timber construction, height and thickness of walls, drainage, lighting and ventilation, and the size of rooms, and it prescribes minimum standards and specifications. Some of the provisions of more general interest are described briefly in the next few paragraphs.

Ordinance No. 71 limits the height of any building to 100 feet, subject to the Height of Buildings (Metropolitan Police District) Act, 1912-1952, which prescribes a maximum height of 150 feet for buildings in the Sydney Metropolitan Area, the City of Newcastle, and any area to which it is applied by proclamation. A building must not be erected or reconstructed to a greater height than 80 feet, unless the skyline and plans of the building have been approved by the Chief Secretary. Adequate provision must be made for protection against fire.

A council may, with the approval of the Governor, prohibit the erection within any defined portion of its area, of buildings with external walls of materials other than brick (including brick veneer, stone, concrete, or the like). A building constructed of timber must not exceed two storeys, and the piers must be of brick, stone, concrete or similar material.

The floor area of any room (other than kitchen and laundry) must be at least 80 square feet, subject to the average size of all habitable rooms (other than kitchen and laundry) being at least 100 square feet. One room must have a floor area of at least 144 square feet. The minimum height of a habitable room is 9 feet.

In regard to ventilation, there must be a space of at least 12 inches between the underside of every joist and the ground, unless the ground floor is of concrete or similar construction. Room ventilation must be provided by means of air bricks or similar material at the rate of 8 square inches for every 1,000 cubic feet of room space. Every habitable room must have at least one window, and the minimum size of window area is one-tenth of the floor area.

There are special provisions relating to dwelling houses. The council may fix a minimum size for dwelling house allotments, subject to a statutory minimum of 2,500 square feet. A dwelling house may not occupy more than two-thirds of an allotment, and the unoccupied area must not

be less than 500 square feet. A wall of a dwelling in which any door or window is placed must be at least three feet from the boundary if the dwelling has one or two storeys, or five feet if there are three or more storeys. Every dwelling house must have a bathroom and laundry, unless the council by resolution exempts any building from this provision.

Provision must be made for drains to carry away all sewage, including waste from the kitchen sink, laundry tubs and bath. Faulty and unsuitable materials must not be used in the erection of any building, workmanship must be satisfactory, and a newly constructed building must not be occupied until the council has certified that the building has been erected in accordance with the plans and specifications.

Control of Building Construction—Planning Authorities.

The development of land within the County of Cumberland, which includes the City of Sydney and surrounding municipalities and shires, is subject to control under the County of Cumberland Planning Scheme, and many country areas also have planning schemes in force or in preparation. Before any building is erected in those areas, permission must be obtained from the local planning authority which is, in most cases, the local shire or municipal council.

WARTIME AND POST-WAR CONTROL OF BUILDING.

A brief description of the wartime control of building operations by the Commonwealth is given on page 863 of the 50th edition of the Year Book. Control was restored to the State by the Commonwealth on 1st November, 1945.

A system of control over building operations and the distribution and use of building materials was introduced by the State as from 4th February, 1946, under the Building Operations and Building Materials Control Act, 1945 (see page 977 of Year Book No. 51). All controls under this Act ceased to operate from 1st October, 1952.

ARCHITECTS.

The practice of architecture in New South Wales is regulated by a Board of Architects. Persons using the name "architect" (other than naval architects) are required to be registered. Registration is granted to persons over 21 years of age who possess the requisite qualifications. There were 1,142 architects on the register at 31st December, 1953.

BUILDING STATISTICS.

The statistics in succeeding pages relate to building structures and therefore exclude construction of railways, roads, earthworks, retaining walls, water storage, silos, rural fencing, etc. Particulars of repairs, renovations, and minor alterations to buildings are not available owing to the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory records.

Prior to July, 1945, statistics of new building in New South Wales were derived mainly from returns of permits to build issued in terms of the Local Government Act by the Councils of the City of Sydney, the metropolitan municipalities, 129 country municipalities, and 7 extrametropolitan shires. These returns showed the number, value, and types

of new buildings and alterations and additions to existing buildings approved by the councils. Since January, 1947, returns of permits to build have been obtained from all local councils in the State which issue these permits. Practically all areas of the State except the rural parts of some shires are therefore covered by these returns.

Supplementary records of governmental building (for which local council permits are not required) were obtained from July, 1939.

Since September quarter, 1945, quarterly returns of building operations have been collected from individual contract builders and governmental authorities. The collection has been extended to include the operations of the many owner-builders who build without the service of a building contractor.

The term value, as applied to building operations, represents the estimated cost of the building when completed (exclusive of the land).

Building is classified as private or government according to ownership. Building classified as government therefore includes houses, flats, and other buildings owned by the Housing Commission or other governmental authorities, irrespective of whether constructed by these authorities or by private builders on contract to them. Buildings for which finance and materials were "sponsored" by governmental authorities to assist building for private ownership are not classified as "government".

The value of building approved is the value of building permits issued by local government authorities together with the value of contracts let or work commenced and day labour projects authorised by governmental authorities.

The number of new houses and flats approved is the number of new houses and flats for which permits were issued by local government councils together with the number covered by contracts let and day labour projects authorised by governmental authorities.

Houses and flats are classified as *uncompleted* if not completed at the end of a period, irrespective of whether construction was proceeding on that date.

The value of building approved in the post-war period has been significantly higher than that of building commenced. Particulars of the number of private dwellings show the same relationship. This relationship may be attributed to the fact that, in the post-war years, many intending builders have found it impracticable to continue with their plans, or have been obliged to submit new plans, owing to rising costs, or difficulties and delays in the supply of finance, labour or building materials.

Value of New Buildings.

Statistics of building in New South Wales prior to 1946 were derived from returns of permits to build issued by the metropolitan councils of Sydney, 129 country municipalities, and 7 extra-metropolitan shires. It is believed these data, which were supplemented by records of government building projects as from July, 1939, covered not less than 85 per cent. of the total building within the State and, although not complete, illustrate the trend of building.

The following table shows the value of building approved in New South Wales from 1929 to 1946, as far as recorded, distinguishing the value of government building projects from 1940 to 1946 and the value of permits issued by councils for houses, flats, factories, and other private buildings:—

Table	322.—Value	of	Building*	Approved.	1929	to	1946.
Iabic	JEE. Value	OΙ	Dunuing	Approved,	1020	w	1070.

Year.			Government	Total			
rear.	Houses.	Flats.	Factories.	Other.	Total.	Building.	Building.
	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
1929	‡	‡	‡	‡	19,722	:	‡
1931	‡ i	‡	‡	‡	2,146	‡	‡
1934	‡	‡	‡	‡	8,370	‡	‡
1935	±	:	‡	‡	12,846	:	‡
1936	± '	‡	‡	‡	14,798	`	#:
1937	7,532	2,367	1,354	5,403	16,656	‡	‡
1938	9,508	3,574	1,171	6,119	20,372	‡ [ŧ
1939	8,999	2,958	1,394	4,231	17,582	:	‡
1940	8,688	2,801	1,377	3,739	16,605	3,566	20,171
1941	10,178	2,370	1,448	1,609	15,605	4,629	20,234
1942	970	36	1,004	515	2,525	5,303	7,828
1943	284	13	1,125	447	1,869	4,683	6,552
1944	723	20	1,225	504	2,472	3,911	6,383
1945	8,003	59	978	861	9,901	5,300	15,201
1946	22,951	789	4,212	3,625	31,577	6,444	38,021

^{*} New buildings and alterations and additions combined.

Building activity was high in the years 1927 to 1929, but declined heavily from 1930 to 1932 owing to the economic depression, after which it recovered gradually. As a result of severe wartime restrictions on private building operations, the value of private building approved fell from £15,605,000 in 1941 to £2,525,000 in 1942, but during the war years there was an increase in the value of government building. Total building construction reached its lowest wartime level in 1944, when private building was little more than one-tenth of the level of 1938. Owing to the gradual easing of restrictions on private building and the development of the government housing programme, there was a rapid increase in the value of building approved in 1945 and 1946.

During the war years, private house and flat building was drastically curtailed, but factory building was maintained. After the war, the housing shortage and the post-war industrial expansion produced an increase in house and factory building. The proportions of the aggregate value of private building in 1946 were houses 73 per cent., flats 3 per cent., and factories 13 per cent. In the years 1942 to 1944, the proportions were houses 29 per cent., flats 1 per cent., and factories 49 per cent.

[†] Permits issued by councils specified in last paragraph on page 375.

[‡] Not available.

Value of New Building Approved.

The following table shows the value of private and government building approved in New South Wales in each year from 1946 to 1953:—

Table 323.-Value of Building* Approved-Type of Building.

	020	ande or	թատաու	Аррго	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	ype or b	arraning.	
Year.	Houses.	Flats.	Hotels, Guest Houses, etc.	Shops with Dwellings.	Shops Only.	Factories.	Other Buildings.	Total.
				£ thou	sand.			
			P	RIVATE.				
1946† 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952	33,039 40,486 49,387 63,854 68,338 46,175	833 1,461 1,763 2,104 3,103 3,283 921 1,006	492 480 247 111 360 1,078 1,204 2,184	367 466 470 712 1,381 1,394 778 1,217	837 570 355 466 948 1,423 1,231 2,907	4,815 3,852 4,054 3,680 7,180 12,920 7,732 5,449	2,050 1,949 2,068 2,463 5,292 9,276 8,363 13,429	36,024 41,817 49,443 58,923 82,118 97,712 66,404 90,224
			Govi	ERNMENT,				
1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952	4,001‡ 5,733‡ 5,243‡ 6,208‡ 8,729‡ 6,678‡	62‡ 211‡ 504‡ 887‡ 1,276‡ 912‡ 432‡ 626	 12 23	33 97 14 25	 7 75 9 6	368 468 1,370 1,507 1,439 1,540 427 26	1,939 2,639 3,639 6,607 8,445 11,104 4,683 6,416	6,445 7,322 11,343 14,244 17,375 22,386 12,252 21,361
		P	RIVATE AN	D GOVERNM	ENT.			
1946† 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952	37,040 46,219 54,630 70,062 77,067 52,853	895 1,672 2,267 2,991 4,379 4,195 1,353 1,632	492 480 247 111 360 1,090 1,227 2,184	400 469 567 712 1,381 1,408 778 1,242	837 570 355 466 955 1,498 1,240 2,913	5,183 4,320 5,424 5,187 8,619 14,460 8,159 5,475	3,989 4,588 5,707 9,070 13,737 20,380 13,046 19,845	42,469 49,139 60,786 73,167 99,493 120,098 78,656 111,585

^{*} New buildings and alterations and additions to existing buildings combined.

Table 323 indicates the steady expansion of the value of building approvals in the post-war period up to 1951, followed by a decline in 1952 and a further increase in 1953. The growth was partly due to rising costs, and partly to the increasing volume of approved building projects. The decline in actual building activity in 1952, as shown in Table 327 by statistics of buildings commenced, was not as great as in the value of building approved. In 1953, approvals for houses surpassed the 1951 peak, mainly owing to the increase in government contracts, and approvals for shops and for hotels, guest houses, etc., appreciably exceeded the 1951 level. Approvals for factories and flats in 1953, however, were less than the totals for 1951. Building controls restricting the volume of building other than housing were lifted in 1952 (see page 374).

Private "other buildings" approved in 1953, viz. £13,429,000, involved an amount of £8,045,000 in respect of new buildings, as distinct from alterations and additions to existing buildings. The principal constituents of this total of £8,045,000 were: business premises, £3,263,000; service stations

[†] Partly estimated.
‡ Value of houses and fiats commenced (see third paragraph below).

and garages, £842,000; educational buildings (private and denominational schools), £632,000; hospitals, clinics, etc., £166,000; theatres, halls and clubs, £894,000; and churches and other buildings for religious purposes, £835,000.

The value of government houses and flats approved between 1946 and 1952 was estimated on the basis of government houses and flats commenced. For 1953, the value of approvals is based on the value of "contracts let", particulars of which were not available for previous years. While the value of "contracts let" as compared with the value of "commencements" of new dwellings may differ in any particular year, over a longer period, such as the seven years ended 1952, there should be little variation between the two aggregates.

Of the total value of government building projects in 1953, viz., £21,361,000, houses and flats accounted for £14,888,000 or 70 per cent. of the total. The remaining government projects approved in 1953 included schools £1,035,000, hospitals £634,000, offices and banks £1,561,000, post offices and telephone exchanges £458,000, and defence buildings £933,000. These figures are inclusive of alterations and additions to existing buildings.

A geographical distribution of the value of private building approved in New South Wales during 1953 and earlier years, distinguishing house and flat building from other building, is given in the next table:—

Table 324.—Value of Private Building* Approved—Geographical
Distribution.

	Cumbe	rland Di	vision.	Vowal.	Hunter	Cont	mable		Plains	1	
Year.	Metro-polis.	Balance of Divis- ion.	Total.	North Coast Divis- ion.	and Man- ning Divis- ion.	South Coast Divis- ion.	Table- lands Divis- ions.	Slopes Divis- ions,	and Riverina Divis- ions.	Western Divis- ion.	Total N.S.W.
			'		£	thousand	i.			·	·
•	-				Houses A	ND FLA	rs.				
1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953	15,672 18,288 22,232 28,077 28,002 17,168 24,854	7,558 10,107 11,855 16,582 18,300 12,252 17,130	23,230 28,395 34,087 44,659 46,302 29,420 41,984	1,644 1,807 2,023 2,547 2,460 1,539 1,898	4,811 5,682 7,426 7,534 5,666	1,795 2,291 2,995 3,393 4,336 3,312 4,235	1,780 2,085 2,833 3,670 4,413 2,894 3,300	1,714 1,914 2,524 3,501 4,207 2,465 3,838	542 625 709 974 1,323 1,025 1,419	275 320 638 787 1,046 775 785	34,500 42,248 51,491 66,957 71,621 47,096 65,038
					OTHER :	BUILDING	s.				
1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953	4,580 4,308 4,637 9,137 14,600 10,900 14,903	386 638 417 1,334 1,478 2,098 2,433	4,966 4,946 5,054 10,471 16,078 12,998 17,336	228 240 211 680 712 576 767	665 559 1,182 2 4,129 3 1,375	395 630 792 984 2,251 1,803 1,291	267 328 550 978 960	353 253 304 684 1,267 1,102 1,298	102 144 151 291 588 438 554	244 50 33 319 88 59 103	7,317 7,198 7,439 15,16 26,099 19,308 25,186
					TOTAL 1	BUILDING	ıs.				
1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953	20,252 22,596 26,869 37,214 42,602 28,068 39,757	10,745 12,272 17,916 19,778 14,350	28,196 33,341 39,141 55,130 62,380 42,418 59,320	3,17 2,11	$egin{array}{c c} 7 & 5,476 \ 4 & 6,241 \ 7 & 8,608 \ 2 & 11,663 \ 2 & 7,041 \ \end{array}$	2,921 3,787 4,377 6,587 5,115	2,352 3,161 4,220 5,391 3,854	2,167 2,828 4,185 5,474 3,567	769 860 1,265 1,911 1,463	370 671 1,106 1,134 834	41,81 49,44 58,92 82,11 97,71 66,40 90,22

^{*} New buildings and alterations and additions to existing buildings combined.

[†] On the basis of boundaries existing from 1933 to 1953. The area of the metropolis was enlarged from 1st January, 1954.

More than half the private building approved is undertaken in the Division of Cumberland, the proportions in 1953 being metropolis 44 per cent. and Balance of Cumberland 22 per cent. Other important areas are the Hunter and Manning Division, which includes the City of Newcastle, and the South Coast Division, which includes the City of Greater Wollongong; in 1953 these Divisions accounted for 11 per cent. and 6 per cent., respectively, of all private building approved in the State. The Tablelands and Slopes Divisions together accounted for 11 per cent. of the total in 1953.

Of the total value of house and flat building approved in 1953, £24,854,000 or 38 per cent. was in the metropolis and £17,130,000 or 26 per cent. in the Balance of Cumberland. House and flat building in the Hunter and Manning and South Coast Divisions combined amounted to £11,814,000, or 18 per cent. of the total. The value of building, other than houses and flats, approved in 1953 was £25,186,000; of this figure, 59 per cent. was in the metropolis, 10 per cent. in the Balance of Cumberland, and 9 per cent. in the Hunter and Manning Division.

The following table shows a geographical distribution of the value of government building approved in New South Wales during 1953 and earlier years, distinguishing house and flat building from other building:—

Table 325.—Value of Government Building*	Approved—Geographical
Distribution.	

		Metropolis.†			est of Sta	te.†	Total, New South Wales.			
Year.	Houses and Flats.	Other Build- ings.	Total.	Houses and Flats.	Other Build- ings.	Total.	Houses and Flats.	Other Build- ings.	Total.	
	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous,	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£thous	
1946	2,585‡	1,209	3,794	1,520‡	1,131	2,651	4,105‡	2,340	6,445	
1947	2,225‡	2,075	4,300	1,987‡	1,035	3,022	4,212‡	3,110	7,322	
1948	3,368‡	2,876	6,244	2,869‡	2,230	5,099	6,237‡	5,106	11,343	
1949	3,294‡	4,256	7,550	2,836‡	3,858	6,694	6,130‡	8,114	14,244	
1950	4,033‡	4,028	8,061	3,451‡	5,863	9,314	7,484‡	9,891	17,375	
1951	3,232‡	6,415	9,647	6,408‡	6,331	12,739	9,640‡	12,746	22,386	
1952	1,742‡	2,797	4,539	5,368‡	2,345	7,713	7,110‡	5,142	12,252	
1953	6,251	3,518	9,769	8,637	2,955	11,592	14,888	6,473	21,361	

^{*} New buildings and alterations and additions to existing buildings combined.

† See note † to Table 324.

‡ See note ‡ to Table 323.

In each year from 1946 to 1949 inclusive, government building approved in the metropolis was rather more than half the total approved for New South Wales; in 1953 the proportion was 46 per cent. The value of government house and flat building approved in the metropolis in 1953 represented 42 per cent. of total house and flat building approved.

The following table summarises the value of alterations and additions to existing buildings approved in New South Wales in 1953 and earlier years:—

	Private Buildings.			Govern	nment Bu	ildings.	Private and Government Buildings.			
Year.	Houses and Flats.	Other Build- ings.	Total.	Houses and Flats.	Other Build- ings.	Total.	Houses and Flats.	Other Build- ings.	Total.	
	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	
1946	1,499	4,289	5,788	24	487	511	1,523	4,776	6,299	
1947	2,099	3,517	5,616	9	741	750	2,108	4,258	6,366	
1948	2,446	3,296	5,742	6	880	886	2,452	4,176	6,628	
1949	2,861	3,863	6,724	2	3,825	3,827	2,863	7,688	10,551	
1950	4,568	6,397	10,965	4	1,654	1,658	4,572	8,051	12,623	
1951	5,593	9,770	15,363	72	1,718	1,790	5,665	11,488	17,153	
1952	4,884	7,842	12,726	169	1,086	1,255	5,053	8,928	13,981	
1953	5,556	10,206	15,762	93	1,254	1,347	5,649	11,460	17,109	

Table 326.-Value of Alterations and Additions Approved.

Of the total value of alterations and additions approved for private and government buildings in New South Wales, alterations and additions to houses and flats represented 33 per cent. in 1953.

Value of Building Commenced.

The following table contains a classification of the value of private and government building commenced in New South Wales during 1953 and earlier years according to the main types of building. The table includes all new buildings, and alterations or additions to existing buildings valued at £5,000 or over. Renovations, repairs and minor alterations and additions to existing buildings (other than flat conversions) are excluded. Separate details of private and government building are not available.

Period.	Houses.	Flats.	Hotels, Guest Houses, etc.	Shops with Dwellings.	Shops Only.	Factories.	Other Buildings.	Total.
	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
1947	24,950*	1,017	75	157	126	2,998	3,862	33,185
1948	32,867*	2,067	171	337	84	2,691	3,378	41,595
1949	35,034*	2,275	337	229	136	2,372	6,044	46,427
1950	44,779*	2,738	308	579	178	5,378	10,947	64,907
1951	58,398	2,847	108	985	698	7,147	15,668	85,851
1952	50,575	1,176	748	622	579	4,431	13,959	72,090
1953	64,205	948	1,232	1,769	1,802	5,257	14,414	89,627

Table 327.-Value of Private and Government Building Commenced.

The increase in the value of building commenced in New South Wales between 1947 and 1951 was due partly to an actual expansion in construction, and partly to the steep and continuous rise in building costs. A

^{*} Partly estimated.

minor recession occurred in 1952, when the value of building commenced fell from the record level of £85,851,000 in 1951 to £72,090,000. A new record level of £89,627,000 was reached in 1953. The value of house building commenced represented 75.2 per cent. of all building commenced in 1947, and 71.6 per cent. in 1953. Flats commenced comprised 3.1 per cent. of total building in 1947 and 1.1 per cent. in 1953, and the value of factory building was 9.0 per cent. of building commenced in 1947 and 5.8 per cent. in 1953. Since 1947, a greater relative expansion has occurred in the case of buildings such as shops, schools, hospitals and offices, than in the case of houses, flats and factories.

Value of Building Completed.

The following table contains a classification of the value of private and government building completed in New South Wales during 1953 and earlier years according to the main types of building. Particulars of minor alterations and additions completed and separate details of private and government building are not available.

Table 328.—Value	of Private as	nd Government	Building	Completed.

	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·							
Year.	Houses.	Flats.	Hotels, Guest Houses, etc.	Shops with Dwellings.	Shops Only.	Factories.	Other Buildings.	Total.
	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
1946	10,697*	68	17	28	35	740	1,414	12,999*
1947	16,717*	513	39	96	114	1,524	1,259	20,262*
1948	25,028*	1,190	45	187	81	1,601	1,826	29,958*
1949	30,261*	1,702	231	293	163	2,506	2,446	37,602*
1950	35,383*	1,606	299	464	138	2,901	3,609	44,400*
1951	45,342	2,492	100	611	212	2,611	6,750	58,118
1952	61,875	3,157	954	826	154	8,061	15,799	90,826
1953	65,791	3,499	1,100	1,201	825	7,525	21,361	101,302
	J	J		!	<u> </u>			

^{*} Partly estimated.

The annual value of building completed has increased steadily since 1946; in 1953 it was £101,302,000 or 11.5 per cent. greater than in 1952 and five times as great as in 1947. The value of houses and flats completed in 1953 was four times the value in 1947. In 1952, although the value of buildings approved and commenced decreased, the volume of building in hand was sufficient to prevent any corresponding fall in the value of completions, which increased to £90,826,000 in 1952 and £101,302,000 in 1953.

In 1951, house building represented 78 per cent. of total building completed. In 1952 the value was 68 per cent. and in 1953, 65 per cent. This decrease is accounted for by the rapid increase in the value of school, hospital, church and other unspecified forms of building completed in these years.

^{* 2093-4} K 5006

NUMBER OF NEW DWELLINGS.

Number of New Houses and Flats.

The following table shows the number of new private and government houses and flats (individual units) approved, commenced and completed in 1953 and earlier years:—

Table 329.-New Houses and Flats-Number of Dwelling Units.

		Approved	.	C	ommence	1.	C	ompleted	l .
Year.	Houses.	Flats.	Houses and Flats.	Houses.	Flats.	Houses and Flats.	Houses.	Flats.	Houses and Flats.
			-	PRIVATE					
1947	24,684	1,049	25,733	15,455	552	16,007	10,729	356	11.085
1948	26,496	1,049	25,733		904	17,996	13.867	602	14,469
1949	28,359	1,089	29,398	17,092 17,933	730	18,663	14,767	734	15,501
1950	31,020	1,039			744	20,181	15,866	634	16,500
1951	28,206	1,364	32,384 29,297	19,437	744	20,181	16,252	790	17,042
1952	17,827	271	18,098	21,336 18.449	295	18,744	19,634	790	20,378
1953	23,103	393	23,496	20,324	306	20,630	21,051	555	21,606
			20,100	20,021	000	10,000	22,000		
				GOVERNME	INT.				
1947	3.166	350	3,516	3,418	160	3,578	2,462	9	2,47
1948	2,689	729	3,418	3,974	427	4,401	3,385	187	3,579
1949	3,524	639	4,163	3,419	630	4,049	3,509	285	3,79
1950	3.909	505	4,103	3,739	815	4,554	3,453	335	3,78
1951	5,247	507	5,754	4,322	523	4,845	4,127	330	4,45
1952	843	(-) 25	818	2,931	236	3,167	5,250	635	5,88
1953	6,232	348	6,580	5,071	148	5,219	4,547	1,000	5,54
			PRIVATE	AND GOV	ERNMENT.		11 1		
1947	27,850	1 200	29,249	10.070	710	10.505	10 101	905	10.55
1948	29,185	1,399 1,798	30,983	18,873 21,066	712 1,331	19,585 22,397	13,191 17,252	365 789	13,55 18,04
1949	31,883	1,678	33,561	21,066	1,360	22,397	18,276	1.019	19,29
1950	34,929	1,869	36,798	21,352	1,559	22,712	19,319	969	20,28
1950 1951	33,453	1,598	35,051		1,255	26,913	II ′ I	_	20,28
	18,670	246	18,916	25,658 21,380	1,255 531	26,913	20,379 24,884	1,120 $1,379$	26.26
1059				1 41.00U	1001	1 44.911 .	44.004	1.0/9	1 40.40
1952 1953	29,335	741	30.076	25,395	454	25.849	25,598	1,555	27.15

⁽⁻⁾ Denotes excess of contracts cancelled over contracts let.

After the war, the number of dwelling units in houses and flats commenced increased steadily each year until 1951, when a record number of 26,913 was commenced. In 1952 the number commenced fell to 21,911 but rose again in 1953 to 25,849. The number of house and flat dwelling units completed has increased each year since the war, the 1953 total, viz. 27,153, being approximately twice the number recorded in 1947. Completions in 1952 exceeded the 1951 total by 4,764. This increase may have been due, in part, to a greater availability of manpower and materials, as a result of the decrease in commencements.

It is estimated that at 31st December, 1953, the number of house and flat units remaining uncompleted was 29,705.

The next table shows the number of new houses and flats (private and government) approved, commenced and completed in the Division of Cumberland and the rest of the State in 1953 and earlier years:—

Table 330.-New House and Flat Dwellings-Geographical Distribution.

		N	Number of Dwelling Units—Private and Government,												
Year.	Divisio	Division of Cumberland,			Rest of State.			Total, N.S.W.							
	Ap- proved.	Com- menced.	Completed.	Ap- proved.	Com- menced.	Com- pleted.	Ap- proved.	Com- menced.	Com- pleted.						
1947	17,942	11,890	8,228	11,307	7,695	5,328	29,249	19,585	13,556						
1948	18,826	14,216	11,078	12,157	8,181	6,963	30,983	22,397	18,041						
1949	20,249	14,043	12,117	13,312	8,669	7,178	33,561	22,712	19,295						
1950	22,150	15,621	12,643	14,648	9,114	7,645	36,793	24,735	20,288						
1951	19,692	15,721	12,438	15,359	11,192	9,061	35,051	26,913	21,499						
1952	10,119	11,469	15,257	8,797	10,442	11,006	18,916	21,911	26,263						
1953	17,320	14,477	16,014	12,756	11,372	11,139	30,076	25,849	27,153						

Of the total number of dwelling units commenced and completed in 1953, 56 per cent. and 59 per cent. respectively were in the Division of Cumberland.

Number of New Houses.

The following table shows particulars of the number of new houses approved, commenced, etc., in New South Wales in 1953 and earlier years:—

Table 331.—New Houses-Number Approved, Commenced, etc.

				:	Number of	New Hot	ises.			
Year.	Ap- proved	proved (Private			c	ompleted	Uncompleted.*			
	Gov't.).	Private.	Gov't.	Total.	Private.	Gov't.	Total.	Private.	Gov't.	Total †
1947	27,850	15,455	3,418	18,873	10,729	2,462	13,191	13,396	3,990	17,386
1948	29,185	17,092	3,974	21,066	13,867	3,385	17,252	16,621	4,579	21,200
1949	31,883	17,933	3,419	21,352	14,767	3,509	18,276	19,787	4,489	24,276
1950	34,929	19,437	3,739	23,176	15,866	3,453	19,319	23,358	4,775	28,133
1951	33,453	21,336	4,322	25,658	16,252	4,127	20,379	28,442	4,970	33,412
1952	18,670	18,449	2,931	21,380	19,634	5,250	24,884	27,257	2,651	29,908
1953	29,335	20,324	5,071	25,395	21,051	4,547	25,598	26,530	3,175	29,705

^{*} At end of period.

[†] Estimated.

The number of houses approved reached a peak of 34,929 in 1950, but in 1952 fell to 18,670, the lowest level recorded in the post-war years. In 1953, approvals increased, but the total for the year was 16 per cent. below the peak recorded in 1950.

The number of houses commenced also fell in 1952 from the peak of 25,658 recorded in 1951. The decline was 14 per cent. for private houses and 32 per cent. for government houses. Houses completed in 1952 maintained their upward trend and the total for that year, 24,884, was exceeded only in 1953. Houses completed for government ownership reached their peak in 1952.

The number of houses uncompleted is partly estimated on the basis of the annual difference between commencements and completions. In 1952 and 1953, completions were greater than commencements and the figure of houses in course of construction fell from its peak of 33,412 at 31st December, 1951, to 29,705 at 31st December, 1953.

Particulars of the materials of the outer walls of houses commenced and completed in each year since 1948 are given in the next table:—

Number of Houses-Private and Government. Materials Completed. Commenced. of Outer Walls. 1948. 1949. 1950. 1951. 1952. 1953. 1948. 1949. 1950 1951. 1952. 1953. *Brick, Stone, 4,592 6,439 5,890 6,528 7.446 7.034 6,295 5.835 5.779 eté. 7,209 5,925 6,114 2,533 3,151 4,011 6,527 6.130 6.766 Weatherboard. 6,990 6,287 2.1922,434 2,856 4,351 Fibro-cement 11.008 11.077 11.802 12.268 10.451 12.895 9.120 9.293 10.503 10.213 12.132 12.675 Other ... 90 154 105 50 105 110 70 36 94 48 43 21,066 21,352 23,176 25,658 21,380 25,395 17,252 18,276 19,319 20,379 24,884 25,598

Table 332.—New Houses-Materials of Outer Walls.

Since 1948, there has been a noticeable decline in the number and proportion of new houses commenced with outer walls of brick, stone or concrete; in 1953 the number was 5,925 or 23 per cent. of the total, as compared with 7,446 or 35 per cent. of the total in 1948. In the same period, the number of weatherboard houses commenced annually more than doubled; in 1948 it was 2,533 or 12 per cent. of the total, and in 1953 it was 6,527 or 25 per cent. Fibro-cement houses, however, remained the most numerous, totalling 12,895 in 1953 or 51 per cent. of all new houses commenced.

^{*} Includes brick veneer, stone and concrete.

The following table shows the number of new private and government houses approved, commenced, completed, and uncompleted in various parts of the State in 1953 and earlier years:—

Table 333.-New Houses-Geographical Distribution.

			N	ımber of	Houses-	–Private	and Go	vernmen	t.		
Year.	Cumb	erland Di	vision.		Hunter				Plains		
roar,	Metro-polis.	Balance of Cum- berland.	Total.	North Coast Divis- ion.	and Manning Divis- ion.	South Coast Divis- ion.	Table- lands Divis- ions.	Slopes Divis- ions.	and Riverina Divis- ions,	Western Division	Total N.S.W
					Appre	OVED.					
1947	10,319	6,486	16,805	1,579	3,919	1,898	1,406	1,459	572	212	27,850
1948	10,347	6,870	17,217	1,578	4,623	2,027	1,571	1,440	541	188	29,185
1949	11,443	7,480	18,923	1,498	4,723	2,482	1,833	1,590	486	348	31,883
1950	11,819	8,973	20,792	1,554	5,231	2,511	2,165	1,808	540	328	34,929
1951	9,416	8,966	18,382	1,336	5,070	3,165	2,579	1,926	607	388	33,45
1952	5,104	4,833	9,937	814	2,685	1,634	1,732	1,192	400	276	18,67
1953	9,686	7,249	16,935	991	4,303	2,654	1,703	1,759	706	284	29,33
					Сомме	NCED.					
1947†	7,407	3,887	11,294	1,233	2,494	1,245	1,094	983	387	143	18,87
1948†	8,619	4,480	13,099	1,059	2,629	1,676	1,062	1,105	383	53	21,06
1949†	8,264	4,603	12,867	1,066	2,605	1,887	1,238	1,111	302	276	21,35
1950†	9,011	5,324	14,335	1,081	2,633	2,068	1,376	1,106	307	270	23,17
1951	8,541	6,187	14,728	1,181	3,181	2,371	1,974	1,528	441	254	25,65
1952	5,882	5,196	11,078	1,000	3,335	1,865	2,044	1,273	444	341	21,38
1953	8,285	5,974	14,259	923	3,491	2,178	1,802	1,807	678	257	25,39
					COMPLI	ETED.					
1947†	5,199	2,707	7,906	985	1,574	1,044	650	718	238	76	13,19
1948†	7,358	3,111	10,469	1,022	2,408	1,102	876	901	358	116	17,25
1949†	7,742	3,534	11,276	1,024	2,093	1,546	885	996	346	110	18,27
1950†	7,610	4,181	11,791	1,068	2,056	1,800	1,074	1,051	287	192	19,31
1951	7,786	3,736	11,522	1,138	2,493	2,117	1,324	1,200	331	254	20,37
1952	8,714	5,479	14,193	1,153	3,326	2,166	1,899	1,362	505	280	24,88
1953	8,526	6,230	14,756	965	3,514	1,905	1,985	1.543	609	321	25,59

^{*} See note † to Table 324.

The aggregate number of new houses completed in New South Wales in the seven years 1947 to 1953 was 138,899, and of this total, 81,913, or 59 per cent., were in the Division of Cumberland (metropolis 38 per cent. and Balance of Cumberland 21 per cent.). In 1953 the metropolis accounted for 32 per cent. of the houses commenced and 33 per cent. of those completed; in the Balance of Cumberland the proportions were 24 per cent. in each case. In the same year, the Hunter and Manning and South Coast Divisions together accounted for 22 per cent. of the houses commenced and 21 per cent. of those completed.

[†] Partly estimated.

A geographical distribution of the private and government-owned houses approved, commenced, and completed in New South Wales in 1953 is given in the following table:—

Table 334.—New Houses—Private and Government—Geographical Distribution. 1953.

			:	Number of	New Houses.				
Divisions,			Private,			Government.			
		Approved.	Com- menced.	Com- pleted.	Approved.	Com- menced.	Com- pleted.		
Cumberland— Metropolis*		7,103	6,450	7,227	2,583	1,835	1,299		
Balance*		6,352	5,205	5,618	897	769	612		
Total Cumberla	nd	13,455	11,655	12,845	3,480	2,604	1,911		
North Coast		838	789	832	153	134	133		
Hunter and Manning		3,602	2,964	2,887	701	527	627		
South Coast	•••	1,841	1,580	1,347	813	598	558		
Tablelands		1,206	1,256	1,236	497	546	749		
Slopes	•••	1,368	1,307	1,130	391	500	413		
Plains and Riverina		517	523	459	189	155	150		
Western Division and corporated†		276	250	315	8	7	6		
Total, N.S.W.		23,103	20,324	21,051	6,232	5,071	4,547		

^{*} See note † to Table 324.

The proportion of house building undertaken on government account is an important element in most portions of the State. In 1953, government owned houses represented 15 per cent. of the total houses completed in the metropolis, 10 per cent. in Balance of Cumberland, 18 per cent. in Hunter and Manning, 29 per cent. in the South Coast Division, and 18 per cent. in the State as a whole.

Of the total government houses completed in 1953, 42 per cent. were located in the Cumberland Division, 14 per cent. in Hunter and Manning and 12 per cent. in the South Coast Division.

A feature of the construction of homes since the end of the war has been the growth of building by persons who erect their own homes without the services of a contractor. "Owner-building" can take a variety of forms, ranging from the employment on wages of a supervisor, who performs the services usually undertaken by a contractor, but takes no responsibility for financing the project, to the work of the owner himself who, alone, or with the assistance of friends, undertakes the actual construction at week ends, during annual holidays, or other free time. The following

[†] As far as recorded.

table shows the number of houses commenced and completed by owner-builders, and contract builders since 1951. Statistics prior to this date are not available.

		uses senced.	Houses Completed.			Houses Commenced.		Houses Completed.	
Period.	By Con- tract Build- ers,	By Owner Build- ers.	By Con- tract Build- ers,	By Owner Build- ers.	Period.	By Con- tract Build- ers.	By Owner Build- ers,	By Con- tract Build- ers.	By Owner Build- ers.
Year—1951	14,362	11,296	14,244	6,135	1952—Sept. Qr.	2,122	2,374	3,576	2,812
1952	9,275	12,105	14,595	10,289	Dec. Qr.	1,977	3,233	3,784	2,432
1953	13,559	11,836	12,998	12,600	1953—Mar. Qr.	2,701	2,502	2,813	3,555
1952Mar. Qr	2,667	3,225	3,584	2,538	June Qr.	3,096	3,025	2,978	2,940
June Qr	2,509	3,273	3,651	2,507	Sept. Qr.	3,732	3,056	3,378	2,540
					Dec. Qr.	4,030	3,253	3,829	3,565

Table 335.-New Houses-Type of Builder.

New Flat Dwellings.

The next table shows the number of new private and government flat units approved, commenced, completed, and uncompleted in the State since 1947:—

Period.	No. of Individual Dwelling Units—Private and Government.									
Period.	Approved.	Commenced.	Completed.	Uncompleted.						
1947	1,399	712	365	703						
1948	1,798	1,331	789	1,245						
1949	1,678	1,360	1,019	1,586						
1950	1,869	1,559	969	2,176						
1951	1,598	1,255	1,120	2,311						
1952	246	531	1,379	1,592						
195 3	741	454	1,555	482						

Table 336.-New Flat Dwelling Units.

Between 1947 and 1950, there was a steady increase each year in the number of new flat dwelling units approved and commenced, but in 1951 the number approved declined by 14 per cent. to 1,598, and the number commenced by 20 per cent. to 1,255. In 1952 new flat dwelling units approved fell to 246 and flats commenced to 531. Approvals in 1953 rose again to 741 but commencements fell to 454. At the end of 1953, only 482 flat dwellings remained uncompleted.

A high proportion of new flat dwelling units built since 1947 are government-owned. Of the total number of units completed in the last seven years, 2,781 or 38 per cent. were built for government authorities, principally the Housing Commission.

^{*} At end of period.

Table 337.—Private and Government New Flat Building.

		Number of Individual Flat Dwelling Units.											
Period.		Priv	ate.		Government,								
	Ap- proved.	Com- menced.	Com- pleted.	Uncompleted.*	Ap- proved.	Com- menced.	Com- pleted.	Uncom- pleted.*					
1947	1,049	552	356	499	350	160	9	204					
1948	1,069	904	602	801	729	427	187	444					
1949	1,039	730	734	797	639	630	285	789					
1950	1,364	744	634	907	505	815	335	1,269					
1951	1,091	732	790	849	507	523	330	1,462					
1952	271	295	744	529	(-) 25	236	635	1,063					
1953	393	306	555	271	348	148	1,000	211					

^{*} At end of period. (-) Denotes excess of contracts cancelled over contracts let.

Table 338 shows a geographical distribution of new flats approved, commenced and completed in 1953 and earlier years. Of all flat dwelling units completed since 1947, 5,862, or 81 per cent., were in the Division of Cumberland.

Table 338.—New Flats, Private and Government—Geographical Distribution.

Year,	Approved.			Commenced.			Completed.		
	Cumber- land Division.	Balance of State.	Total, N.S.W.	Cumber- land Division.	Balance of State.	Total, N.S.W.	Cumber- land Division.	Balance of State.	Total, N.S.W.
1947	1,137	262	1,399	596	116	712	322	43	365
1948	1,609	189	1,798	1,117	214	1,331	609	180	78 9
1949	1,326	352	1,678	1,176	184	1,360	841	178	1,019
1950	1,358	511	1,869	1,286	273	1,559	852	117	969
1951	1,310	288	1,598	993	262	1,255	916	204	1,120
1952	182	64	246	391	140	531	1,064	315	1,379
1953	385	356	741	218	236	454	1,258	297	1,555

NEW BUILDINGS ON RURAL HOLDINGS.

The extent of new building on rural holdings was first recorded on annual returns from farmers for the year ended 31st March, 1948. Particulars of the number and cost of such buildings in each of the last seven years are given in the following table:—

Table 339.—New Buildings on Rural Holdings—Number and Cost.

		New Dv	vellings.		Other New Buildings— Cost.		
Year ended	Nun	nber.	Co	ost.			
31st March.	Completed during Year.	Uncompleted at end of Year.	Completed during Year.	Uncompleted at end of Year.	Completed during Year.	Uncompleted at end of Year.	
1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954	725 1,039 1,315 1,459 2,302 2,259 2,558	714 912 1,137 1,324 1,748 1,293 1,035	£ 784,720 1,099,752 1,684,633 2,430,544 4,308,074 5,487,679 5,770,945	778,670 1,147,165 1,780,437 2,547,311 4,041,564 3,208,618 2,528,788	£ 1,437,320 1,523,751 1,516,788 2,190,415 3,682,346 4,253,694 4,851,125	£ 472,790 575,107 654,035 1,142,698 1,490,456 1,709,573 888,936	

Apart from a slight fall in 1952-53, the number of new dwellings completed on rural holdings has increased each year since 1947-48. In the seven years ended 31st March, 1954, the aggregate number of such dwellings completed was 11,657. It is not known to what extent this building activity is recorded in returns received from contract builders and owner builders, and therefore appears in previous tables.

TEMPORARY DWELLINGS IN CONVERTED MILITARY HUTS.

Since 1945 the Housing Commission of New South Wales and several local government authorities have provided temporary accommodation for families by the conversion of military huts into dwellings. The number of dwellings in converted military huts and the cost of the conversions are given in the following table:—

Table 340.—Temporary Dwellings in Converted Military Huts.

Year.	Commenced.						
	Number of Dwellings.			Cost of Conversion.			Number Completed
	Metropolis.	Rest of N.S.W.	Total N.S.W.	Metropolis.	Rest of N.S.W.	Total N.S.W.	in N.S.W.
- 0.19				£	£	£	
1945 1946	1.081	33 507	77 1,588	4,406 150,941	18,944 69,378	$23,350 \\ 220,319$	1,535
1947	985	738	1,723	288,175	117,745	405,920	1,719
1948	179	24	203	72,613	4,205	76,818	218
1949	21	33	54	4,266	50,908	55,174	100
1950				l			8
1951	64	***	64	37,832		37,832	58
1952	7	•••	7	6,007		6,007	7
1953		•••		II. ••• I			
Total, 1945 to 1953	2,381	1,335	3,716	564,240	261,180	825,420	3,709

^{*} See note † to Table 324.

FINANCING OF HOME BUILDING.

Apart from private financial arrangements, financial assistance for the building and purchase of homes in New South Wales is provided by a number of State and Commonwealth Government agencies and by cooperative building societies. The State Government has provided assistance in various forms since 1912, and the co-operative building societies have been an important source of finance since 1937. Since 1946, in addition to loans made to individual home builders by the Commonwealth Bank and the War Service Homes Commission, the Commonwealth Government has made substantial loans to the State for housing purposes under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement. Private finance for the building and purchase of homes is provided by life assurance offices, private trading banks, Starr-Bowkett and permanent building societies, and private mortgagees.

The following table shows particulars of advances for homes made to individuals by the co-operative building societies and government agencies. The table does not include funds made available by the Commonwealth for the erection of houses by the State Housing Commission under the Housing Agreement.

Table 341.—Advances f	for Home	Building-Co-operative	Societies and
	Governme	ent Agencies.	

Year ended 30th June.	Terminating Co-operative Building Societies.*	Rural Bank Advances for Homes.	State Govern- ment Home Building Schemes.†	Common- wealth Bank.	War Service Homes.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1939	4,227,128	513,554	159,801	•••	40,908	4,941,391
1942	ำ	497,861	80,977		24,525	' 1
1943		186,931	12,111	•••	8,326	
1944	2,627,319	142,949	9,617	•••	7,770	5,021,780
1945] }	231,108	14,400		18,092	
1946]	1,023,212	57,561	22,000	57,021	13
1947	6,016,094	1,977,403	93,222	525,000	375,408	8,987,127
1948	5,537,757	2,510,104	96,437	798,000	530,530	9,472,828
1949	7,462,760	3,373,247	204,257	847,000	1,061,025	12,948,289
1950	12,799,029	4,336,909	205,266	756,000	2,026,858	20,124,062
1951	14,464,401	4,356,952	167,821	894,000	3,818,259	23,701,433
1952	19,095,321‡	3,297,206	142,003	905,000	5,038,105	28,477,635
1953	16,224,343	2,272,002	101,342	1,371,000	6,105,990	26,074,677
1954	14,592,914	2,134,925	3,406	2,129,000	7,463,028	26,323,273

^{*} Year ended September. † Includes Housing Commission advances. ‡ Revised.

The State Government Home Building Schemes referred to in Table 341 consist of the Home Building, Government Housing, Building Relief, Soldiers' Families Housing, and Homes for the Unemployed Schemes described on page 881 of the 50th edition of the Year Book.

HOUSING COMMISSION OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

A Ministry of Housing was established in May, 1941, and the Housing Commission of New South Wales was constituted in February, 1942, with a full-time salaried chairman and four other members remunerated by fees. The principal function of the Commission is the administration of the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement, described below. In addition, it is responsible for the administration of the State housing schemes mentioned above and described more fully in Year Book No. 50, and for the provision of financial assistance for home builders under the Housing Act, 1912-41. The Commission is also empowered to make surveys of housing conditions, recommend local government building ordinances, and undertake the manufacture, purchase and supply of building materials.

Under the Housing Act, advances for the erection of new houses may be made to persons who own the land on which the house is to be erected and require a home for family purposes, and whose annual income does not exceed £600 (prior to December, 1947, £400). The advances are secured by first mortgage on the land and dwelling and may be granted up to 100 per cent. of valuation of the property, with a maximum of £1,540. The normal periods of repayment of the advances are 30 years for brick structures and 25 years for timber-framed and brick-veneer structures. Houses financed in this way are constructed by private builders on contract in accordance with specifications approved by the Housing Commission. Financial assistance on similar terms is provided to persons seeking to purchase existing houses of which voluntary vacant possession can be obtained. Because of the small maximum advance available in relation to building costs, and the income limit restriction, new loan activity has been negligible in the past few years. In the year ended 30th June, 1954, no loans were made under this provision.

Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement.

The Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement was approved by the Commonwealth and States in November, 1945, and ratified by the New South Wales Parliament in April, 1946. Under this Agreement, the Commonwealth provides advances to the State to cover expenditure by the State on its wartime housing projects between 3rd December, 1943, and 19th November, 1945 (the date of the Agreement), and its housing projects for the following ten years. The advances are repayable by the State in equal annual instalments of principal and interest (at a flat rate of 3 per cent.) over a maximum period of fifty-three years. The State must ensure that, during the currency of the Agreement, it has adequate statutory power to control rental housing projects under the Agreement, slum clearance, and town planning.

The Agreement is administered by the Housing Commission for the State Government, and the Department of National Development for the Commonwealth Government. Three-fifths of the losses incurred by the State in the sale of houses or in connection with the administration of housing projects under the Agreement are to be borne by the Commonwealth, and two-fifths by the State.

Homes erected in New South Wales under the Agreement are allocated amongst persons requiring proper housing in accordance with a scale of "needs", and ex-servicemen, merchant marinemen, and their dependants receive at least 50 per cent. of those erected. Approved applicants for homes are classified into groups according to size of family, and each applicant is admitted to ballot for the homes allocated to his group, the ballots being conducted by the Housing Commission as dwellings become available for allocation.

The maximum weekly rent payable in respect of any house let by the Housing Commission is the "economic rent," which is calculated as prescribed in the Agreement, and includes allowances for interest and repayment of principal, maintenance, rates and taxes, insurance and administrative costs. Provision is made for the payment of a weekly rent lower than the maximum in terms of a formula based on the amount of the "family income," i.e., the income of the largest wage-earner in the house plus part of the income of each other occupant. If the family income is equal to the basic wage, the rent is one-fifth of that wage. This amount is increased by one-third of the difference where the family income exceeds the basic wage, and it is reduced by one-fourth of the difference where the basic wage exceeds the family income.

The Agreement relates primarily to rental projects, but the State may sell a house after its completion, the Commonwealth Treasurer's consent being required if the sale price is less than capital cost. The full sale price is payable to the Commonwealth, and any loss resulting from the sale is shared. In 1953-54 the Commission sold 403 houses under the Agreement for an aggregate amount of £728,719. In 1952-53 houses sold numbered 528 and their value was £964,217.

The following statement shows the financial position of the Agreement in respect of New South Wales up to 30th June, 1954:—

Table 342.—Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement—Financial Position, New South Wales.

Year ended				
30th June.	Made.	Repaid.	Outstanding at end of year.	Interest Paid
	£	£	£	£
1946	2,525,000		2,525,000	5,264
1947	5,530,000	19,985	8,035,015	146,920
1948	5,345,000	64,352	13,315,663	318,234
1949	6,295,000	129,756	19,480,907	498,951
1950	6,600,000	303,124	25,777,783	683,116
1951	7,890,000	392,080	33,275,703	892,145
1952	8,514,000	844,251	40.945,452	1,140,752
1953	12,100,000	1,318,414	51,727,038	1,402,206
1954	12,450,000	1,178,063	62,998,975	1,659,592

The number and location of houses and flat dwelling units financed under the Agreement from its inception to 30th June, 1954, were as follows:—

Table 343.—Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement—Dwellings Completed and Uncompleted in New South Wales.

Location.	Dwellings Completed to	Dwellings Uncompleted	Dwellin	gs Completed a 30th Jun	nd Uncomple e, 1954.	ted at
noonion.	30th June, 1954.	at 30th June, 1954.	Brick.	Timber Framed.	Other	Total.
Metropolitan	19,328	1,954	11,196	9,874	212	21,282
Rest of State	9,929	1,662	1,674	9,892	25	11,591
Total, N.S.W	29,257	3,616	12,870	19,766	237	32,873

Of the total number of dwelling units completed and uncompleted as at 30th June, 1954, 29,164 were constructed under contract and 3,709 were day-labour projects.

Housing Commission—Dwellings Constructed.

The Housing Commission's home building programme includes the erection of permanent homes, mostly under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement, the provision of financial assistance to home builders, and the conversion of military hutments for temporary occupation by families in urgent need of accommodation. By the end of 1952, the Commission's projects extended throughout the metropolis, Newcastle, Wollongong-Port Kembla, and over more than 150 country centres, and it involved the construction of single dwelling units, duplex and triplex units, multi-unit blocks, and shopping centres.

The next table shows the number and value of houses and flats commenced and completed by or for the Housing Commission by day labour or by private builders on contract, and the number of dwelling units provided by the conversion of military huts, from 1944 to 1953:—

Table 344.—Dwellings Provided by or for the Housing Commission.

		Dwellings in Houses and Flats.							
Year.	Comr	menced.	Cor	Dwellings in Converted Military Huts.					
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.					
		£		£					
1944	317	332,887	42	38,485					
1945	1,906	2,248,303	851	869,946	64				
1946	3,483	4,001,368	1,802	2,094,407	1,535				
1947	3,249	3,791,128	2,337	2,693,018	1,717				
1948	3,750	5,166,372	3,254	3,923,331	212				
1949	3,557	5,241,263	3,393	4,591,116	71				
1950	3,830	6,097,879	3,236	4,738,123	8				
1951	. 3,633	6,171,382	3,556	5,620,890	58				
1952	2,132	4,358,507	4,223	7,412,411	7				
1953	4,487	9,784,656	4,537	9,136,283					

The aggregate number of dwelling units commenced during the ten years 1944 to 1953 was 30,344, and of these, 27,231 or 89 per cent. had been completed at the end of 1953. The aggregate number of dwellings provided by the conversion of military huts in the same period was 3,672.

$Housing \ \ Commission — Finances.$

Advances by the Commonwealth under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement are paid to the State Treasury. The financial resources of the Commission comprise advances from the State Treasury, appropriations by Parliament, and income derived from housing activities.

The following table shows the source of the capital funds of the Housing Commission at 30th June, 1954, and earlier years:—

	Source of Capital Funds.									
At 30th June.	Common- wealth Advances.	Consolidated Revenue Fund.	General Loan Account.	Other State Funds.	Total.					
	£	£	£	£	£					
1947	8,035,015	1,216,153	190,774	35,947	9.477,889					
1948	13,565,663	1,211,227	1.099,959	35,947	15,912,796					
1949	19,480,907	1,209,857	2,496,070	35,947	23,222,781					
1950	25,777,783	1,195,549	3,317,385	35,947	30,326,664					
1951	33,275,703	1,167,915	4,045,960	35,947	38,525,525					
1952	40,945,452	1,155,360	7,523,635	35,947	49,660,394					
1953	51,727,038	1,149,920	6,617,582	35,947	59,530,487					
1954	62,998,975	1,140,218	6,626,718	35,947	70,801,858					

Table 345.—Housing Commission—Capital Funds.

Of the total capital funds of the Housing Commission at 30th June, 1954, viz. £70,801,858, 89 per cent. was provided by the Commonwealth and 11 per cent. by the State. The bulk of the Commission's capital is invested in land and houses and works in progress.

The principal source of the Housing Commission's income is rent, and, apart from administrative expenses and provision for maintenance and depreciation, the main item of expenditure is interest. Particulars of the Commission's income and expenditure in the last six years are given in the following statement:—

Particulars.	Year ended 30th June.							
Tarticulars.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.		
Income—	£	£	£	£.	£	£		
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\substack{1,012,039\\26,205}$	1,362,836 40, 0 02	1,771,088 57,552	$2,271,208 \\ 117,430$	2,849,307 108,799	3,666,739 84,708		
Total Income	1,038,244	1,402,838	1,828,640	2,388,638	2,958,106	3,751,447		
Expenditure—	,							
Administration Rates Fuel, Cleaning, etc Provision for Maintenance	$192,640 \\ 129,625 \\ 84,711 \\ 209,637$	198,112 156,742 80,716 276,652	250,321 230,918 92,759 357,397	321,716 333,621 112,639 434,700	314,925 416,427 138,809 606,241	346,525 497,276 154,709 688,895		
Interest Depreciation, etc.	$243,711 \\ 404,393$	292,940 608,138	358,888 785,660	355,786 983,260	449,103 1,294,464	$\begin{array}{c c} 566,942 \\ 1,622,390 \end{array}$		
Total Expenditure	1,264,717	1,613,300	2,075,943	2,541,722	3,219,969	3,876,737		
Deficiency	226,473	210,462	247,303	153,084	261,863	125,290		

Table 346.—Housing Commission—Income and Expenditure.

The number of tenants paying rent to the Housing Commission at 30th June, 1954, was 32,192.

RURAL BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Rural Bank of New South Wales provides assistance to individuals for the erection or purchase of homes or the discharge of mortgages on homes and other approved purposes associated with homes. Advances are based on the bank's official valuation of the completed dwelling, and they are either long-term on the amortisation principle or made by way of overdraft. In terms of the Rural Bank of New South Wales (General Banking) Act, 1947, all restrictions formerly operating in respect of lending operations (see Year Book No. 51, page 992) were removed early in 1948. The rate of interest on Rural Bank loans for housing purposes was increased from $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. to 5 per cent. from 1st August, 1952.

The following table shows particulars of advances made by the Rural Bank for the building or purchase of homes (excluding loans made by way of additional overdrafts) in 1938-39 and later years:—

Year ended 30th June.		vances ng year.		Advances d of year.		nces fully end of year.	Advances outstanding at end of year.	
oom sanc.	Number. Amount.		Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		£		£		£		£
1939	682	513,554	38,962	22,443,630	14,226	10,340,555	24,736	12,103,075
1944	223	142,949	41,734	24,375,738	21,745	15,401,814	19,989	8,973,924
1945	411	231,108	42,145	24,606,846	23,607	16,454,603	18,538	8,152,243
1946	1,605	1,023,212	43,750	25,630,058	25,745	17,633,319	18,005	7,996,739
1947	2,673	1,977,403	46,423	27,607,461	27,916	18,855,190	18,507	8,752,271
1948	3,184	2,510,104	49,607	30,117,565	30,011	20,130,530	19,596	9,987,035
1949	3,971	3,373,247	53,578	33,490,812	32,305	21,734,018	21,273	11,756,794
1950	4,666	4,336,909	58,244	37,827,721	35,365	23,881,115	22,879	13,946,606
1951	3,950	4,356,952	62,194	42,184,673	38,722	26,645,016	23,472	15,539,657
1952	2,397	3,297,206	64,591	45,481,879	41,432	29,095,973	23,159	16,385,906
1953	1,141	2,272,002	65,732	47,753,881	44,244	31,540,506	21,488	16,213,375
1954	1,375	2,134,925	67,107	49,888,806	47,062	34,139,488	20,045	15,749,318

Table 347.—Rural Bank of N.S.W-*Advances for Homes.

The activities of the Government Agency Department of the Rural Bank are described in the chapter "Private Finance".

COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK.

Since January, 1946, the Commonwealth Bank has provided loans to individuals on credit foncier terms (i.e., payment of interest and repayment of principal in periodical instalments) for the erection of new houses or purchase of newly-erected houses. The loans are secured by first mortgage on land, and may be granted up to 75 per cent. of the Bank's valuation (with a maximum of £1,750) for periods from five to thirty-one years. Towards the end of 1951, this function was transferred to the Commonwealth Savings Bank. The rate of interest on Commonwealth Bank loans for housing purposes was increased from $3\frac{7}{8}$ per cent. to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from 1st August, 1952.

^{*} Excluding advances in the form of additional overdrafts.

[†] In effect, the number of houses covered.

Between January, 1946, and June, 1954, the Bank approved of the following loans in New South Wales:--

Table 348.—*Commonwealth Savi	ngs Bank—Credit Fo	ncier Housing Loans.
-------------------------------	--------------------	----------------------

Year ended 30th June.			Amount Advanced.	
		£	£	
1946	437	430,285	22,000	
1947	985	990,816	525,000	
1948	628	652,892	798,000	
1949	730	915,258	847,000	
1950	617	842,474	756,000	
1951	455	661,275	894,000	
1952	683	832,000	905,000	
1953	1,389	1,714,230	1,371,000	
1954	1,721	2,259,584	2,129,000	

^{*} General Banking Division of Commonwealth Bank prior to 1951.

The Commonwealth Savings Bank, together with the Commonwealth Trading Bank, also provides loans to building societies for the erection or purchase of homes or for the discharge of mortgages on homes. Between August, 1944, and June, 1954, a total amount of £51,595,000 was made available to 370 co-operative building societies in New South Wales.

WAR SERVICE HOMES.

In terms of the War Service Homes Act, 1918-1954, the Commonwealth Government provides assistance in acquiring a home to persons who were enlisted or appointed for or employed on active service outside Australia during the first and second World Wars. The Act was amended in December, 1951, to extend eligibility to Australian servicemen allotted for duty in an operational area in Korea or Malaya after June, 1950. Persons eligible for assistance include members of the Australian and other British armed forces who had recided in Australia prior to enlistment and certain members of the Mercantile Marine Service. Assistance may be granted also to dependent widowed mothers of unmarried eligible persons and to the widows of eligible persons.

The scheme is administered by the War Service Homes Division of the Commonwealth Department of Social Services. The Division may erect homes on land acquired for that purpose or owned by eligible persons, sell homes on a rent-purchase system, and make advances for the erection or purchase of homes and, subject to certain conditions, for the discharge of a mortgage on a home. The maximum loan which may be made available is £2,750, but this amount may be supplemented by the applicant. The rate of interest is $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

The following table shows the number of homes provided in New South Wales, the number of loans repaid, and the amount of instalments paid and in arrears in each year since 1945-46:—

	Houses Provided.						Instalments.		
Year ended 30th June.	By Erection.	By Purchase.	By Discharge of Mortgage.	Total.	under Con- struction at end of year.	Loans Repaid.	Paid.	In Arrears at end of year.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	£	
1946	5	52	20	77	64	482	510,123	172,423	
1947	52	284	10ĭ	437	119	487	509,181	158,961	
1948	168	205	113	486	301	532	530,477	140,200	
1949	343	309	156	808	571	585	628,535	125,469	
1950	492	619	225	1,336	775	643	$732,\!173$	110,868	
1951	620	1,315	368	2,303	867	583	904,345	95,827	
1952	748	1,579	522	2,849	631	998	1,688,732	88,284	
1953	1,213	1,325	138	2,676	888	651	1,370,839	79,412	
1954	1,620	1,570	111	3, 3 01	1,005	800	1,808,881	78,121	

Table 349 .- War Service Homes in New South Wales.

Advances under the War Service Homes Act for the provision of homes in New South Wales totalled £6,105,990 in 1952-53 and £7,463,028 in 1953-54.

Co-operative Building Societies.

Co-operative building societies assist members to finance the building or acquisition of homes. A committee appointed in 1937 to foster the growth of the societies, selected as most suitable for this purpose a type of terminating building society which obtains funds from outside sources and makes advances to members when they require them. On joining a society, the member takes up the number of shares which corresponds with the amount he intends to borrow. The rates of contribution are related to the term of the society, and the rate payable by a member prior to advance is increased when he obtains a loan. When all shares have been advanced and external obligations have been met, the society is wound up.

The Government has assisted the societies to obtain requisite funds by guaranteeing the repayment of loans made to them by banks, insurance societies, and other approved bodies, thus enabling the societies to advance to members up to 80 per cent. of the value of the security offered. Under certain conditions, the societies are authorised to advance 100 per cent. of valuation, up to a maximum of £1,540, or 90 per cent. of the valuation up to a maximum of £2,500. In the latter case, where a person has been a member of the society for some time without drawing a loan, he is entitled to an additional loan equivalent to the value of his share capital up to a maximum of £275. The rate of interest on building society loans varies according to the source of the society's funds, but in December, 1952, the average rate was approximately $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The next table shows the number of societies with funds available for advances (and of these the number operating under Government guarantee), and the number of members and shares held at 31st March, 1954, and earlier years. These figures illustrate the remarkable growth of terminating building societies in recent years.

^{*} Constructed or sponsored by War Service Homes Division.

	Ме	tropolit	an Soci	eties.	(Country	Societie	es.		To	tal.	
At 31st		es with	with Gov't Guarantee.						es with		With Gov't Guarantee.	
March.	With Gov't Guar- antee.	Total.	Mem- bers.	Shares Held.	With Gov't Guar- antee.	Total.	Mem- bers.	Shares Held.	With Gov't Guar- antee.	Total.	Mem- bers.	Shares Held.
1000		105	10 540	107 500				64.669	145		10.010	999 909
1939	94	105	12,743	167,539	51	53	5,875	1	145	158	18,618	,
1940	108	111	13,557	185,799	54	55	5,805	65,042	162	166	19,362	250,841
1941	122	128	14,643	205,766	62	66	6,000	70,961	184	194	20,643	276,727
1946 *	224	248	23,007	352,052	121	129	8,391	128,222	345	377	31,398	480,274
1947	256	276	24,511	397.892	137	143	10,915	168,221	393	419	35,426	566,113
1948	291	315	26,389	447,262	158	161	,	217,241	449	476	39,516	,
1949	338	387	29,047	525,953	190	200	15,870		528	587	44,917	· '
1950	403	454	35,779	719,855	228	229	17,979	,	631	683	53,758	1,096,254
1951	470	500	38,648	849,680	257	267	19,684	' '	727	767		1,318,428
1952	531	534	,	1,034,159		285	20,810		797	819		1,600,942
							,	,			'	, ,
1953	572	574		1,228,429	287	307	22,170	,	859	881	,	1,893,509
1954	597	603	47,937	1,329,951	329	336	24,118	751,563	926	939	72,055	2,081,514

Table 350.—Development of Terminating Building Societies.

Between 1946 and 1954, the number of members increased by nearly 130 per cent. from 31,398 to 72,055. Of the total at 31st March, 1954, 47,937 or 67 per cent. were members of metropolitan societies.

Particulars of the loans approved and advances up to 31st March, 1954, by the societies with government guarantee are as follows:—

Table 351.—Terminating Building Societies with Government Guarantee—Advances to 31st March, 1954.

	Met	Metropolitan Societies.				ountry	Societie	s.	Total.			
Purpose of Loan.	Loans Approved.		Advances Made.		Loans Approved.		Advances Made.		Loans Approved.		Advances Made.	
	No.	Am'nt	No.	Am'nt	No.	Am'nt	No.	Am'nt	No.	Am'nt	No.	Am'nt
Erection	30,300	£000 44,100	29,105	£000 38,870	16,689	£000 21,405	16,066	£000 19,051	40.000	£000		£000
Purchase Discharge of Mort-	24,641	34,732			10,057		9,858		46,989 34,698	65,505 46,296	45,171 34,100	57,921 44,793
gage Alterations & Addit-	1,035	934	1,024	909	640	523	632	512	1,675	1,457	1,656	1,421
ions	465	175		166	500	177	490	165	965	352	941	331
Other	279	170	277	166	186	123	178	109	465	293	455	276
Total	56,720	80,111	55,099	73,798	28,072	33,792	27,224	30,943	84.792	113,903	82,323	104.74

The average loan approved for the erection or purchase of a home up to 31st March, 1954, was about £1,350 (metropolitan societies £1,435 and country societies £1,233). Further particulars of building societies, including permanent and Starr-Bowkett societies, are given in the chapter "Private Finance".

^{*} At 30th September.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE BUILDING INDUSTRY.

The following table shows the number of male wage and salary earners employed in the building and construction industries in New South Wales in December, 1954, and certain earlier months. Employment on building and construction works fell heavily during the war years, with the severe restriction of private and ordinary governmental building activity, and recovered slowly during the post-war years.

Date.	Number.	Date.	Number.	Date.	Number.
1933 —June	55,100	1946—June	44,094	1953 —March June	62,300 63,300
19 3 9 July 1941 July	57,900 54,000	1947—June 1948—June	55,757 60,144	September December	62,760 64,200
1942 June 1943 June	45,047 31,538	1949—June 1950—June	64,492 67,948	1954—March	66,700
1944 June	27,488	1951—June	73,096	June September	69, 3 00 70,200
1945—June	32,540	1952—June	76,100	December	69,000

Table 352.-Male Employees in Building and Construction Industries.

A further indication of the post-war labour resources of the building industry is provided by the returns collected from private builders and governmental authorities engaged in the construction of new buildings. These returns show the number of men actually working on new buildings on a specified day, including working principals, employees, men working as or for sub-contractors, and men temporarily absent on account of weather, etc. Men engaged exclusively on the repair, renovation, alteration or maintenance of buildings, men working on owner-built houses, and building trade employees engaged in factories, workshops, mines, and other industries are excluded. Statistics compiled from these returns are given in the following table, which shows, according to occupational status and trade, the estimated number of men actually engaged on jobs carried out by builders of new buildings in New South Wales on 30th June, 1954, and earlier dates.

Table 353.—Men Engaged on Construction of New Buildings on the Site.

(Excluding Men Engaged on Owner-built Houses.)

Particulars.		At 30th June.									
raroculars.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954		
Occupational Status—								-			
Contractors	3,554	4,093	4,538	5,263	4,738	4,628	3,907	3,379	3,690		
Sub-contractors	3,544	3,907	4,854	4,980	4,847	5,391	4,851	3,826	4,767		
Wage-earners	19,322	26,845	31,739	31,739	32,808	35,451	31,021	24,585	28,143		
Trade—			ĺ]		
Carpenters	9,515	12,499	15,089	16,276	16,721	17,307	15,614	13,000	14,638		
Bricklayers	2,555	3,347	4.217	4,124	3,935	4,141	3,249	2,930	3,369		
Painters	2,298	2,816	3,299	3,468	3,429	3,637	3,138	2,555	3,07		
Electricians	1,347	1,707	2,111	2,252	2,112	2,543	1,882	1,641	1,802		
Plumbers	2,433	2,918	3,605	3,591	3,406	3,694	3,071	2,700	3,259		
Builders' Labourers	4,883	6.097	6,585	6,655	7,037	8,681	7,940	5,478	6,204		
Others	3,389	5,461	6,225	5,616	5,753	5,467	4,885	3,486	4,253		
Total Engaged	26,420	34,845	41,131	41,982	42,393	45,470	39,779	31,790	36,600		

BUILDING MATERIALS AND FITTINGS.

The requirements of the building industry in New South Wales for materials and fittings are met mainly from local production, but important quantities of timber and minor quantities of some other items are imported from oversea countries and the other Australian States. In addition, a considerable volume of prefabricated houses and buildings was imported from overseas in recent years.

BUILDING MATERIALS AND FITTINGS-PRODUCTION.

The following table shows particulars of the production of the principal building materials in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 354.—Building Materials—Production in New South Wa
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Year ended	Bricks	Asbestos Cement	Portland	Fibrous	Roofin	g Tiles.	Sawn Nati	ve Timber.
30th June.	(Clay).	Building Sheets.	Cement.	Plaster Sheets.	Terra Cotta.	Cement.	Softwood.	Hard- wood.
	thous.	thous.	tons.	thous.	thous.	thous.	thous.	thous.
1939	379,236	5,291	432,487	2,671	20,129	*	49,840	129,510
1947	249,533	9,657	393,397	3,397	19,523	230	88,618	212,314
1948	303,221	9,018	441,023	3,985	21,594	2,841	83,921	248,671
1949	314,323	8,695	465,354	4,415	22,783	5,652	89,307	264,379
1950	300,356	8,634	554,966	4,171	22,124	8,362	70,513	270,630
1951	341,994	9,777	613,425	4,963	22,590	11,213	44,069	294,277†
1952	354,545	10,545	594,276	4,962	22,765	20,273	51,970	328,663†
1953	300,328	9,384	670,644	4,616	28,034	5,692	51,159	296,107†
1954	375,593	9,746	726,053	5,445	30,431	8,484	57,396	307,332†

^{*} Not available. † Includes all brushwoods and scrubwoods.

Although the production of clay bricks reached a post-war peak of 375 million in 1953-54, this figure was still 1 per cent. lower than in 1938-39, but the production of all other items shown in Table 354 was higher in 1953-54 than before the war. In particular, in 1953-54 the quantity of sawn native timber produced was more than double the quantity in 1938-39, and the quantities of asbestos cement building sheets and fibrous plaster sheets were twice as great as in the pre-war year.

Weatherboards produced in 1952-53 included 9,595,691 super. feet from Australian and 925,743 super. feet from imported timbers, and the quantity of floorboards produced in the same year was 25,890,963 super. feet from Australian timbers, and 1,565,275 super. feet from imported material. The amount of plywood produced in 1952-53 (converted to 3/16 inch basis) was 22,556,957 square feet. The production of ready-mixed paint in 1952-53 was 2,078,000 gallons, as compared with 1,568,000 gallons in 1946-47, and the corresponding figures for lacquers and enamels were 1,725,000 gallons and 1,138,000 gallons, respectively. Some other building materials and

the quantities produced in 1952-53 were: cement bricks (5,202,000), nails (6,544 tons), ready-mixed concrete (211,354 cub. yds.), and steel window frames (£808,146).

Particulars of the production of some of the more important building fittings are given in the next table:—

Table 355.—Building Fittings-Production in New South Wales.

70		Year ended 30th June.								
Particulars.	1939.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953,	1954.			
Coppers— Gas Electric	::: ‡	24,256 14,121	20,765 16,470	24,847 24,081	19,974 21,712	12,396 10,979	* 14,521			
Bath Heaters— Solid Fuel and Kerosene Gas Electric	* * * *	35,201 22,414 6,301	44,127 13,845 7,800	42,219 17,191 8,863	37,319 16,396 8,777	31,062 10,988 5,473	49,511			
Baths (all types) Sinks—Stainless Steel	*	45,646 12,867	40,635 $18,431$	45,583 22,759	49,719 26,349	39,962 24,517	*			
Stoves—Cooking— Solid Fuel Gas Electric : Stoves Stovettes (excl. Grill Boilers)	17,154 17,736 4,930	12,810 19,906 18,908 24,903†	10,307 20,723 14,178 23,128	14,183 26,933 16,623 38,074	15,214 25,232 17,022 26,290	11,316 17,556 8,137 17,522	13,582 22,729 13,263 20,150			

[•] Not available.

BUILDING MATERIALS AND FITTINGS-IMPORTS.

The following statement shows particulars of the import of certain building materials and fittings from oversea countries into New South Wales in the last three years:—

Table 356.—Building Materials and Fittings—Oversea Imports into N.S.W.

Item.				Quantity.			Value.	
200211			1951-52.	1952-53.	1953–54.	1951–52.	1952-53.	1953-54.
Prefabricated Houses an	d Buildings					£A f.o.b. 4,509,548	£A f.o.b. 1,871,641	£A f.o.b. 805,440
Timber, Undressed— Softwood Hardwood Plywood Veneers Glass—Sheet Plate Tiles—Roofing Flooring and Wal Cement Colour Pigments Prepared Paints	s	sup.ft. sq. ft. sq. ft. sq. ft. sq. ft. q. yds. q. yds. cwt. cwt.	14,749 33,831 16,200 10,675 4,473 301,984 506,749 558,487 415,897	60,027 12,252 46 2,043 5,140 1,153 9,642 206,035 15,664 139,884	109,480 23,183 506 5,061 8,881 2,869 404 414,743 16,058 341,573	6,911,999 635,237 841,673 217,808 351,742 775,579 117,480 517,164 249,626 1,856,292 119,063	2,743,818 341,899 6,424 37,405 152,438 215,301 5,905 180,840 12,161 642,598 37,385	5,451,813 819,783 11,621 108,418 314,645 558,308 197 435,005 13,600 1,672,825 92,834
Nails Screws Hinges and Locks		cwt.	14,365	1,968	383 	90,951 159,942 216,271	6,785 40,813 85,738	4,919 51,221 168,741
Cooking Stoves— Solid Fuel Gas Electrie Baths (Enamelled)						97,703 106,328 718,916 205,413	39,440 13,789 39,022 8,222	124,583 55,860 120,268 1,117

[†] Including grill boilers.

In 1945-46, oversea imports of building materials and fittings into New South Wales were negligible, except for undressed timber, colour pigments and glass, but thereafter the volume of these materials imported increased very considerably, reaching a peak in 1951-52. Imports of all items fell substantially in the following year, as a result of a decline in building activity and the imposition of import restrictions designed to conserve oversea funds. Most items increased again in 1953-54 but, in all cases, the quantity imported was less than the total for 1951-52—in some instances (e.g., cement and roofing tiles) being only a fraction of the imports in that year.

In terms of value, timber is easily the most important building material imported. In 1953-54, oversea imports of undressed timber, plywood and veneers amounted to £6,392,000, followed by colour pigments and paints £1,766,000, glass (plate and sheet) £873,000, prefabricated houses and buildings £805,000, and flooring and wall tiles £435,000.

The principal building materials imported into New South Wales from the other Australian States are timber in various forms, and plaster. In 1953-54, interstate imports handled at the port of Sydney included 8,000,000 super. feet of undressed timber, 14,159 measurement tons of veneers, 25,657 measurement tons of composition boards, and 1,849 tons weight of plaster.

EDUCATION

System of Education in New South Wales.

In New South Wales the Department of Education is responsible for public primary and secondary education, and technical education is under the control of the Department of Technical Education. There are also numerous private educational institutions, of which the majority are conducted under the auspices of the religious denominations. The University of Sydney (established in 1850), the University of Technology (established in 1948), and the University of New England (a college of the University of Sydney prior to 1954) are maintained partly by government endowment and grants and partly by students' fees and moneys derived from private sources.

The Public Instruction Act of 1880, with amendments, is the basis of the State system, which aims at making education secular, free and compulsory, these principles being enjoined by statute. General religious instruction is given by teachers, and special religious instruction for limited periods, with the consent of parents, by visiting religious teachers. Education in public primary and secondary schools is free.

Attendance at school is compulsory for children between the ages of 6 and 15 years. The statutory period was extended gradually between 1940 and 1943; formerly it was from 7 to 14 years.

Private schools must be certified as efficient for the education of children of statutory school age and, with few exceptions, are subject to inspection by the Department of Education.

The course in the primary schools supplies education of a general character in subjects such as English, mathematics, natural science, social studies, music, art and handicrafts, health and physical education. Beyond the primary stage there are various types of courses in secondary education.

The full secondary course extends over five years, with the intermediate certificate examination at the end of the third year and the leaving certificate examination at the end of the fifth year. Certain subjects, e.g., English, are regarded as basic, and other subjects may be selected by the pupil; these include foreign languages, science, art, home science (for girls), and technical and commercial subjects.

On leaving school, pupils may continue their training at the technical colleges conducted by the Department of Technical Education, or at private institutions such as business colleges. Those who have completed the full course may matriculate at the universities mentioned above.

Courses in agricultural science and practice and allied subjects are given at district rural schools, agricultural high schools and certain other schools. Advanced training in agriculture, dairying, etc., is provided for farmers and students at the Hawkesbury and Wagga Agricultural Colleges administered by the Department of Agriculture. Advanced courses are available at the University of Sydney, where there are degree courses in agriculture and veterinary science.

Educational and vocational guidance services are provided in public schools. In this work, School Counsellors in various districts and Careers Advisers in secondary schools co-operate with the Commonwealth employment offices and the youth welfare section of the State Department of Labour and Industry and Social Welfare.

A school medical service (described in the chapter "Public Health") is maintained by the State for the benefit of children attending both public and private schools.

The Department of Education provides classes for the training of migrants in English and Civics.

BOARD OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDIES.

The Board of Secondary School Studies advises the Minister for Education on secondary education and determines the courses of study leading to public examinations. Special committees are appointed by the Board to advise regarding the course of study in individual subjects.

The Board consists of the following members:—Five representatives of the University; five representatives of the Department of Education, including the Director-General of Education (as Chairman), the Director of Secondary Education (Deputy-Chairman) and the Director of Technical Education; a principal teacher of secondary schools (other than Roman Catholic schools) registered under the Bursary Endowment Act; a representative of Roman Catholic schools similarly registered; and a headmaster and a headmistress of the public secondary schools.

THE AUSTRALIAN EDUCATION COUNCIL.

The Australian Education Council is composed of the Ministers of Education of the various Australian States and has power to co-opt the services of other Ministers if necessary.

The Council is concerned with such matters as the development of education in Australia in co-ordination with employment and social welfare, and the organisation of technical education with due regard to the requirements of industry.

Associated with the Council is a Standing Committee on Education, composed of the Permanent Heads of the State Departments of Education and the Officers-in-charge of Technical Education. The functions of the Committee are to report upon matters referred to it by the Council, to advise the Commonwealth and State Governments, and to co-operate with the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation and similar bodies in research into the requirements of industry.

COMMONWEALTH OFFICE OF EDUCATION.

The Commonwealth Office of Education was established under the Commonwealth Education Act in 1945. The Office is administered by a Director, and its principal function is to advise the Minister in regard to education and financial assistance to the States and other authorities for educational purposes. It is required to maintain liaison with the States and other countries, and to undertake educational research.

The Director of the Commonwealth Office of Education (as Chairman) and three other members constitute the Universities Commission. Its functions include the administration of the Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme and university-type training under the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme. Further details of the Commission's activities are given on page 464.

COMMONWEALTH RE-ESTABLISHMENT TRAINING FOR EX-SERVICE PERSONNEL.

Re-establishment training of ex-service personnel is provided by the Repatriation Department under three distinct schemes, viz.:—The Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme, which caters for those who served in the 1939-45 war; the Korea and Malaya Training Scheme, which provides for those who served overseas in connection with operations in those countries; and the Disabled Members' and Widows' Training Scheme.

Training is available on either full-time or part-time basis in professional, industrial (or technical) and rural courses. Full-time trainees may receive allowances ranging from £6 per week for a single trainee to £8 per week for a trainee with dependants. Allowances are also provided for fares, fees, books and equipment. Industrial trainees are placed in subsidised employment at award wages on reaching 40 per cent. proficiency in their trade.

These schemes are administered by the Repatriation Department with the co-operation of the Office of Education, the Department of Labour and National Service, and the Department of the Interior. State educational institutions are used for training purposes.

At the end of 1953, a total of 984 persons were receiving training under the three schemes in New South Wales. They comprised 350 full-time trainees (168 professional and 182 industrial and rural), and 634 part-time trainees (108 professional and 526 industrial).

STATE EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION, LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, ETC.

Expenditure on education in the State of New South Wales includes expenses incurred in respect of the public school system, the Public Library, National Art Gallery, etc., and grants to the universities and other educational and scientific organisations. A summary of the total expenditure

by the State in respect of education (including technical education) in various years since 1928-29 is shown below. The figures exclude the interest on loan moneys expended on buildings, equipment, sites, etc.

Table 357.—State Expenditure on Education and Encouragement of Science,
Art and Research.

	Expenditure.											
Year ended 30th June.	On Ed	lucation.		ragement of and Research.		Per Head						
	From Revenue.	From Loan (gross).	From Revenue.	From Loan (gross).	Total.	of Population.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.						
1929	4,911,861	788,701	77,002	10,254	5,787,818	2 6 7						
1939	5,364,801	433,099	73,624	5,982	5,877,506	2 3 0						
1947	8,599,271	285,751	169,612	583	9,055,217	3 1 1						
1948	9,641,769	552,934	188,538	2,717	10,385,958	3 9 1						
1949	11,206,662	965,523	218,127	1,463	12,391,775	4 0 11						
1950	13,170,263	1,467,610	243,204	581	14,881,658	4 13 10						
1951	15,846,273	2,629,714	296,980	6,588	18,779,555	5 16 O						
1952	20,513,482	4,423,318	436,557	8,479	25,381,836	7 13 3						
1953	25,095,988	4,018,754	517,729	4,587	29,637,058	8 16 0						
1954	27,270,125	5,280,514	537,320	310	33,088,269	9 14 4						

Expenditure by the State on education and the encouragement of science, art and research increased from £6,000,000 in 1938-39 to £9,000,000 in 1946-47 and £33,000,000 in 1953-54. Expenditure per head of population was £9 14s. 4d. in 1953-54, as compared with £3 1s. 1d. in 1946-47. The rapid increase in expenditure in recent years has been partly due to inflated costs, and partly to an expansion in school enrolments and in educational facilities.

Further details of State expenditure on education, etc., in the last five years are given below:—

Table 358.—State Expenditure on Education and Encouragement of Science,
Art and Research.

		Year	ended 30th	June.	
Particulars.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.
REVENUE EXPENDITURE.	£	£	£	£	£
Education—			-		1
Primary and Secondary Education, in- cluding Administrative Expenses Training of Teachers, including Allowances	10,516,261	12,435,722	16,166,929	20,258,661	21,525,840
to Students Bursaries and Scholarships	540,953 66,742	672,239 61,209	901,083 72,295	978,780 76,976	1,056,900 77,553
Total, Primary and Secondary Education	11,123,956	13,169,170	17,140,307	21,314,417	22,660,293
Technical Education University of Technology	1,565,835 44,510	1,788,828 219,589	1,954,125 607,008	2,254,099 604,116	2,336,764 832,596
Hawkesbury and Wagga Agricult. Colleges	77,090	151,279	186,964	205,186	230,975
Conservatorium of Music Aid to University of Sydney	23,107	30,027	36,414	41,834	41,125 783,779
Ald to University of New England*	309,651	454,927	540,365	627,718	325,500
Aid to other Educational Institutions, etc.	26,114	32,453	48,299	48,618	59,093
Total, Education	13,170,263	15,846,273	20,513,482	25,095,988	27,270,125
Encouragement of Science, Art and Research- Public Library and Library Board		155 155	004 110	0.40.000	240.001
	141,866	175,177 36,463	$284,110 \\ 47,542$	342,280 56,866	340,801 57,881
Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences	32,014 27,566	32,241	40,296	42,942	51,616
National Art Gallery	16,626	20,794	23,332	30,018	33,197
Observatory	4,694	8,344	9,593	9,082	10,979
Subsidies to Associations, etc	20,438	23,961	31,684	36,541	42,846
Total, Encouragement of Science, Art and Research	243,204	296,980	436,557	517,729	537,320
Total, Revenue Expenditure	13,413,467	16,143,253	20,950,039	25,613,717	27,807,445
LOAN EXPENDITURE (GROSS).					
Education-					
School Buildings, etc	872 , 93 2	1,832,348	2,938,426	2,880,321	3,485,068
Teachers' Colleges	34,377	194,832	203,914	109,884	40,429
Technical Colleges	384,840	409,061	695,373	534,761	775,787
University of Technology	80,722	82,672	490,194	403,084	612,682
University of Sydney	9,446	5,670	621	2	250,273
Hawkesbury and Wagga Agricult. Colleges	79,606 5,687	77,738 27,393	91,206 3,584	85,020 5,682	108,488 7,787
Total Education					
Encouragement of Science Art at	1,467,610	2,629,714	4,423,318	4,018,754	5,280,514
	581	6,588	8,479	4,587	310
Total, Loan Expenditure	1,468,191	2,636,302	4,431,797	4,023,341	5,280,824
GRAND TOTAL, REVENUE AND LOAN EXPENDITURE	14,881,658	18,779,555	25,381,836	29,637,058	33,088,269

 $^{^{\}bullet}$ As from 1st February, 1954; previously New England University College, included with University of Sydney.

Expenditure from revenue on education in 1953-54, viz. £27,270,125, was the highest on record. Of this amount, £22,660,293 or 83 per cent. represented the cost of primary and secondary education and the training of teachers, £2,336,764 or 8 per cent. the cost of technical education, and £1,941,875 or 7 per cent. the cost of State aid to the universities. Expenditure of the Public Library and Library Board, viz. £340,801, comprised 63 per cent. of the total revenue expenditure on the encouragement of

science and art. In 1953-54, expenditure from loan funds (chiefly on buildings and sites for schools, technical and agricultural colleges and universities) was the highest recorded.

In recent years, considerable sums have been spent by the Commonwealth on education in New South Wales, in addition to the amounts expended by the State. In 1953, Commonwealth assistance to the University of Sydney amounted to £375,367 and to the University of Technology £154,741. In the same year, fees and allowances to university students under the Commonwealth scholarship scheme were £283,121, and fees and allowances to university-type reconstruction trainees in New South Wales were £94,382. Recoupments to the State for expenditure on migrant education and the scholarship scheme totalled £114,271 in 1953-54. Subsidies to the State Technical Education Department for reconstruction training purposes amounted to £39,478 in 1951-52 and £40,646 in 1952-53. Fees and allowances to technical-type trainees and subsidies to employers under the reconstruction training scheme amounted to £30,119 in New South Wales in 1953-54. The Commonwealth also provides funds for educational purposes under the Soldiers' Children Education Scheme, and makes grants to such bodies as the Sydney Day Nursery and Nursery Schools Association.

Administration of the Public School System.

The State system of education is administered by a Minister of the Crown, through a permanent Director-General of Education.

The public school teachers are for the most part full-time employees, and are classified in the Educational Division of the New South Wales Public Service. The State is divided into school districts, and an inspector supervises the schools and teachers in each district. In 1954 there were seventeen districts in the metropolitan area and thirty-five elsewhere.

Area Administration.

A system of area administration, inaugurated by the Department of Education on an experimental basis in the Murrumbidgee region in 1948, has since been extended to other parts of the State. Subject to oversight by the Director-General, the functions of the Department within each area are administered by a Director of Education.

The areas functioning in 1954 (with headquarters shown in brackets) were as follows:—Sydney Western (Parramatta); South-western (Wagga); Newcastle (Newcastle); North Coast (Lismore); Western (Bathurst); Southern (Wollongong). The number of school districts comprised in these areas was thirty-three.

Parents and Citizens' Associations.

Parents and citizens' associations and kindred bodies have been organised in connection with public schools, with the object of promoting the interests of local schools and the welfare of the pupils and providing school equipment. The associations do not exercise authority over the staff or the management of the school.

District councils, composed of two representatives of each parents and citizens' association within the district, may be formed in proclaimed

areas. They advise the Minister on certain school matters, and assist in the purchase of special equipment, and in the founding of central libraries, etc.

STATE EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The following statement provides a comparison of the State expenditure on public schools in each year since 1943-44. The expenditure on technical education is not included. The basis used for calculating costs per pupil is the average weekly enrolment.

Table 359.—Expenditure by the State on Public Primary and Secondary Education.

			Exp	enditure from	-				
Year ended 30th June.	Reve	nue.	Loan	(Gross).	Revenue and Loan (Gross).				
	Total.	Per Pupil.	Total.	Per Pupil.	Total.	Per Pupil.	Per Head of Population.		
-	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
1944	5,564,429	16 12 7	73,893	0 4 5	5,638,322	16 17 0	1 19 3		
1945	5,733,788	17 1 4	51,865	0 3 1	5,785,653	17 4 5	1 19 11		
1946	6,204,804	18 9 0	123,478	0 7 4	6,328,282	18 16 4	2 3 2		
1947	7,434,059	21 18 11	219,783	0 12 11	7,653,842	22 11 10	2 11 8		
1948	8,276,382	23 19 11	405,448	1 3 6	8,681,830	25 3 5	2 17 9		
1949	9,524,084	26 15 9	554,247	1 11 2	10,078,331	28 6 11	3 5 9		
1950	11,123,956	30 0 6	907,309	2 9 0	12,031,265	32 9 6	3 15 10		
1951	13,169,170	33 17 6	2,027,180	5 4 3	15,196,350	39 1 9	4 12 10		
1952	17,140,307	41 13 1	3,142,340	7 12 8	20,282,647	49 5 9	6 0 11		
1953	21,314,417	48 16 6	2,990,205	6 17 0	24,304,622	55 13 6	7 2 2		
1954	22,660,293	49 17 4	3,525,497	7 15 2	26,185,790	57 12 6	7 13 0		

Revenue expenditure on public schools in 1953-54 was nearly four times as high as in 1944-45. Loan expenditure was comparatively small during the war years, but increased rapidly after 1946-47 to £2,990,205 in 1952-53 and £3,525,497 in 1953-54.

SCHOOLS IN AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY.

Except in regard to expenditure, the particulars relating to public and private schools in this chapter are inclusive of the schools in the Australian Capital Territory.

By arrangement with the Commonwealth Government, the New South Wales Department of Education conducts the public schools in the Capital Territory. Expenditure on the schools is recouped by the Commonwealth.

In 1953 there were 11 public schools (including the Canberra High School and the Canberra Nursery School, but not the Canberra Technical College) with 147 teachers and an effective enrolment of 3,770 pupils. Expenditure by the Department on these schools in the year ended 30th June, 1953, amounted to £140,445.

There were also four private schools with 46 regular teachers and an effective enrolment of 1,692 pupils.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS. PUPILS AND TEACHING STAFFS.

The following table shows the total number of public and private schools in operation at the end of various years since 1921, the average weekly enrolment, and the aggregate teaching staff in each group of schools. The figures in this table, and in the subsequent tables relating to public and private schools, include secondary schools, but are exclusive of evening colleges, technical colleges, private kindergarten and nursery schools, shorthand and business colleges, etc.

Table 360.—Public and Private Schools—Pupils and Teaching Staffs.

		Schools.			—Average Enrolment		Teaching Staffs.			
Year.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public Schools.	Private Schools.	Total,	Public Schools.	Private Schools.	Total.	
1921	3,170	694	3,864	292,264	74,336	366,600	8,672	2,983	11,655	
1929	3,104	745	3,849	346,644	86,404	433,048	10,992	3,501	14,493	
1939	3,270	754	4,024	341,613	96,595	438,208	11,660	4,011	15,671	
1946	2,686	728	3,414	336,615	109,726	446,341	11,869	4,206	16,075	
1947	2,657	725	3,382	340,867	111,203	452,070	11,943	4,275	16,218	
194 8	2,617	720	3,337	348,855	114,066	462,921	12,243	4,294	16,537	
1949	2,603	716	3,319	362,258	118,560	480,818	12,563	4,343	16,906	
1950	2,578	729	3,307	378,710	124,370	503,080	13,126	4,469	17,595	
1951	2,525	740	3,265	398,899	130,790	529,689	13,602	4,542	18,144	
1952	2,530	750	3,280	424,152	138,306	562,458	14,169	4,623	18,792	
1953	2,533	760	3,293	448,914	145,380	594,294	14,989	4,766	19,755	

^{*} Including subsidised schools.

The "average weekly enrolment" includes children temporarily absent through illness or other causes, but excludes those known to have left the school.

The number of teachers in public schools, as shown above, is exclusive of students in training, who numbered 2,678 in 1953, including 1,217 men. In the case of private schools, visiting or part-time teachers are excluded, because some of them attended more than one school and were included in more than one return.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS—PUPILS ENROLLED.

The following statement shows the average weekly enrolment at all public and private schools in New South Wales, other than evening colleges,

private kindergarten and nursery schools, and technical and business schools and colleges. The enrolment figures for private schools include pupils at charitable schools.

Table 361.—Public and Private Schools—Average Weekly Enrolment.

	In P	ublic Schoo	ols.*	In I	Private Sc	hools.	In Public and Private Schools.			
Year.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
1921	152,242	140,022	292,264	34,141	40,195	74,336	186,383	180,217	366,600	
1929	181,270	165,374	346,644	39,822	46,582	86,404	221,092	211,956	433,048	
1939	178,884	162,729	341,613	46,598	49,997	96,595	225,482	212,726	438,208	
1942	169,792	156,092	325,884	46,812	50,040	96,852	216,604	206,132	422,736	
1943	173,913	159,404	333,317	50,892	54,130	105,022	224,805	213,534	438,339	
1944	175,332	160,633	335,965	52,837	55,097	107,934	228,169	215,730	443,899	
1945	175,218	160,697	335,915	53,615	56,299	109,914	228,833	216,996	445,829	
1946	175,264	161,351	336,615	53,622	56,104	109,726	228,886	217,455	446,341	
1947	177,048	163,819	340,867	54,335	56,868	111,203	231,383	220,687	452,070	
1948	180,981	167,874	348,855	55,952	58,114	114,066	236,933	225,988	462,921	
1949	187,658	174,600	362,258	57,936	60,624	118,560	245,594	235,224	480,818	
1950	196,210	182,500	378,710	60,619	63,751	124,370	256,829	246,251	503,080	
1951	206,622	192,277	398,899	64,002	66,788	130,790	270,624	259,065	529,689	
1952	219,547	204,605	424,152	67,896	70,410	138,306	287,443	275,015	562,458	
1953	232,953	215,961	448,914	71,189	74,191	145,380	304,142	290,152	594,294	

^{*} Including subsidised schools.

The total enrolment of pupils in public and private schools declined from 438,208 in 1939 to 422,736 in 1942, in spite of the extension of the period of compulsory school attendance in the years 1940 to 1942. Since the latter year, there has been an annual increase in enrolment, and in 1953 the total enrolment, viz. 594,294, was 171,558 or 41 per cent. greater than in 1942.

Enrolments at schools are affected by fluctuations in the number of children born and, at certain periods, by migration. The steady decline from 1939 to 1942 was primarily due to the decrease in the number of births in New South Wales during the economic depression; the number of births was only 43,335 in 1934, as compared with an annual average of 53,814 in the period 1925 to 1929. The increase in total school enrolments from 438,339 in 1943 to 594,294 in 1953 reflects the steady growth in the number of births since 1934, and the influence of overseas immigration since 1948. Births reached a peak of 69,398 in 1947, but declined slightly to 67,234 in 1948; there was a steady increase in the following years, and the number reached a new peak of 74,890 in 1953. The net immigration (i.e., excess of arrivals over departures) from overseas into New South Wales aggregated 229,825 over the six years 1948 to 1953. The net immigration from overseas declined from 40,597 in 1951 to 20,850 in 1952 and 7,343 in 1953, but even if immigration ceases and births decline, school enrolments will continue to increase for some years.

The total enrolment at public schools in each year 1940 to 1947 was less than in 1939, but in 1953 the enrolment was greater by 107,301, or 31 per cent., than in 1939. Enrolments at private schools increased from 96,595 in 1939 to 145,380 in 1953, or by 51 per cent.

In the public schools there are more boys than girls, the proportion in 1953 being boys 52 per cent. and girls 48 per cent. In the private schools girls are in a slight majority, the proportion in 1953 being 51 per cent.

The proportion of children enrolled in public schools increased from 79.7 per cent. of the total enrolment in 1921 to 80.6 per cent. in 1931. Subsequently the ratio declined slowly to 78.0 per cent. in 1939 and to 75.3 per cent. in 1945; there was a slight rise to 75.7 per cent. in 1953.

The following table shows the relative average weekly enrolments at public and private schools:—

Yеаг.		kly Enrolment, Ages.	У еаг.	Average Weekly Enrolment, All Ages.			
	In Public Schools.	In Private Schools.	1001.	In Public Schools.	In Private Schools.		
	per cent.	per cent.		per cent.	per cent.		
1921	79.7	20.3	1946	75.4	24.6		
1929	80.0	20.0	1947	75.4	24.6		
1931	80.6	19•4	1948	75-4	24.6		
1939	78.0	22.0	1949	75.3	24.7		
1942	77.1	22.9	1950	75.3	24.7		
1943	76-0	24.0	1951	75.3	24.7		
1944	75.7	24.3	1952	75.4	24.6		
1945	75.3	24.7	1953	75.7	24.3		
	1	1	11		Į.		

Table 362.—Public and Private Schools—Proportionate Enrolment.

CHILDREN RECEIVING EDUCATION.

There are few children of statutory school age in New South Wales who are not reached in some way by the education system. For children handicapped by physical or mental deficiency or by remoteness from centres of population, special schools have been established by the Department of Education and private organisations; these include a correspondence school, schools at hospitals and child welfare homes, subsidised schools in isolated rural areas and schools for blind and deaf mutes. In certain cases the Department subsidises the transport of children to school.

Children of statutory school age not enrolled consist mainly of those receiving private tuition at home and those exempted from attendance at school for special reasons.

Public and Private Schools-Attendance of Pupils.

The following comparison indicates the degree of regularity of attendance among children enrolled at public and private schools:—

Table 363.—Public and Private Schools—Attendance of Pupils.

	Pu	blic School Pu	pils.	Private School Pupils.				
Year.	Average Weekly Enrolment.	Average Daily Attendance.	Ratio of Attendance to Enrolment.	Average Weekly Enrolment.	Average Daily Attendance.	Ratio of Attendance to Enrolment.		
			per cent.			per cent.		
1921	292,264	248,605	85.1	74,333	65,222	87.7		
1929	346,644	298,743	86.1	86,404	77,797	90.0		
1931	366,378	322,816	88.1	88,263	80,005	90.6		
1936	353,870	310,450	87.7	94,609	84,674	89.5		
1946	336,615	291,358	86.8	109,726	97,428	88-8		
1947	340,867	299,970	88.3	111,203	99,844	89.8		
1948	348,855	304,070	87.9	114,066	101,257	88.8		
1949	362,258	319,646	88.2	118,560	106,672	90.0		
1950	378,710	327,946	86.6	124,370	110,176	88.6		
1951	398,899	349,766	87.7	130,790	116,879	89.4		
1952	424,152	376,098	88.7	138,306	124,450	89.9		
1953	448,914	401,679	89.5	145,380	134,746	92.7		

The "average daily attendance" is based on the attendance on each school day in the year.

The proportion of attendance to enrolment signifies that, on the average, children attend less than four and a half days in a school week of five days.

Cases of unsatisfactory attendance at public and private schools are required to be reported to the Child Welfare Department. Particulars of such cases in 1938-39 and later years are given in the following table:—

Table 364.—Public and Private Schools—Cases of Unsatisfactory
Attendance Reported.

Year ended 30th	Pu	blic Scho	ols.	Pri	vate Schoo	ds.	Public and Private Schools.			
Jnne.	Boys.	Girls.	Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.	Pupils.	
1939 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954	5,694 6,620 6,450 5,862 6,364 5,780 5,800	4,472 4,950 4,768 4,674 4,853 4,402 4,551	10,166 11,570 11,218 10,536 11,217 10,182 10,351	523 731 610 628 643 570 623	516 645 569 593 545 495 525	1,039 1,376 1,179 1,221 1,188 1,065 1,148	6,217 7,351 7,060 6,490 7,007 6,350 6,423	4,988 5,595 5,337 5,267 5,398 4,897 5,076	11,205 12,946 12,397 11,757 12,405 11,247 11,499	

There was a substantial increase during the war years in cases of unsatisfactory school attendance, but in 1953-54 the number was only slightly higher than in 1938-39. The ratio of unsatisfactory attendances to average weekly enrolment was 2.52 per cent. in 1938-39 and 1.89 per cent. in 1953-54. The number of boys is usually 25 to 30 per cent. greater than that of girls.

^{* 2093—5} K 5006

The Child Welfare Department conducts a special school for truant boys at Burradoo, but there is no similar institution for girls. The curriculum at this school is designed to meet the individual needs of the boys and to induce in them a satisfactory attitude towards school. Particulars of admissions, discharges, etc., in 1946-47 and later years are shown below:—

Year		Boys A	dmitted dur	ing Year—A	ges. *		Boys	Inmates at end
ended 30th June.	Under 12 years.	12 years.	13 years.	14 years.	15 years.	Total.	Dis- charged.	of
1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954	17 13 17 14 11 12 15 16	12 14 8 10 6 8 6 6	26 21 25 28 18 14 14 21	25 31 37 13 19 13 13 20	1 	81 79 87 65 54 47 48 63	71 84 70 70 62 37 51 40	72 66 76 71 59 59 51 74

Table 365.—Child Welfare Department—Truant School for Boys.

Of the boys discharged in 1953-54, two were detained for over two years, 26 for between one and two years, and 12 for less than twelve months.

Public and Private Schools-Children Exempted from Attendance.

In certain circumstances, children of statutory school age may be exempted by the Child Welfare Department from attendance at school. Particulars of exemptions granted and declined in recent years are given in the next table:—

Table 366.—Public and Private Schools—Children Exempted from Attendance.

		Exe	ı	a			
Year ended 30th June.	Boys.	Girls.	Во	ys and Girls.		Exemptions Declined.	Exemptions With- drawn.
	20,5.	GIII.	Complete.	Partial.	Total.		
1939	73	174	229	18	247	367	96
1947	849	1,520	1,955	414	2,369	1,679	435
1948	885	1,656	2,006	535	2,541	1,486	240
1949	820	1,342	1,872	290	2,162	1,441	176
1950	1,183	1,613	2,527	269	2,796	1,209	250
1951	1,376	1,865	2,915	326	3,241	845	196
1952	1,610	1,956	3,209	357	3,566	979	107
1953	1,450	1,869	3,036	283	3,319	746	139
1954	1,541	1,987	3,255	273	3,528	833	121

In recent years there has been a considerable increase in the number of applications for exemption from school attendance, mainly because of the exceptional opportunities of employment open for juveniles. There were 3,528 exemptions granted in 1953-54, as compared with only 247 in 1938-39. More girls than boys are granted exemptions, girls representing 57 per cent. and boys 43 per cent. of the total in 1953-54.

^{*} Excluding transfers.

The reasons for exemptions granted in 1953-54 were:—Domestic necessity—boys 66, girls 581; health—boys 37, girls 60; necessitous circumstances—boys 524, girls 422; attendance at business or technical college, etc.—boys 914, girls 924.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS—AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS.

The ages within which school attendance was compulsory were from 7 to 14 years from 1917 to 1939; from 6 to 14 years in 1940; from 6 to 14 years 4 months in 1941; from 6 to 14 years 8 months in 1942; and from 6 to 15 years from the beginning of 1943.

The following table shows the age distribution of public and private school pupils enrolled during 1921, and later years to 1940. (Particulars since 1940 are set out in Table 368.) The figures represent the gross enrolment during the December term at primary and secondary schools, omitting those enumerated on page 410. The "gross" enrolment consists of all pupils on the roll during the term, including those who left school or were transferred to another school.

Table 367.—Public and Private Schools—Age Distribution of Pupils.

		Gross Enrolment, December Term.											
Year.		Public Sch	nool Pupils.	_	Private School Pupils.								
	Under 7 years.	7 and under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Total.	Under 7 years.	7 and under 14 years.	14 years and over.	Total.					
1921	41,938	246,136	27,154	315,228	12,770	54,294	12,243	79,307					
1929	52,943	282,517	35,870	371,330	15,758	61,844	14,799	92,401					
1931	53,120	288,730	46,031	387,881	15,552	62,693	15,777	94,022					
1936	54,098	286,525	37,092	377,715	17,119	67,641	15,972	100,732					
1937	53,118	280,309	36,795	370,222	16,937	68,085	16,087	101,109					
1938	50,855	278,080	38,117	367,052	16,563	68,982	16,871	. 102,416					
1939	50,805	271,519	40,810	363,134	16,119	67,725	17,545	101,389					
1940	52,698	266,643	40,436	359,777	18,202	67,396	17,565	103,163					

Owing to changes in the period of compulsory attendance and in the basis of records of enrolment (gross or effective), the figures in the foregoing table (No. 367) are not comparable with those for later years.

The pupils enrolled in the years 1941 to 1953 are classified in the following table in age groups based on the period of compulsory school attendance current since 1943. The particulars of public school pupils relate to effective enrolment at a date in the first week of August in each year, but for private school pupils the figures for the four years 1941 to 1944 relate to gross enrolment, December term. The "effective" enrolment is the actual enrolment at a date and is exclusive of all pupils believed to have left the school.

1950

1951

1952

1953

Boys ... Girls ...

36,807 38,703

46,942

45,119

 $23,335 \\ 21,784$

		Public Sch	ool Pupils.		Private School Pupils.				
Year.	Under 6 years.	6 and under 15 years.	15 years and over.	Total.	Under 6 years.	6 and under 15 years,	15 years and over.	Total.	
	EFFECTIV	ENROLME	NT IN AUGU	UST.	Gross	ENROLMENT	г ДЕСЕМВЕ	R TERM.	
1941 1942 1943 1944	22,248 21,525 22,060 23,988	301,376 298,902 300,295 296,316	13,449 12,753 16,305 18,168	337,073 333,180 338,660 338,472	9,675 10,024 10,611 11,348	95, 95, 86,412 89,671		105,319 105,615 109,814 114,637	
			EFFECTIV	E ENROLME	NT IN AUGU	ST.	<u>'</u>		
1945 1946 1947 1948 1949	25,635 27,076 30,150 30,846 35,758	295,153 295,631 299,861 308,623 319,557	18,080 16,629 15,360 14,592 14,005	338,868 339,336 345,371 354,061 369,410	11,757 11,868 12,402 12,854 14,017	88,489 88,192 89,544 91,774 95,616	11,595 11,710 11,350 10,743 10,487	111,841 111,770 113,296 115,371 120,120	

385,303 405,906

430,513

455,321

236,359

218,962

100,822 107,099

118,631

57,484

61,147

10,818 11,286

11,877

12,460

6,781

126,383 133,019

147,198

72,072

75.126

14,743 14,634 16,629

16,107

7,807

8.300

14,351

15,417 17,130

19,222

10,979

334,145 351,786 366,441 890,980

 $202,045 \\
188,935$

Table 368.—Public and Private Schools—Age Distribution of Pupils.

The increase in the enrolment of children under six years of age since 1945 is mainly due to the increase in births in New South Wales since 1940; the smaller figure in 1953, as compared with the previous year, was the effect of a slight temporary fall in births in 1948. There is a certain amount of duplication in the gross enrolment figures for private schools in the years 1941 to 1944.

Further details of the age and sex distribution of school pupils in 1953 are given below.

Table	369.—Public	an d Priva	te Schools	—Age	and	Sex	Distribution,
	Augu	ıst, 1953.	(Effective	Enrol	nent.)	

Age in	In I	Public Sch	ools.	In Private Schools.			In Public and Private Schools.		
Years.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Under 6 6 and under 7 7	29,876 25,965 24,704 23,475 21,611 21,172 19,016	21,784 28,270 23,910 23,432 22,457 19,679 18,213 17,309 16,106 8,243 218,962	45,119 58,146 49,875 48,136 45,932 41,290 40,731 37,229 36,075 33,566 19,222 455,321	7,807 7,518 6,946 6,672 6,574 6,222 6,048 6,069 5,881 5,554 6,781	8,300 7,775 7,313 7,145 7,027 6,537 6,416 6,641 6,223 6,070 5,679	16,107 15,293 14,259 13,817 13,601 12,759 12,464 12,710 12,104 11,624 12,460 147,198	31,142 37,394 32,911 31,376 30,049 27,833 27,220 25,085 24,647 23,014 17,760 308,431	30,084 36,045 31,223 30,577 29,484 26,216 25,975 24,854 23,532 22,176 13,922	61,226 73,439 64,134 61,953 59,533 54,049 53,195 49,939 48,179 45,190 31,682

The variations in the number of pupils in each age group are mainly due to fluctuations in the number of births, described elsewhere in this chapter.

Details of the ages of children in the various classes at public schools are published annually in the report of the Minister for Education. (See also pages 422 and 426.)

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS—RELIGIONS OF PUPILS.

Particulars of the religion of each child attending a public school are obtained on enrolment, but such information is not available regarding pupils of private schools. Any analysis of the religions of school pupils is restricted, therefore, to a comparison of the number of children of each denomination curolled at public schools, and the number of children (irrespective of religion) attending schools conducted under the auspices of the various religious denominations.

The enrolment in primary and secondary schools (public and private), according to the principal religious denominations, is given below. Prior to 1945 the figures are based on the gross enrolment during the December term; in 1945 and later years, they are based on the individual enrolment during the whole year in the case of public schools, and the average weekly enrolment in the case of private schools. The "individual" enrolments consist of distinct children who attended a public school during the whole or some portion of the year, those who received instruction at more than one public school during the year being counted only once.

Table 370.—Public and Private Schools—Religions of Pupils.

	D		blic School n of Child	s— ren Enrolle	đ.			vate Schoo n of Schoo	
Year.	Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presby- terian,	Methodist	Other Denom- inations.	Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Other Denom- inations.	Unde- nomina- tional.
			Gross	S ENROLME	NT, DECEM	BER TERM.			
1921	176,998	35,532	37,497	44,210	20,991	5,417	63,486	2,004	8,400
1929	210,286	39,614	47,232	49,447	24,751	6,220	75,311	3,174	7,696
1931	218,333	42,590	49,200	51,244	26,514	5,459	79,684	2,579	6,300
1936	213,216	41,202	47,043	49,295	26,959	5,269	85,449	3,516	6,498
	Individu	JAL ENROL	MENT, WH	OLE YEAR.		AVE	RAGE WEED	KLY ENROI	MENT.
1946	213,508	40,992	44,655	46,207	24,566	7,813	90,280	5,421	6,212
1947	216,957	41,301	44,778	47,036	24,939	8,025	91,394	5,686	6,098
1948	220,956	41,243	45,594	47,902	25,393	8,549	93,707	5,890	5,920
1949	229,248	42,007	46,610	47,988	28,564	8,879	97,383	6,131	6,167
1950	239,020	44,940	48,785	50,913	31,260	9,300	102,461	6,493	6,116
1951	249,456	45,486	51,438	53,423	32,944	9,625	108,024	6,862	6,27
1952	264,264	46,316	54,713	55,241	33,098	9,444	115,740	7,010	6,119
1953	278,855	48,096	58,179	58,287	35,129	9,726	122,301	7,337	6,01
		· P	OPORTION	PER CENT.	OF ALL P	UPILS ENRO	LLED.		
1921	44.9	9.0	9.5	11.2	5.3	1.4	16.1	0.5	2.1
1929	45.4	8.5	10.2	10.7	5.3	1.3	16.2	0.7	1.7
1 931	45.3	8-9	10.2	10.6	5.5	1.1	16.6	0.5	.1.3
1936	44.6	8.6	9.8	10.3	5.6	1.1	17.9	0.7	1.4
1946	43.5	8.4	9.1	9.4	5.0	1.8	20.2	1.2	1.4
1947	43.6	8.3	9.0	9.5	5.0	1.8	20.2	1.2	1.4
1948	43.7	8.2	9.0	9.5	5.0	1.8	20.2	1.3	1.3
1949	43.8	8.0	8.9	9.2	5.4	1.8	20.3	1.3	1.3
1950	43.4	8.2	8.8	9.2	5.7	1.8	20.4	1.3	1.2
1951	43.4	8.0	8.9	9.3	5.7	1.8	20.4	1.3	1.2
1952	43.9	7.7.	9.1	9.2	5.5	1.7	20.6	1.2	J*1
1953	44.0	7.6	9.2	9.2	5.6	1.6	20.6	1.2	1.0

Of the total enrolment in public schools, children of the Church of England constituted 56.1 per cent. in 1921, and 58.2 per cent. in 1953. Children of the Roman Catholic faith attending public schools represented 11.3 per cent. in 1921 and 10.5 per cent. in 1953. Children attending Roman Catholic schools constituted 80 per cent. of the total enrolment at private schools in 1921, 81.5 per cent. in 1929, and 82.5 per cent. in 1953.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS-SAVINGS BANKS.

A system of school savings banks in connection with public schools was commenced in 1887, and was later extended to private schools. Deposits are received by the teachers, and an account for each depositor is opened at the local branch or agency of the Savings Bank.

At 30th June, 1954, there were 2,499 school savings banks. The number of depositors was 187,530, and the balance to credit of accounts was £1,170,627, as compared with 183,021 accounts and balance £1,098,830 at 30th June, 1953.

Public Schools.

Some public secondary schools are conducted in conjunction with a primary school, and in the following classification such schools are included in both groups. The number of individual schools, excluding evening colleges, was 2,530 in 1952 and 2,533 in 1953.

				at	School end of			at	Schools at end of Year.		
Type of Pr	imary	Sch	ool.	1951.	1952.	1953.	Type of Secondary School	1951.	1952.	1953.	
Public				1,830	1,851	1,882	High	62	65	66	
Provisional .			•••	504	485	467	Junior High	9	8	10	
Corresponden	ce			1	1	1	Junior Technical	9	10	11	
Nursery*				8	8	7	Home Science	10	10	10	
Separate Nur	scry			3	3	2	Conservatorium	1.	1	1	
Special							Central† Intermediate High .	48	47	47	
Hospital .		•••		19	18	19	Junior Technical	16	15	14	
Child Welfa	are			14	14	14	Home Science	21	21	21	
Other .	••	•••		3	3	6	District Rural	15	14	13	
Subsidised .				60	61	44	Other	. 118	116	117	
			-				Correspondence	. 1	1	1	
Total—P	rimar	y		2,442	2,444	2,442	Total—Secondary	. 310	308	311	

Table 371.—Classification of Public Schools.

Composite courses in secondary education are provided at schools other than the secondary schools shown above. In 1953 this type of instruction was provided by 794 public schools for 2,728 pupils.

^{*} Attached to public primary schools.

[†] Central schools comprise a primary and secondary department and are therefore duplicated in primary schools (see page 422).

Ages of Pupils.

The following table shows the age distribution of pupils in public schools, based on the effective enrolment in August, in each year from 1945 to 1953:—

	Age in		,	Effective Enrolment in August.									
	Years.	I	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.		
Unde	т 6		25,635	27,076	30,150	30,846	35,758	36,807	38,703	46,942	45,119		
6 an	d under	. 7	33,822	35,034	36,028	39,528	39,217	44,719	47,721	48,436	58,146		
7	17	8	34,402	34,959	36,059	36,984	40,755	40,810	46,599	48,636	49,875		
8	**	9	34,795	34,334	35,169	35,933	37,171	40,493	40,430	46,127	48,136		
9	,,	10	33,122	34,704	34,441	35,373	36,468	37,485	41,192	40,786	45,932		
10	,,	11	32,011	33,268	34,916	34,609	35,302	36,381	37,747	40,969	41,290		
11	,,	12	31,058	31,846	32,760	34,394	34,647	35,369	35,665	37,820	40,731		
12	,,	13	32,043	31,010	31,533	32,878	34,161	34,295	35,024	36,312	37,229		
13	"	14	31,880	30,936	30,088	30,836	32,362	34,180	34,780	34,823	36,078		
14	**	15	32,020	29,540	28,867	28,088	29,474	30,413	32,628	32,532	33,566		
15	,,	16	12,565	11,338	10,316	9,971	9,667	9,927	10,589	11,896	13,029		
16	,,	17	4,165	3,940	3,711	3,320	3,266	3,220	3,523	3,847	4,494		
17 an	d over	•••	1,350	1,351	1,333	1,301	1,162	1,204	1,305	1,387	1,699		
1	[otal		338,868	339,336	345,371	354,061	369,410	385,303	405,906	430,513	455,32		

Table 372.—Public Schools-Age Distribution of Pupils.

Further particulars of public school pupils in age groups are given on pages 422 and 426.

Types of Public Primary Schools.

Primary work in its various stages is undertaken in public schools classified broadly into three groups:—(a) Primary schools in more or less populous centres; (b) schools in isolated and sparsely-settled districts, viz., provisional and subsidised schools; and (c) a correspondence school instructing children so isolated as to be unable to attend a school.

A public school may be established in any locality where the attendance of twenty children is assured. In most schools, boys and girls are taught together, but where the enrolment is large, separate departments are established for boys, girls or infants. There are four classes of primary schools, viz.: (1) Schools of three departments, or schools of two departments where the average daily attendance of primary and secondary pupils exceeds 320 and a separate infants' department has been established; (2) schools of one or two departments with an average daily attendance of more than 180 pupils; (3) schools of more than 35 but not more than 180 pupils in average daily attendance; and (4) schools of 35 or less pupils in average daily attendance.

Small schools are not established where it is convenient to arrange for the daily conveyance of the pupils to an adjacent school. In such cases the teachers and parents and citizens' associations make arrangements for the transport of the children, and the Department of Education grants a subsidy towards the cost of conveyance; in 1953-54 the subsidy amounted to £777,284. Pupils travelling to school by Government transport services are conveyed without charge by trains and at concession rates by trams and omnibuses.

Provisional schools are maintained where there is an average attendance of nine pupils and where doubt exists as to the permanence of the settlement. At the end of 1953, there were 467 such schools in operation, with an enrolment of 8.077.

In sparsely populated districts where attendance at a public school is impracticable, a single family with at least three children of school age may establish a subsidised school by engaging a teacher with the approval of the Department of Education, or two or more families may combine to do so.

The teacher receives an annual subsidy from the Department of Education, in addition to the remuneration paid by the parents. In 1953 the subsidy in the eastern portion of the State was at a minimum rate of £46 17s. 6d. per annum, increasing according to the average monthly attendance to a maximum of £137 10s. per annum. Elsewhere the minimum was £51 11s. 3d. and the maximum £150 per annum.

The course in subsidised schools is as far as practicable the same as in primary schools, and a post-primary course may be given by means of leaflets issued by the correspondence school. The schools are subject to inspection by the public school inspectors. Subsidised schools have declined steadily since 1935. There were 44 schools with an average weekly enrolment of 387 pupils at the end of 1953, compared with 771 schools and 6,413 pupils in 1935.

Correspondence School.

The Correspondence School, located in Sydney, teaches children residing in various parts of the State who are unable to attend school.

Pupils are not admitted to the school until they reach the age of six years. In 1953 the enrolment was 5,095 primary and 1,582 secondary pupils. In addition to teaching these children, the correspondence school issues leaflets for primary education to subsidised schools and for secondary education to small country schools. Certain subjects may be taken by correspondence up to Leaving Certificate standard. Educational talks are broadcast each week by the school.

There is reciprocity between the Correspondence School and the Sydney Technical College in regard to teaching certain secondary and technical subjects by correspondence.

Primary Education—Courses and Pupils.

Where facilities are available, primary education in public schools may include nursery training for children aged two to five years and kindergarten training for 5-year-old children. Formal education begins at the age of six years, when school attendance becomes compulsory. It is given in six classes and is normally completed when the pupil is about 12½ years of age; the first two classes comprise the infants' course.

At the public nursery schools, children are medically examined on enrolment and grouped according to age and health. At each school, provision is made for medical attention. The children attend from 9 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. with an interval of two hours for rest. Milk and hot midday meals are provided. Activities include drawing, painting, handwork and dramatization. In 1953 there were two separate public nursery schools in New South Wales with a total enrolment of 51. In addition, nursery classes were attached to seven infants' departments of primary schools.

Where accommodation is available, kindergarten classes, providing substantially the same training as nursery schools, are attached to infants' schools. In the infants' schools, two years' instruction is given in reading, writing, composition and arithmetic, but a part of each day is reserved for activities such as occupy children in the nursery schools and kindergartens. Primary classes—third to sixth inclusive—provide instruction in English (with emphasis on speaking, reading, composition and spelling), social studies (history, civies and geography), mathematics, natural science, arts and crafts (including drawing, music, woodwork, needlework, etc.), and physical education.

The following table shows primary school pupils in classes since 1943, based on the effective enrolment on the first Friday of August in each year. Subsidised schools are excluded.

Table 373.—Public Schools—Pupils Receiving Primary Education,
According to Sex and Class.

				raing to	Jex an	u Class.						
	Effective Enrolment in August.											
Year.	Primary Pupils.*											
	Kinder- garten.†	Class 1.	Class 2.	Class 3.	Class 4.	Class 5.	Class 6.	Total.	in Public Schools.			
•				В	oys.							
1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951	10,208 11,129 12,089 12,796 14,875 15,761 18,106 19,183 20,967	24,996 25,569 25,554 26,100 26,362 28,037 28,860 30,866 32,590	18,328 19,071 19,670 19,972 20,213 20,560 22,344 23,122 25,147	18,037 18,112 19,062 19,556 19,655 20,405 20,612 22,045 23,082	18,345 17,786 18,083 18,847 19,587 19,516 20,192 20,567 21,792	19,125 18,646 17,718 17,953 18,587 19,313 19,365 19,933 20,438	20,290 18,641 18,433 17,392 17,506 18,077 18,713 18,955 19,376	129,329 128,954 130,609 132,616 136,795 141,669 148,192 154,671 163,392	176,207 176,498 176,480 176,612 179,170 183,582 191,307 199,688 210,210			
1952 1953	25,092 25,714	33,211 36,886	26,768 28,002	24,575 26,062	22,827 24,248	21,658 22,638	19,614 19,614 20,767	173,745 184,317	210,210 222,888 236,359			
					IRLS.							
1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953	9,492 10,402 11,125 12,136 13,835 14,424 16,716 17,982 19,407 23,391 23,605	22,295 22,638 23,033 23,337 24,142 25,361 25,965 27,760 29,317 29,738 33,552	16,947 17,670 17,967 18,381 18,582 19,349 20,638 21,182 23,455 24,952 25,383	16,872 17,041 17,915 18,252 18,642 19,150 19,878 20,827 21,471 23,279 24,490	17,210 16,957 17,389 17,829 18,240 18,610 19,094 19,513 20,475 21,094 23,039	17,698 17,418 16,948 17,183 17,699 18,068 18,599 19,117 19,634 20,520 21,070	20,076 17,723 17,390 16,915 17,100 17,421 17,941 18,234 18,724 19,183 19,764	120,590 119,919 121,767 124,033 128,240 132,383 138,831 144,615 152,483 162,157 170,903	162,453 161,974 162,388 162,724 166,201 170,479 178,103 185,615 195,696 207,625 218,962			
				т	OTAL.							
1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953	19,700 21,531 23,214 24,932 28,710 30,185 34,822 37,165 40,374 48,483 49,319	47,291 48,207 48,587 49,437 50,504 53,398 54,825 58,626 61,907 62,949 70,438	35,275 36,741 37,637 38,353 38,795 39,909 42,982 44,304 48,602 51,720 53,385	34,909 35,153 36,977 37,808 38,307 39,555 40,490 42,872 44,553 47,854 50,552	35,555 34,743 35,472 36,676 37,827 38,126 39,286 40,080 42,267 43,921 47,287	36,823 36,064 34,666 35,136 36,286 37,381 37,964 39,050 40,072 42,178 43,708	40,366 36,434 35,823 34,307 34,606 35,498 36,654 37,189 38,100 38,797 40,531	249,919 248,873 252,376 256,649 265,035 274,052 287,023 299,286 315,875 335,902 355,220	338,660 338,472 338,868 339,336 345,371 354,061 369,410 385,303 405,906 430,513 455,321			

^{*} Excluding pupils in subsidised schools.

[†] Including pupils in nursery schools.

The relatively high enrolment in first class is due to the fact that children under six years of age are enrolled in first class for two years in succession at schools where there is no provision for kindergarten classes

Between 1943 and 1953, kindergarten and first class pupils increased by 52,766 or 76 per cent. Sixth class pupils declined from 40,366 in 1943 to 34,307 in 1946, but increased to 40,531 in 1953. The number of fifth and sixth class pupils increased by only 9 per cent. between 1943 and 1953, whereas, in the same period, the number of pupils in all other primary classes increased by 98,251 or 57 per cent. The total number of primary pupils in public schools declined from 249,919 in 1943 to 248,873 in 1944, but thereafter it rose substantially each year to 355,220 in 1953, owing to the increased rate of enrolment since 1943. The proportion of boys to girls has remained fairly constant, boys being more numerous than girls by 8,739 in 1943 and by 13,414 in 1953.

The fluctuations in the enrolment of primary pupils in classes, as shown for public schools in Table 373, are primarily the result of variations in the number of births in New South Wales. In particular, the decline in fifth and sixth class enrolments between 1943 and 1946 was the result of a decline in births during the economic depression of the nineteen-thirties. In the last seven years there has been a continuous rise in enrolments in all classes, mainly as a result of the steady increase in births since 1934 (see page 411).

The following table shows primary pupils in public schools in 1953, according to age and class:—

Table 374—Public Schools—Pupils Receiving Primary Education.

	According to Age and Class, 1953.
	Number of Pupils—Effective Enrolment in August, 1953.*
4	

			Number of Pupils—Effective Enrolment in August, 1953.*								
Age in Ye	ars.		Kinder- garten.	Class 1.	Class 2.	Class 3.	Class 4.	Class 5.	Class 6.	Total, Primary	
Under 5 5 and under 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 9 9 10 10 11 11 11 12 and over		:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	1,780 39,619 7,529 292 32 10 15 9	3,716 49,125 15,835 1,387 248 71 21 35	1,484 32,475 16,631 2,056 534 95 106	 8 1,260 28,698 16,963 2,635 713 275	 13 1,356 25,261 15,922 3,529 1,206	 32 1,385 20,936 16,161 5,194	 9 1,173 19,606 19,743	1,780 43,339 58,146 49,875 48,136 45,932 41,286 40,134 26,592	
Total			49,319	70,438	53,385	50,552	47,287	43,708	40,531	355,220	

^{*} Excluding subsidised schools.

Of the sixth class pupils in August, 1953, 48 per cent. were 11 years of age and 49 per cent. 12 years or over.

Secondary Education in Public Schools.

The principal public schools providing secondary education are classified as high, central and "secondary" schools. High schools are separate units, providing a full secondary course of five years. Central schools provide both primary and secondary instruction, with an average daily attendance of 20 or more pupils in secondary classes, including at least 8 pupils in classes above first year. They include all schools designated as intermediate high, some junior technical, some home science, and all

district rural schools. "Secondary" schools are separate units providing secondary instruction for three or more years; they include junior high schools (courses up to four years in duration) and, where no primary school is attached, home science and junior technical schools.

Particulars of the average weekly enrolment at the principal types of public secondary schools in each year 1950 to 1953 are shown in the following table:—

Table 375 .- Public Secondary Schools* -- Average Weekly Enrolment.

Type of Sel	hool		Average Weekly Enrolment.					
Type of Ser	1001.		1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.		
High Conservatorium			 35,126 60	36,284 59	38,887 60	40,954 60		
Other Secondary—								
Junior High			 2,769	3.636	3,483	4,988		
Junior Technical	•••	•••	 5,223	5,214	5,911	6,731		
Home Science		•••	 6,906	7,003	7,277	7,230		
Central—								
Intermediate High			 10,996	11.091	11,282	11,259		
Junior Technical			 5,413	5,642	5,496	5,181		
Home Science			 5,685	6,093	6,393	7,034		
District Rural			 2,444	2,620	2,690	2,756		
Other		•••	 7,404	7,771	8,516	8,608		
Correspondence		•••	 778	933	1,192	1,653		

[·] Excludes evening colleges.

Enrolment is competitive at all agricultural high schools and at high, junior high and intermediate high schools in the metropolitan area, Newcastle and Wollongong. Pupils are selected for these schools by special departmental committees on the basis of the child's primary school record, intelligence tests, and the recommendation of the principal of the school last attended. Pupils for all other public secondary schools are selected by the district inspectors on the basis of the pupil's primary school record (including the results of intelligence tests made in fourth, fifth and sixth classes).

Hostels for high school students required to live away from home are conducted by the Department of Education at East and West Maitland and at Albury. Hostels at other places are conducted by local committees and are subsidised by the Department. Students living at the hostels are required to pay board.

During the first three years of secondary education, pupils following courses approved by the Board of Secondary School Studies are required to study not less than six nor more than eight subjects, including English and either history or social studies or science. The pupil may select the other subjects from five groups which include foreign languages, science, mathematics, business principles, and a group of practical and technical subjects (e.g., music, needlework, home economics, woodwork, metalwork and farm mechanics). For pupils who do not intend to extend their secondary education beyond three years, there is an alternative course covering a more extensive and practical treatment of English, history,

geography, mathematics and science. In the fourth and fifth years, six subjects must be studied, one being English and the others selected from not less than three out of five groups of subjects similar to those set for the first three years, except that business principles is replaced by history, social studies and economics. Guidance in the selection of courses is given by school counsellors.

The junior technical, home science and rural schools usually have special facilities for the study of the practical and technical subjects indicated by the designation of the school, but the study of such subjects is not confined to these schools; for instance, commercial courses are provided at home science schools. The high schools include two home science, three technical and three agricultural. A full secondary course of five years is provided at the Conservatorium of Music. Particulars of agricultural education in public schools are given on page 427.

In 1921 approximately 8 per cent. of all pupils enrolled in public schools were receiving secondary education, as compared with 22 per cent. in 1939 and 26 per cent. in 1944; the proportion declined to 22 per cent. in 1949, and has since remained at this figure. Fluctuations in the number of births (see page 411) largely account for the variations since 1939.

The following table shows secondary pupils in classes since 1943, according to the effective enrolment on the first Friday in August each year. Secondary pupils at primary schools where the secondary enrolment is less than 20 are included, but subsidised schools and evening colleges are excluded.

Table 376.—Public Schools—Pupils Receiving Secondary Education,
According to Sex and Class.

	Effective Enrolment in August.										
Year.	Secondary Pupils. *										
	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.	Total.	All Pupils In Public Schools.				
			Во	YS.							
1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953	20,080 19,619 18,439 18,125 17,528 17,720 18,709 19,591 19,698 20,457 21,373	14,493 14,497 13,741 12,982 12,889 12,711 13,299 13,719 14,887 15,481 16,135	8,529 9,054 9,038 8,304 7,696 7,557 7,697 8,158 8,840 9,556	2,308 2,567 2,657 2,619 2,327 2,166 2,067 2,379 2,430 2,659 3,094	1,468 1,807 1,996 1,966 1,935 1,759 1,653 1,631 1,645 1,706 1,884	46,878 47,544 45,871 43,996 42,375 41,913 43,115 45,017 46,818 49,143 52,042	176,207 176,498 176,480 176,612 179,170 183,582 191,307 199,688 210,210 222,888 236,359				
			GIRI	is.		-					
1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953	18,741 18,299 17,115 16,678 16,289 16,545 17,078 17,931 18,294 18,835 19,754	13,509 13,712 13,242 12,380 12,311 12,326 12,868 13,250 14,291 14,857 15,536	7,267 7,344 7,425 6,942 6,736 6,773 6,872 7,258 7,696 8,649 9,214	1,501 1,684 1,673 1,527 1,522 1,359 1,434 1,557 1,796 1,842 2,126	845 1,016 1,166 1,164 1,103 1,093 1,020 1,004 1,136 1,285 1,429	41,863 42,055 40,621 38,691 37,961 38,096 39,272 41,000 43,213 45,468 48,059	162,453 161,974 162,388 162,724 166,201 170,479 178,103 185,615 195,696 207,625 218,962				

Pupils in subsidised schools and evening colleges are not included.

Table 376.—Public Schools—Pupils Receiving Secondary Education,
According to Sex and Class—continued.

	Effective Enrolment in August.									
Year.	Secondary Pupils. *									
	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.	Total.	Pupils in Public Schools.*			
			Тота	ıL.						
1943	38,821	28,002	15,796	3,809	2,313	88,741	338,660			
1944	37,918	28,209	16,398	4,251	2,823	89,599	338,472			
1945	35,554	26,983	16,463	4,330	3,162	86,492	338,868			
1946	34,803	25,362	15,246	4,146	3,130	82,687	339,336			
1947	33,817	25,200	14,432	3,849	3,038	80,336	345,37			
1948	34,265	25,037	14,330	3,525	2,852	80,009	354,06			
1949	35,787	26,167	14,259	3,501	2,673	82,387	369,410			
1950	37,522	26,969	14,955	3,936	2,635	86,017	385,303			
1951	37,992	29,178	15,854	4,226	2,781	90,031	405,906			
1952	39,292	30,338	17,489	4,501	2,991	94,611	430,518			
1953	41,127	31,671	18,770	5,220	3,313	100,101	455,32			

^{*} Pupils in subsidised schools and evening colleges are not included.

These figures indicate that less than half the first year pupils complete three years of secondary instruction in public schools, and less than 10 per cent. complete the full course of five years. There were 37,992 first-year pupils in 1951, but only 18,770 third-year pupils in 1953, indicating that 56 per cent. left between first and third year. The intermediate certificate is awarded on completion of three years of the secondary course and, as attendance ceases to be compulsory at the age of 15 years, only a small proportion of the pupils remain for the full course.

At public schools, slightly more than half the pupils in the first three years of secondary education are boys, and in the fourth and fifth years the proportion is usually about 60 per cent. of the total. In 1953, boys comprised 52.0 per cent. of the first year, 50.9 per cent. of third-year, and 56.9 per cent. of fifth-year pupils.

The decline in the number of births in the depression years was mainly responsible for the decrease in the enrolment of first-year pupils in public secondary schools from 38,821 in 1943 to 33,817 in 1947; thereafter the number increased steadily to 41,127 in 1953. The number of second-year pupils declined from 28,209 in 1944 to 25,037 in 1948, but rose to 31,671 in 1953. Similar but less marked fluctuations occurred in the case of third-year students.

The following table shows secondary pupils in public schools in 1953, classified according to age and class:—

Table 377.—Public Schools—Pupils Receiving Secondary Education,
According to Age and Class, 1953.

_		Number of Pu	pils*—Effectiv	ve Enrolment in	August, 195	3.
Age in Years,	First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year.	Fifth Year.	Total Secondary
Under 12	601	•••			•••	601
12 and under 13	15,698	444	1		•••	16,143
13 ,, 14	18,208	13,076	373		•••	31,657
14 ,, 15	6,074	15,938	10,437	255		32,704
15 ,, 16	433	2,061	6,984	3,263	149	12,890
16 ,, 17	35	110	874	1,482	1,955	4,456
17 ,, 18	7	13	43	201	1,023	1,287
18 and over	71	29	58	19	186	363
-						
Total	41,127	31,671	18,770	5,220	3,313	100,101

^{*} Excluding pupils in subsidised schools and evening colleges.

In August, 1953, 81 per cent. of the secondary pupils at public schools were under the age of 15 years, when attendance is no longer compulsory; 13 per cent. were 15 years of age and 6 per cent. were 16 years or over. Nearly all the pupils under age 15, and 74 per cent. of those aged 15 years, were enrolled in first, second or third year. The majority of fourth-year pupils were aged 15 or 16 years and fifth-year pupils 16 or 17 years.

Secondary Courses in Country Primary Schools.

Composite courses are provided at public primary schools in country districts where secondary schools are not readily accessible. These courses lead to the intermediate certificate.

Secondary instruction by means of leaflets is arranged for children attending small country schools who have completed the primary course and are prepared to continue their education for at least one year. The subjects of instruction include English, mathematics, languages, art,

technical subjects (for boys), and home science subjects (for girls). This system differs from instruction by correspondence in that the pupil's work is arranged and corrected by the teacher in charge of the school.

Evening Colleges.

Evening colleges, maintained by the Department of Education, are designed to meet the needs of adults, as well as younger people who have left school, in respect of general education and cultural and leisure activities.

An evening college may be established where a regular attendance of thirty students per evening can be maintained for three evenings per week. In general, the courses of instruction provided at each college are those requested by the students enrolled. Apart from general subjects, such as English, mathematics and science, instruction is given in commercial subjects, physical education and a wide variety of arts, crafts and hobbies, e.g., dramatic art, dressmaking, weaving and woodwork. Courses of study may be provided for the Intermediate Certificate, Leaving Certificate and Public Service examinations. No fees are charged. School buildings and equipment are made available, but students provide their own materials.

In 1954 there were 41 evening colleges with an enrolment of 25,400 pupils, as compared with 14,066 in 1951.

Agricultural Education.

The Government of New South Wales maintains three agricultural high schools, viz., the Yanco Agricultural High School (750 acres) in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area; the Hurlstone Agricultural High School (395 acres) at Glenfield, 23 miles from Sydney; and the Farrer Memorial High School (270 acres) at Nemingha, 7 miles from Tamworth. The schools at Yanco and Nemingha are mainly for resident pupils, and the Glenfield school is for day and resident pupils.

The course at these schools extends over five years, with an examination for the Intermediate Certificate at the end of three years, and for the Leaving Certificate at the conclusion of the course. Successful candidates at the Intermediate Certificate examination may gain entrance to the Hawkesbury and Wagga Agricultural Colleges; those successful at the examinations for the Leaving Certificate may qualify for matriculation at the University of Sydney or for scholarships at the State Teachers' Colleges. The average weekly enrolment at the Agricultural High Schools in 1954 was 846, viz., 472 at Hurlstone, 215 at Yanco, and 159 at Farrer.

Courses in agriculture are also given in other public secondary schools.

In co-operation with the Department of Agriculture, a system of junior farmer clubs operates in country centres. The majority of members are school pupils and instruction is given by State teachers. Advisory committees and district councils assist in organising competitions and demonstrations and in preparing exhibits for agricultural shows.

At the end of 1953 there were 245 clubs with 8,551 members. Girls, as well as boys, belong to the clubs, and the ages of members range from 10 to 21 years.

School Forestry.

Portions of State forests or Crown lands may be set apart for the purpose of enabling pupils of public schools to acquire some knowledge of scientific forestry and sylviculture. The control and management of each school forest area is vested in a trust consisting of the inspector of public schools for the district as chairman, the teacher of the school as deputy-chairman, and two members nominated by the Parents and Citizens' Association. The trust may sell the products of the area, and any surplus over expenses may be used for educational purposes as determined by the Minister for Education

Provision for Atypical Children.

The Department of Education maintains a number of special schools and classes for children who, because of ability below or above average or because of some physical disability or other special circumstances, would be handicapped in a normal class.

The classes are classified as "A," "B," "C," "D" and "F." Opportunity "A" classes, for children who are dull but educable, are attached to primary schools in the metropolitan area. A syllabus is not fixed, a large measure of discretion being left to the teacher, and participation in the corporate school life is encouraged. Children are usually admitted at age about 9 years and remain until about 12½ years. For children of the type enrolled in opportunity "A" classes there is also a special residential school at Glenfield. Individual instruction is given at this school, with emphasis on handicrafts. The enrolment in 1954 was 64 boys and 48 girls.

Opportunity "B" classes are designed for primary pupils of normal capacity but backward on account of illness, irregular attendance or late enrolment, etc. The object of the treatment in the "B" classes is to enable the pupil to return to his normal primary class.

Opportunity "C" classes are for primary school children of superior ability. The pupils are selected by means of scholastic and intelligence tests from the pupils between $9\frac{1}{2}$ and $10\frac{3}{4}$ years of age in 4th and 5th classes. They are enrolled for two years and grouped in classes limited to 35 pupils under special teachers. The subjects of study are those of the normal 5th or 6th class, but treatment is more advanced and there is opportunity for a variety of related activities.

Opportunity "D" classes are for children who are backward because of partial deafness. Each class is limited to ten pupils and is attached to either a primary or a secondary school. The children are equipped with individual hearing aids and are instructed in lip-reading. The object of the treatment is to enable the pupils to return to their normal classes.

Opportunity "F" classes are designed for children with serious mental defects.

In addition to the classes described above, general activities courses are provided for pupils above 12½ years of age who are considered unlikely to benefit from the normal secondary courses or from a repetition of 6th class work. In the smaller country central schools, where numbers are insufficient to form an opportunity class, children of this type are

taught by means of a special correspondence course under the supervision of one of the teachers of the school. The syllabus for the opportunity classes is designed for pupils who are slow to learn.

The following table shows particulars of effective enrolment in opportunity classes in the last four years:—

Table 378.—Public Schools—Pupils Enrolled in "Opportunity" Classes.

						1953,	
" Opportunity " Class.		1950.	1951.	1952.	Boys.	Girls.	Pupils.
Primary							
Opportunity "A"		911	891	869	592	274	866
" "В"		1,237	1,044	881	315	325	640
" "C5"		450	477	518	257	226	483
" "C6"		479	445	485	271	240	511
" "D"		81	72	68	45	59	104
" "F"			31	28	35	23	58
Total, Primary		3,158	2,960	2,849	1,515	1,147	2,662
Secondary—							
Opportunity 7th		5,133	5,361	5,774	3,252	2,319	5,571
" 8th		2,683	3,014	3,235	1,791	1,425	3,216
,, 9th		78	82	127	89	90	179
Total, Secondary		7,894	8,457	9,136	5,132	3,834	8,966
Total, Primary Secondary	and	11,052	11,417	11,985	6,647	4,981	11,628

There is an Activity School at Enmore for boys of secondary school age of average ability who have completed the primary course, but whose work, particularly in academic subjects, is not in keeping with their ability. The curriculum includes general subjects, but a large proportion of the time is devoted to craftwork and allied activities. The enrolment in 1954 was 189.

At certain hospitals the Department of Education maintains schools for children likely to remain in hospital for long periods. In 1954 there were 19 hospital schools with a total eurolment of 545 boys and 552 girls.

An Act was passed in 1944 to provide for the education and compulsory school attendance of children who, by reason of blindness or other infirmity, are not capable of being educated by ordinary methods. In February, 1948, the Wahroonga School for the Blind was proclaimed a "special school" under the Act, and the whole of New South Wales was proclaimed the district for that school. As a result of the proclamation, attendance at school is now compulsory for blind children throughout the State between the ages of six and fifteen years. The school at Wahroonga is maintained

by the Department and is closely associated with the residential institution maintained by the New South Wales Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind on the same property. In 1954 the school had 84 pupils, and there were 10 full-time and 2 part-time teachers.

Children with defects of speech may receive remedial treatment from speech therapists of the School Medical Service.

The Department of Education provides teachers for schools at 7 child welfare homes, and the Child Welfare Department provides staff for an additional 7 homes.

Particulars of private schools for blind and deaf mutes are given on page 437.

Pre-apprenticeship Classes.

Pre-apprenticeship courses are provided at certain secondary schools in association with neighbouring technical colleges. These courses are of one year's duration and are designed for fourth year secondary school pupils who intend to enter a trade. Half of each school week is devoted to trade subjects, and the other half to English, mathematics, social studies, and physical training. The enrolment in 1953 was 260 boys.

Physical Education.

Physical education is compulsory for all pupils in public schools. There is a Director of Physical Education under the Director-General of Education, and a course of training for teachers is provided at the Sydney Teachers' College.

Two forty-minute periods are set aside each week for physical training, and one full afternoon for sport. School camps for pupils over 11 years of age are held throughout the year at National Fitness centres at Broken Bay, Lake Macquarie and elsewhere. Weekly swimming classes are conducted each summer. In 1953, the number of children taught to swim was 32,887, including 15,971 in the vacation swimming classes. The Public Schools' Amateur Athletic Association, which has more than 100 affiliated associations throughout the State, organises inter-school sport and athletic competitions.

Educational and Vocational Guidance.

In the public school system there is a staff of School Counsellors, consisting of teachers trained in psychology, to assist teachers and parents in the selection of suitable school courses for the children and to help those with special difficulties. A counsellor visits the primary schools in each district. Systematic psychological tests are applied to the fourth and higher classes, and a record is kept in respect of each child for guidance purposes.

Attached to each public secondary school is a Careers Adviser to assist parents and pupils in the selection of the pupil's future vocation. Vocational guidance is given to pupils of both public and private schools by the Director of Youth Welfare in the Department of Labour and Industry and Social Welfare.

In 1954 there were 23 school counsellors and one district guidance officer in the metropolitan area, and 28 counsellors and 4 guidance officers in country areas.

Educational Aids.

Educational aids employed in schools include school broadcasts, still and motion films, film strips and school libraries. In the case of public schools, equipment is provided mainly by the Parents and Citizens' Associations, with the assistance of a 20 per cent. subsidy from the Department of Education in respect of the purchase price of film projectors. The Department also provides a subsidy of 7s. for every £ spent on library books,

The School Broadcasts Advisory Council, which arranges school broadcasts, consists of representatives of the Australian Broadcasting Commission, the Department of Education, and the teachers of public and private schools. In 1953 there were 2,120 public schools using broadcasts.

The Department of Education assumes responsibility for the maintenance of film projectors in public schools, the purchase and loan of films, and the production of 35 mm. film strips. In 1954 there were approximately 700 motion picture projectors and 1,400 film strip projectors in public schools. The film library at the Burwood Visual Education Centre contains over 7,700 motion films. The amount of the film subsidy in the year ended 30th June, 1954, was £23,961.

There is a library at most public schools in the metropolitan area and larger towns, and for the smaller schools there is a central library from which boxes of books may be lent to the schools in the district. In 1953 there were 63 district units under the central library scheme. There were also 2,193 libraries with 973,677 volumes in public primary schools and 99 libraries with 289,310 volumes in public secondary schools. Subsidies paid by the Department during the year ended 30th June, 1954, amounted to £18,481.

Religious Instruction in Public Schools.

The Public Instruction Act, 1880, provides that religious instruction may be given in public schools by visiting ministers and teachers of religious bodies for a maximum period of one hour in each school day, and the following table indicates the number of lessons in special religious instruction given in public schools during the past six years:—

			Number of l	Lessons.		
Year.	Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Other Denomina- tions.	Total.
1948	76,067	26,430	29,317	34,859	23,995	190,668
1949	76,823	27,713	30,166	36,799	26,086	197,587
1950	77,468	27,268	30,277	34,935	27,291	197,239
1951	83,659	28,386	31,604	35,796	28,686	208,131
1 952	92,271	30,978	35,688	40,161	32,210	231,308
1953	101.563	33,554	39,114	41,578	36,677	252,486

Table 379.—Religious Instruction in Public Schools.

The number of religious lessons given in public schools in 1953 was 32 per cent. greater than in 1948.

Education of Migrants.

Evening classes, with a minimum enrolment of six students, have been established for adult migrants by the Department of Education and are held in schools where practicable. Instruction is given in Elementary English and Civics, and usually continues for each migrant for approximately one year or until the migrant has acquired sufficient knowledge of English for general purposes. In 1953 there were 3,923 migrants attending classes.

Migrant children residing in school districts are normally enrolled in public schools. In the reception centres, hostels, etc., established for migrants by the Commonwealth, special schools are provided for migrant children of primary school age as part of the State educational system. Migrant camp children of secondary school age attend accessible secondary schools. Expenditure by the State on migrant education is reimbursed by the Commonwealth.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

The position of private schools in the education system of the State is indicated at the beginning of this chapter.

Children of statutory school age must be provided with efficient education, and a school is not recognised as efficient unless it is certified by the Minister for Education, who takes into account the standard of instruction, the qualifications of the teachers, the suitability of the school premises, and the general conduct of the school. This provision applies to both primary and secondary schools where children of statutory ages are educated. The conditions upon which benefits under the Bursary Endowment Act are extended to private secondary schools involve similar inspection and certification, and nearly all of them have been registered by the Department of Education. The standards of instruction required of private schools are the same as those of public schools of similar grade.

Fees are usually charged at private schools, but they vary considerably in amount. In some denominational schools the payment of fees is to some extent voluntary, and a number of scholarships and bursaries have been provided by private subscription for the assistance of deserving students. Some of the private schools are residential.

The total number of private schools certified by the Minister for Education in 1953 was 761. Of these, 133 were registered under the Bursary Endowment Act as qualified to provide the full secondary course, and 93 as qualified for the education of secondary pupils to the intermediate certificate stage.

The Roman Catholic School System.

The Roman Catholic schools comprise the largest group of private schools in New South Wales. They are organised to provide a complete school system of religious and secular education, comprising kindergarten, primary, and secondary schools; and there are two Roman Catholic colleges within the University of Sydney. Special schools are maintained for the training of deaf mutes and the blind (see page 437), as well as orphanages and refuge schools. There are also the training centres of the religious communities and seminaries for the education of the clergy, but particulars of these are not included in the statistics of schools.

The Roman Catholic school system is organised on a diocesan basis in nine dioceses in New South Wales. Supervision is exercised by the Bishop through clerical and lay inspectors in each diocese, and a Director of Catholic Education, appointed by the Bishops, is charged with general supervision.

The majority of the schools are parochial primary schools for the education of children from 6 to 15 years of age; at many of them, secondary education to the intermediate certificate standard is provided—especially in country districts—if a Catholic secondary school is not available. These schools are parochial property and the parochial authorities are responsible for the buildings, maintenance, repairs and equipment. The cost is provided only to a small extent by school fees, and these are supplemented by parochial collections and voluntary contributions.

Secondary education, usually the five years' course leading to the leaving certificate examination, is provided at boarding colleges and secondary day schools for boys and for girls, and there are day schools where the course leads to the intermediate certificate examination. The secondary schools are registered under the Bursary Endowment Act; in secular subjects they follow the curricula of the Department of Education and they are subject to inspection by the departmental inspectors. As a general rule, the secondary schools are the property of the religious communities who conduct them and are supported by the fees charged. In association with some of the secondary schools for boys, a separate primary school, which is parochial property, is conducted for boys from 9 to 15 years of age by the same community as the secondary school. At the secondary day schools for girls there is, in many localities, a primary department for the elementary education of pupils who proceed to the secondary courses, and the fees are charged at a higher scale than in parochial primary schools.

Commercial and technical training is provided in connection with the secondary day schools, and in some separate institutions; and there are commercial schools for boys and for girls in Sydney. At three institutions, situated at Goulburn, Lismore, and Campbelltown, respectively, theoretical and practical study of agriculture is combined with the regular secondary course; farm training is also given at the Westmead Home for orphan boys. In all the orphanages special attention is given to training the boys and girls in some trade or occupation as a means of future livelihood, and at the Westmead Home there is a fully equipped printing shop where boys are trained in this skilled trade. Home science is a usual subject in the girls' secondary schools; needlework and art form part of the ordinary curriculum, and tuition is given in vocal and instrumental music.

The pupils of the Roman Catholic schools attend the public examinations described on page 437, as well as examinations conducted by the diocesan inspectors at the end of the primary and the intermediate stages. On the results of these examinations, scholarships and bursaries are awarded.

The teaching staffs are, with few exceptions, members of religious communities. Information relating to their training for teaching is shown on page 443.

Private Schools—Pupils and Teachers.

Particulars of the average weekly enrolment at private schools (including those attached to charitable institutions) is shown by sexes in Table 361.

In 1953 the average daily attendance at private schools was 134,746, or 92.7 per cent. of the average weekly enrolment, as compared with 89.5 per cent. in the case of public schools. Further particulars of the average daily attendance are given in Table 363.

The following table shows the average weekly enrolment at private schools in 1938 and later years, according to denomination of school:—

	,								
Year.	Un- denomina- tional,	Roman Catholic.	Church of England.	Presby- terian.	Methodist.	Seventh Day Adventist.	Lutheran.	Other Denom- inations.	Total Private Schools.
1938	6,114	80,553	5,252	1,945	980	626	80	115	95,665
		,	1 ' 1	,					
1943	6,212	88,303	6,104	2,477	1,351	447	68	60	105,022
1944	6,680	89,574	6,706	2,856	1,436	465	81	136	107,934
1945	6,846	90,655	7,202	2,928	1,610	454	74	145	109,914
1946	6,212	90,280	7,813	3,085	1,680	443	56	157	109,726
1947	6,098	91,394	8,025	3,265	1,774	437	39	171	111,203
1948	5,920	93,707	8,549	3,363	1,855	438	43	191	114,066
1949	6,167	97,383	8,879	3,531	1,949	449	47	155	118,560
1950	6,116	102,461	9,300	3,770	2,109	489	51	74	124,370
1951	6,279	108,024	9,625	3,888	2,255	569	65	85	130,790
1952	6,112	115,740	9,444	3,916	2,319	565	125	85	138,306
1953	6,016	122,301	9,726	4,064	2,330	715	125	103	145,380
Boys	2,407	60,665	4,739	2,051	811	388	66	62	71,189
Girls	3,609	61,636	4,987	2,013	1,519	327	59	41	74,191
	,	,	,,,,,,,	,	,	1			1 '

Table 380.—Private Schools—Average Weekly Enrolment.

Of the total enrolment at private schools in 1953, Roman Catholic schools accounted for 84 per cent., Church of England schools 7 per cent., and undenominational schools 4 per cent.

In 1953, boys represented 49.0 per cent. of the average weekly enrolment and girls 51.0 per cent.

Particulars of private schools and teachers, according to denomination of school, are given in the next table:—

	Num	ber of S	chools.	Full-time Teachers.					
Classification.		1050	1050	1050	1051	1050		1953.	
	1951.	1952.	1953.	1950.	1951.	1952.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Undenominational	59	54	56	342	340	329	73	263	336
Roman Catholic	601	618	625	3,271	3,317	3,387	697	2,804	3,501
Church of England	. 45	43	41	503	522	538	210	837	547
Presbyterian	13	13	12	207	204	203	87	119	206
Methodist	. 5	5	6	114	113	120	40	83	123
Lutheran	3	3	3	2	8	9	5	5	10
Seventh Day Adventist .	13	13	15	26	33	32	21	16	37
Hebrew	1	1	2	4	5	5	2	4	6
Total	740	750	760	4,469	4,542	4,623	1,135	3,631	4,766

Table 381.—Private Schools and Teachers.*

^{*} Excludes visiting teachers.

The number of teachers, as shown in the table, does not include those who visit schools to give tuition in special subjects only, because many of them give instruction in more than one school. The number of visiting teachers (counted in respect of each school) was 1,339 in 1953.

Of the total number of regular teachers at private schools in 1953, viz. 4,766, 24 per cent. were males and 76 per cent. were females. The corresponding proportions in public schools were 51 per cent. and 49 per cent., respectively.

Private Schools—Ages of Pupils.

The following table shows the ages of private school pupils in 1949 and later years, according to the effective enrolment:—

Table 382.—Private Schools—Age Distribution of Pupils.

(Effective Enrolment in August.)

	Amo t−	Voors		1010	1950.	1951.	1952.		1953.	
	Age in	rears.		1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	Boys. Girls.		Pupils.
Und	ieı 6		•	14,017	14,743	14,634	16,629	7,807	8,300	16,107
6 a	nd und	er 7		10,741	11,919	12,432	13,290	7,518	7,775	15,293
7	,,	. 8		11,254	11,447	12,961	13,789	6,946	7,313	14,259
8	,,	9		10,739	11,201	11,851	13,518	6,672	7,145	13,817
9	"	10		10,300	11,193	12,107	12,161	6,574	7,027	13,601
10	,,	11	•••	10,66 6	11,035	11,999	12,562	6,222	6,537	12,759
11	"	12		10,674	11,121	11,320	12,137	6,048	6,416	12,464
12	,,	13		11,065	11,237	11,807	11,929	6,069	6,641	12,710
13	,,	14		10,841	11,497	11,692	12,126	5,881	6,223	12,104
l 4	**	15		9,336	10,172	10,930	10,950	5,554	6,070	11,624
15 a	nd ove	er		10,487	10,818	11,286	11,877	6,781	5,679	12,460
	Tota	J		120,120	126,383	133,019	140,968	72,072	75,126	147,198

As explained elsewhere in this chapter, fluctuations in the number of pupils in each age group are mainly due to variations in the number of births.

Further particulars of the ages of pupils in private schools are given on page 415.

Private Schools-Primary and Secondary Pupils.

The following statement shows the number of primary and secondary pupils (and also the number of boarding and day pupils) enrolled in private schools as indicated in the returns for 1922 (the first year for which the particulars are available) and later years. The form of return

was changed in 1945 in respect of the definition of secondary pupils and type of enrolment; particulars for 1945 and later years are therefore not comparable with those for earlier periods:—

	Pri	тагу Риг	oils.	Seco	ndary Pu	pils.		All Pupils.	
Year.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boarders.	Day Pupils.	Total.
				Gross Enr	olment, D	ecember '	Term.		
1922 1931 1941 1944	35,350 38,256	37,768 42,239 42,917 44,438	68,588 77,589 81,173 84,898	5,705 8,365 12,423 15,653	5,954 8,068 11,723 14,086	11,659 16,433 24,146 29,739	7,759 8,370 12,003 14,509	72,488 85,652 93,316 100,128	80,247 94,022 105,319 114,637
				Effective	Enrolme	nt in Aug	ust.		
1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953	38,571 39,428 40,454 41,953 44,478 46,867 49,926	41,020 41,262 42,201 42,759 44,885 47,301 49,408 52,350 55,179	79,179 79,833 81,629 83,213 86,838 91,779 96,275 102,276 107,630	16,182 16,027 15,822 16,090 16,536 17,153 18,266 18,994 19,621	16,480 15,910 15,845 16,068 16,746 17,451 18,478 19,698 19,947	32,662 31,937 31,667 32,158 33,282 34,604 36,744 38,692 39,568	14,707 14,686 14,826 14,791 15,070 15,867 16,373 16,441 15,917	97,134 97,084 98,470 100,580 105,050 110,516 116,646 124,527 131,281	111,841 111,770 113,296 115,371 120,120 126,383 133,019 140,968 147,198

Table 383.—Private Schools—Primary and Secondary Pupils.

Secondary instruction is given in a high proportion of private schools, including 225 registered under the Bursary Endowment Act (see page 438).

Prior to 1945, secondary pupils were defined in the enrolment returns as those following a course of instruction similar to that of the public secondary schools, and pupils who were not following the full secondary course were omitted. Since 1945, the returns have included all pupils above the primary stage, i.e., above sixth class.

The number of secondary pupils in August, 1953, viz. 39,568, represented 27 per cent. of all pupils enrolled in private schools; the corresponding proportion in 1941 was 23 per cent. Slightly more than half those studying secondary courses were girls.

In 1953 there were 15,917 boarders in private schools, representing 11 per cent. of the total enrolment; 8,167 of the boarders were boys and 7,750 were girls.

Private Schools-Kindergartens and Nurseries.

The Kindergarten Union maintains free kindergartens, nursery schools and playgrounds in Sydney and Newcastle for children under statutory school age. In August, 1954, there were 37 schools with 111 full-time teachers and an effective enrolment of 2,079 pupils. The organisation received a State subsidy of £40,000 in 1953-54.

The Sydney Day Nursery and Nursery Schools Association conducts 21 nursery schools for children between the ages of two and six years; in 1954 the effective enrolment was 1,178, and the number of full-time teachers was 64. Attached to these schools are six day nurseries for children between one month and two years of age. In 1953-54 the Association received as subsidy £36,500 from the State, and £6,188 from municipal councils; children's fees and contributions from parents amounted to £47,843.

Particulars of the enrolments at the kindergartens and nursery schools conducted by these organisations are given in the following table for the last six years. Children at these schools are not included in the statistics of private schools shown elsewhere in this chapter.

Table 384.—Private Kindergartens and Nursery Schools—Enrolment and Ages.

		Under	3 years.	3 to 4	years.	4 to 5	years.	5 years and over.			Total.	
Augn	ıst.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Child- ren.
			,		К	indergar	ten Unio	n of N.S.	w.			
1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954		136 84 65 57 57 49	101 92 73 60 63 39	385 405 401 442 421 502	393 396 353 377 375 395	562 480 517 496 511 547	435 509 536 459 427 485	55 64 81 36 35 33	48 43 54 54 23 29	1,138 1,033 1,064 1,031 1,024 1,131	977 1,040 1,016 950 888 948	2,115 2,073 2,080 1,981 1,912 2,079
			_	Sydne	y Day I	Vursery a	and Nurs	ery Scho	ols Asso	ciation.		
1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954		133 139 162 142 153 120	97 117 119 133 121 141	136 207 180 200 212 238	125 157 158 184 197 185	166 203 256 273 230 240	132 144 202 204 209 226	13 19 28 19 20 13	20 22 15 25 9 15	448 568 626 634 615 611	374 440 494 546 536 567	822 1,008 1,120 1,180 1,151 1,178

For children of pre-school age there are also numerous small kinder-gartens and nursery schools not attached to public or private schools or the associations described above. Statistics of these small kindergartens and nurseries are not collected.

Private Schools for Deaf, Dumb and Blind.

The education of deaf and dumb children is undertaken at a school conducted by the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, which is endowed by the State. In August, 1954, there were 248 children in the Institution's school.

Deaf mutes are trained at two Roman Catholic institutions, one at Waratah for girls, with 74 inmates in August, 1954, and the other at Castle Hill, where 78 boys were enrolled. There were 27 children at a Roman Catholic school for blind children at Homebush.

The Samuel Cohen Kindergarten at Pyrmont serves children of preschool age who are deficient in hearing. Thirty children attended the kindergarten in 1954.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

To test the proficiency of students in secondary schools, a system of public examinations has been organised by the Department of Education and the Board of Secondary School Studies in co-operation with private secondary schools and the University of Sydney, where appropriate certificates issued by the Department are accepted as evidence of educational qualification.

The Intermediate Certificate marks the satisfactory completion of the first three years of the secondary course in public and private schools.

It is issued subject to satisfactory attendance, conduct and application to studies, and a pass in at least four subjects at an internal examination at each school; there is a public (or external) examination for pupils not attending school. Prior to 1949, the requirements included satisfactory school work in four subjects and a pass in two out of three subjects at a public examination.

At the Leaving Certificate Examination, which is held at the close of the five years of the secondary course, candidates may not take more than six subjects nor more than eight papers. A pass in four subjects is required for the issue of the Leaving Certificate. An appropriate pass at the Leaving Certificate Examination may qualify a student for matriculation at the University of Sydney, the University of Technology, or the University of New England.

The Intermediate and Leaving Certificates are generally accepted as proof of sufficient educational qualification for admission to the State and Commonwealth Public Services (with a supplementary examination), the teaching profession, banks, and kindred bodies.

The following statement relates to the number of candidates for the Intermediate and Leaving Certificates during the eight years ended 1953:—

	Interm	ediate Cert	lificate.	Leaving Certificate.				
Year.	Year. Candidates.		isses.	Candidates	Pa	asses.		
	Candidates.	No.	Proportion.	Candidates.	No.	Proportion		
1946	19.811	15,990	per cent.	6,116	4,844	per cent.		
1947	19,245	15,483	80.4	6,512	4,684	71.9		
1948	19,148	15,554	81.2	6,207	4,635	74-7		
1949	19,596	17,380	88.7	5,903	4,406	74.6		
1950	20,597	18,164	88.2	5,935	4,211	71.0		
$1951 \\ 1952$	$21,776 \\ 24,067$	19,286 $20,906$	88.5	6,032	$\frac{4,434}{4,761}$	73·5 73·5		
1952 1953	25,465	20,906 $22,019$	86·9 86·4	6,471 7,065	5,405	76.5		

Table 385.—School Examinations.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND BURSARIES.

It is the policy of the State to assist promising students to obtain secondary and tertiary education by granting scholarships and bursaries. These are supplemented by privately endowed scholarships, etc.

Bursary Endowment Act.

By the Bursary Endowment Act, 1912, and amendments, provision is made for State bursaries tenable in approved public or private secondary schools, in technical colleges, and in the three universities. The Act is administered by a Board, consisting of two representatives each of the University of Sydney, the Department of Education, and private secondary schools registered under the Act. The award of bursaries is subject to a condition that the applicant's family income does not exceed a prescribed amount. This amount (in 1954), for a family of three or fewer dependants, ranged from £706 per annum in the case of bursaries awarded on the results

of the bursary examination (at the end of the primary course) to £1,006 per annum in the case of bursaries awarded on the results of the Leaving Certificate Examination.

The bursaries awarded and accepted in 1954 (on the results of examinations at the end of 1953) were as follows:—300 tenable for five years—152 at public high schools and 148 at private schools; 313 upon results of the Intermediate Certificate Examination, tenable for two years; and 40 tenable at the University of Sydney or the University of New England, In addition, one bursary was awarded for the University of Technology.

The bursaries tenable at a university are awarded at the Leaving Certificate Examination to candidates under 19 years of age, subject to the means test described above.

The number of pupils holding bursaries at 30th June, 1954, was 1,881, viz., 1,759 attending courses of secondary education, 7 enrolled at technical colleges and 115 at the University of Sydney.

The annual monetary allowances payable to bursars in terms of the Bursary Endowment Act at 30th June, 1954, were as follows:—

Table 386.—Bursary Endowment Act—Bursars and Annual Allowances.

Rate	es of	Annual Allowand	e at 30th June,	1954.
For Bursarie tenable in—	s	Living at Home Rate.	Boarding Rate.	Text-book Allowance (Maximum).
First Year Second Year Third Year Fourth Year Fifth Year University		£ 15 15 30 35 35	£ 63 63 70 75 75	£ s. d. 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 2 10 0 2 10 0 7 10 0

The number of bursars in receipt of the various rates of allowance at 30th June, 1954, was as follows:—

£15	£30	£35	£63	£70	£75	Total
435	222	860	128	63	173	1,881

In 1953-54 an amount of £75,000 was paid from the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the Bursary Endowment Fund for allowances to bursars.

Soldiers' Children Education Scheme.

The Soldiers' Children Education Scheme, administered by the Repatriation Commission, applies to children of deceased and incapacitated exservicemen. The scheme takes two forms: (a) assistance to children under the age of 12 years by way of a refund of school requisites and fares; and (b) assistance to children aged 12 years or over in the form of a regular allowance for secondary education, technical training, and in some cases, for university education. In New South Wales the number of applications for assistance approved in 1953-54 was 1,157 (including 383 for children under 12 years of age and 774 for those aged 12 or over). Of the total number of applications approved, 1,004 were for children of servicemen of the 1939-45 war and the balance for those of servicemen of the 1914-18 war. Commonwealth expenditure on the scheme in New South Wales was £123,172 in 1952-53 and £127,174 in 1953-54.

Hawkesbury and Wagga Agricultural Colleges-Bursaries, etc.

The Department of Agriculture awards scholarships and bursaries (tenable at the Hawkesbury and Wagga Agricultural Colleges) on the results of the external intermediate or leaving certificate examinations. Each bursary entitles the holder to exemption from education and maintenance fees up to £110 per annum. In addition, the Department of Education each year awards a number of scholarships and bursaries conferring free tuition, board and residence for two years. Numerous scholarships and bursaries are also awarded by the Bursary Endowment Board, the Royal Agricultural Society, and other organisations.

Technical College Scholarships, etc.

Scholarships, conferring free tuition, are awarded annually on the results of the intermediate and leaving certificate examinations, for various courses at the technical colleges. In addition, a number of scholarships, entitling the holder to higher technical instruction free of charge, is awarded on the results of technical college examinations. In 1954 thirty-eight scholarships were awarded on the results of the intermediate and four on the leaving certificate examinations held in 1953. Other technical college scholarships awarded numbered 32.

A number of bursaries for technical college courses is awarded each year by the Bursary Endowment Board (see page 439).

University of Technology-Scholarships, etc.

Certain Government Departments and business firms select junior officers for free training at the University of Technology. Students selected receive a living allowance and their university fees. A number of scholarships is also awarded each year by the Joint Coal Board and certain private foundations.

Students of the University of Technology are eligible for scholarships under the Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme (see page 465).

University of Sydney-Exhibitions, Scholarships, etc.

The system of State exhibitions to the University of Sydney, described on page 1073 of Official Year Book No. 52, was discontinued from 1953.

Matriculation scholarships are awarded by the Senate and by the University colleges from private foundations. A number of University bursaries is awarded each year by the Bursary Endowment Board (see page 439). Two scholarships, tenable at the University of Sydney, with an allowance of £100 per annum for two years, and one with an allowance of £80 per annum for three years, may be awarded annually to certain diploma students of the Sydney Technical College.

The Public Service Board of New South Wales annually selects a number of trainees for free university training. The trainee attending full-time at Sydney University receives an allowance of £182 per annum for the first two years and £192 per annum thereafter if living at home, or £280 and £300 per annum, respectively, if living away from home. On reaching the age of 21 years, trainees are paid £261 per annum if living at home, or £390 per annum if living away from home. In addition, there are supplementary allowances during practical training, ranging from

£2 10s, to £4 10s, per week. The trainee attending at the University of Technology receives the same allowances during university terms, but during long practical training periods, he is paid allowances based on the appropriate industrial agreements. The university fees are paid by the State, and the trainee is required to enter into a bond in the sum of £500 to continue in the Public Service for a period of five years after obtaining his degree.

Particulars of State teachers' college scholarships and of Commonwealth assistance to reconstruction trainees are described elsewhere in this chapter.

The Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme, described on page 465, provides free tuition and, in some cases, living allowances for selected students of Sydney University and similar institutions.

TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

State Teachers' Colleges.

Six colleges were maintained by the State during 1954 for the training of teachers for public schools, viz., Sydney (in the University grounds, with an annexe at Enmore), Balmain, Armidale, Wagga, Newcastle, and Bathurst.

Scholarships are awarded by the Department of Education on the results of the Leaving Certificate Examination for a period of training which is usually two years for primary school teachers and from three to five years for secondary school teachers. University graduates may be awarded a scholarship for a year's course of professional training. Each scholarshipholder must guarantee to serve the Department for three years where the period of training is two years, or for five years in the case of longer periods of training.

In 1954 the scholarship allowance for unmarried students under 21 years of age and living at home was £182 per annum in the first two years, and £192 per annum in subsequent years; for such students living away from home the rates were £280 and £300 per annum, respectively, unless the students were residing in college hostels, in which case the rates were £216 and £235. For adult students the allowance was £261 if living at home, and £390 if living away from home (£325 if living in a college hostel). Male students, if married at the time of applying for a scholarship, were entitled to £400 per annum during the full period of their course. In addition to living allowance, the students receive free tuition and £3 per annum for books.

Private students may be admitted to the colleges and are required to pay fees.

Women students away from home live in a hostel unless specially exempted. A hostel for women is attached to each training college.

Two-year courses are provided for teachers of nursery, infants' and primary schools; there are also two-year courses for specialist teachers in various subjects and a three-year course in physical education. Teaching methods are demonstrated at special schools associated with the teachers' colleges, and practical training is given at other selected schools.

Courses for secondary teachers (four or five years in duration) enable the students to study for a degree in arts, science, agriculture or economics at Sydney University or the University of New England while they

receive training in the theory and practice of education. The final year is devoted to professional training at one of the teachers' colleges, and successful students may qualify for the post-graduate Diploma in Education. There is a similar system for training specialist teachers of music at the Conservatorium, and teachers of art at the technical colleges, with the final year at the Sydney Teachers' College. Post-college training and refresher courses are provided for teachers in the service of the Department of Education. The university fees of teachers in training are paid by the Department.

Particulars of scholarship students enrolled at the teachers' colleges in 1939 and the last six years are given in the following table:—

Table 387.—State Teachers' Colleges—Scholarship Students Enrolled.*

	Tw	Two-year Courses.			niversity a pecial Cours		Scho	Total Scholarship Students.			
Year.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.		
											
1939	529	677	1,206	68	101	169	597	778	1,375		
1948	603	739	1,342	604	304	908	1,207	1,043	2,250		
1949	602	861	1,463	645	337	982	1,247	1,198	2,445		
1950	697	989	1,686	594	290	884	1,291	1,279	2,570		
1951	775	1,057	1,832	519	272	791	1,294	1,329	2,623		
1952	727	1,047	1,774	439	255	694	1,166	1,302	2,468		
1953	796	1,199	1,995	421	262	683	1,217	1,461	2,678		

^{*} Excludes private students.

Male students outnumbered females in the years 1948 to 1950, inclusive, mainly because of the enrolment of ex-servicemen receiving benefits under the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme in addition to scholarship benefits. In 1953, female students exceeded males by 244. The total number of scholarship students in 1953, viz. 2,678, was nearly double the number in 1939.

Students enrolled at the teachers' colleges during 1953 are classified in the following statement according to college and course:—

Table 388.—State Teachers' Colleges—Students Enrolled during 1953.

College.	T	wo-year Cours	es,	Special	University	Total Scholarship	Private
conege.	1st Year.	2nd Year.	Total.	Courses.	Courses.	Students.	Students
	-						
	377	268	645	218	311	1,174	175
	102	112	214			214	
	165	145	310	***	304	310	
	129	117	246	30	124	400	
	148	131	279			279	
Bathurst	165	136	301		•••	301	•••
Total	1,086	909	1,995	248	435	2,678	175
Males	421	375	796	141	280	1,217	110
Females	665	534	1,199	107	155	1,461	65

In 1953, 314 students of the teachers' colleges, including 110 women, attended university degree courses. These included 219 students at Sydney University, viz., Arts 133, Science 66, Economics 12 and Agriculture 8; and 95 students studying Arts or Science at the New England University College. In addition, there were 92 at Sydney and 29 at Armidale studying for the post-gradute Diploma in Education.

The libraries at the teachers' colleges contained 133,873 volumes in December, 1953.

Training of Teachers-Private Schools.

Teachers in the Roman Catholic Schools, who are members of religious communities, are trained at twenty-three centres, located in different parts of the State. These centres are registered after inspection by a Board of Registration—a central body appointed by the Roman Catholic Hierarchy of New South Wales. The course of training lasts two years; the first is the novitiate year required by the communities and is devoted largely to the testing and formation of character. The second is the year of professional training; it consists of a course of study in pedagogy, combined with practical exercises and opportunities for observing experienced teachers; it is terminated by an examination in theory and practical work. The entrance qualification is the leaving certificate or its equivalent. Certificates of competence are issued in three grades—sub-primary, primary, and super-primary—to those who are successful in the examinations at the end of the course.

The Kindergarten Union of New South Wales conducts the Sydney Kindergarten Teachers' College at Waverley. There is accommodation for thirty resident trainees, and there were 105 girls in training in 1953, of whom 33 gained diplomas.

The Sydney Day Nursery and Nursery Schools Association provides a three-year course of training for nursery school teachers at Newtown. In 1953 there were 64 students.

CLASSIFICATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Public school teachers are classified according to their educational qualifications. Students who have completed a course of training at the teachers' colleges are required to obtain practical experience as teachers before they are classified.

In 1953 there were 14,945 teachers in public schools (excluding subsidised schools and technical colleges), viz., 10,774 primary teachers and 4,171 secondary teachers. In addition, there were 605 casual teachers. Of the primary teachers, 5,789 or 54 per cent. were women. Most of the secondary teachers are university graduates, and in 1953, 1,601 or 39 per cent. of them were women.

Teachers of subsidised schools must have sufficient educational attainments to teach the curriculum of primary schools. Schools of method are held in Sydney during the mid-summer vacation for the purpose of increasing the knowledge and efficiency of these teachers. The average number of pupils enrolled in subsidised schools is less than nine per teacher, the schools being situated in remote districts.

Particulars of teachers in public and subsidised schools in 1939 and the last eleven years are shown below:—

Table 20	20 D.,Li.,	L:L:-12 L	Cabaala Ta	achers Employed.
Table 20	3 3.— F ubiic 3	and Sunsidised	ochoois—re	achers Lindioved.

		1	n Public Scho	ols.		In Subsidised Schools.			
Year.	Malaa	10	A	All Teachers.	Males.	Females.	makal .		
	Maies.	Males. Females. Graduates		Others. Total.		mares.	remaies.	Total.	
1939	5,832	5,254	1,967	9,119	11,086	90	484	574	
1943	4,753	6,228	2,253	8,728	10,981	18	229	247	
1944	4,648	6,345	2,289	8,704	10,993	11	198	209	
1945	4,781	6,226	2,269	8,738	11,007	9	198	207	
1946	5,769	5,913	2,216	9,466	11,682	13	174	187	
1947	5,966	5,806	2,077	9,695	11,772	19	152	171	
1948	6,142	5,983	2,182	9,943	12,125	12	106	118	
1949	6,388	6,083	2,396	10,075	12,471	11	81	92	
1950	6,710	6,343	2,639	10,414	13,053	5	68	73	
1951	6,998	6,544	2,780	10,762	13,542	3	57	60	
1952	7,224	6,884	2,772	11,336	14,108	5	56	61	
1953	7,555	7,390	2,989	11,956	14,945	5	39	44	

The figures for the years 1943 to 1945 are exclusive of teachers on war service. During this period the total number of teachers varied only slightly, the decline in the number of men being offset by an increase in women. In 1946, owing to the return of ex-servicemen, male teachers in public schools increased by nearly a thousand, and in the next seven years there were further increases, totalling 3,263. Women teachers declined from 6,226 in 1945 to 5,806 in 1947, but increased each year thereafter to 7,390 in 1953. Of the total number of public school teachers in 1953, viz. 14,945, men comprised 7,555 or 50.5 per cent. The number of teachers in subsidised schools declined from 247 to 44 between 1943 and 1953.

Graduates comprised 20.0 per cent. of the teachers in public schools in 1953, as compared with 17.7 per cent. in 1939. The degrees held by the 2,989 graduates in 1953 included:—M.A. 103, B.A. 1,989, B.Ec. 207, B.Sc. 548, and B.Sc.Agri. 40. Sixty-two teachers held two or more degrees. Women graduates numbered 982 or 33 per cent. of total graduates.

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Under the Technical Education and New South Wales University of Technology Act, 1949, a separate Department of Technical Education was established under the Minister for Education. The Department is administered by a Director, a Deputy Director and Assistant Directors. Prior to this Act, post-school technical education in New South Wales was administered as a branch of the Department of Education.

The Act established a Technical Education Advisory Council to represent industry, commerce, the professions, the trade union movement and educational authorities. The Director of Technical Education is chairman of the Council and the Director-General of Education is an ex officion member. The council meets four times annually and makes recommendations to the Minister with respect to technical education in the State and the co-ordination of the functions of the Department of Technical Education with those of other educational bodies. The Newcastle, Wollongong, Broken Hill and Granville areas have been proclaimed technical education districts under the Act and Technical Education District Councils have been appointed for these districts. District committees have also been appointed for certain metropolitan and country technical colleges.

The Act also established the University of Technology (see page 461).

Technical Colleges and Courses.

The Department of Technical Education conducts a number of technical colleges in various parts of the State. The Sydney Technical College is situated at Ultimo and the East Sydney Technical College at Darlinghurst, and there are seven technical colleges in the suburbs, in addition to a Tanning School at Waterloo and a Horticulture School at Ryde. There are large colleges at Newcastle, Wollongong, Broken Hill, Goulburn, Lithgow, Orange and Canberra, A.C.T., and smaller colleges in 26 country towns. In addition, four mobile units, each consisting of three rail cars, provide practical instruction in skilled trades in 11 country towns. Instruction in one or more technical subjects is given by part-time and itinerant teachers in 90 country towns where no technical college is available. There are also correspondence courses in technical subjects for students unable to attend classes.

Apart from preparatory and special courses, the courses provided by the Technical Education Department may be classified broadly into three groups: diploma courses of professional standard in accountancy, applied psychology, food and nutrition, management, the fine arts, etc. (since 1951, technical college diploma courses in the various branches of science, engineering and architecture have been conducted by the University of Technology on behalf of the Department); trade courses for apprentices and others engaged in the skilled trades; and certificate courses, usually of a semi-professional nature.

A standard of education equivalent to that of university matriculation is required for admission to diploma courses, but there is a qualifying and matriculation course which caters for students who leave school before reaching this standard. Diploma courses (with the exception of full-time courses in art, manual arts, and food and nutrition) are organised on a part-time basis over a period of five or six years, with an average of eleven hours' attendance per week, and, in general, students must be engaged in an occupation related to the course undertaken. At least three years' occupational experience is required for most diplomas. On completing a diploma course, a student qualifies for the Associateship of the Sydney Technical College (A.S.T.C.).

The trade courses, also part-time, are designed to supplement work experience; they require attendance for an average of six hours per week over a period of three or four years. There are more than sixty different trade

* 2093—6 K 5006

courses in the various branches of the engineering, building, printing, electrical and other trades, and numerous post-trade courses are available for students who have completed a trade course. The trade courses are designed primarily for apprentices engaged in the trades, but journeymen may also be admitted. Daylight training was introduced in 1944 as a result of an amendment of the Industrial Arbitration Act; awards provide for the release of apprentices by their employers without loss of pay for the equivalent of four hours per week for attendance at technical colleges.

The certificate courses provide three or four years' training in a variety of technical and commercial subjects, including accountancy, industrial management, production management and woolclassing. There are no occupational qualifications and the usual standard required is the intermediate certificate or its equivalent. With the exception of woolclassing and women's handicrafts, certificate courses are part-time, requiring attendance of six to nine hours per week. On satisfactory completion of the course a certificate is issued.

Special courses of short duration are provided from time to time to meet particular needs; they include various engineering subjects, commercial and home science courses, women's handicrafts, fine and applied arts, etc. For some of these courses there are no educational or occupational requirements.

For students who have not the educational qualifications required for most of the technical courses, the Department conducts a certificate entrance course (intermediate certificate standard) and a matriculation course (leaving certificate standard).

Full-time pre-vocational courses are provided for students who have completed the intermediate certificate examination. For boys, there is a choice of eleven pre-apprenticeship courses in the metropolitan area; these are conducted in conjunction with the Department of Education, which provides instruction in the general subjects. For girls, a day secretarial course is conducted at the Sydney Technical College and a number of country centres, and a course in Accounting and Calculating Machine Operation at Sydney only.

Advisory committees, consisting of representatives of employers and employees together with departmental officers, have been established to advise the Director in regard to the revision or introduction of trade, diploma and certificate courses. This facilitates the co-ordination of technical college courses with industrial developments.

The fees for technical classes are relatively low. The fee for part-time certificate courses is £8 per annum, for trade courses it is £6 per annum, and for the majority of part-time diploma courses £10 per annum. The fee for full-time courses ranges from £6 to £20 per annum.

For the assistance of students and teachers, the Department provides a general student guidance service. In addition, there is a film library containing more than 1,000 motion films, and there are film projectors in most of the larger colleges.

For the training of technical teachers an in-service training scheme operates at the Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong colleges. The course for teachers employed prior to 1952 covered lectures over a period of two years, the first year of the course being available by correspondence.

Teachers first employed since 1952 receive six hours' instruction per week for one year. In addition, there are special courses in visual education, voice production, etc.

Technical Education Department-Expenditure.

Particulars of expenditure on technical education and receipts from fees, etc., since 1943-44 are given in the following table:—

Table 390.—Technical Education—Expenditure and Receipts from Fees, etc.

Year ended 30th June.	I	rom Revenue.		From Loan.	Total—from Revenue	Receipts from Students' Fees, etc.	
	Salaries.	Other.	Total—from Revenue.	From Boan.	and Loan.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1944	361,805	130,004	491,809	94,477	586,286	106,053	
1945	416,546	156,656	573,202	34,002	607,204	113,026	
1946	469,206	174,275	643,481	76,616	720,097	132,644	
1947	671,730	236,336	908,066	40,973	949,039	148,283	
1948	834,396	268,987	1,103,383	119,183	1,222,566	248,176	
1949	980,176	314,419	1,294,595	354,652	1,649,247	186,915	
1950	1,208,248	357,587	1,565,835	384,840	1,950,675	169,485	
1951	1,318,497	470,331	1,788,828	409,061	2,197,889	151,304	
1952	1,431,356	522,769	1,954,125	695,373	2,649,498	274,787	
1953	1,717,055	537,044	2,254,099	534,761	2,788,860	300,384	
1954	1,797,599	539,165	2,336,764	775,787	3,112,551	314,080	

The total expenditure from revenue on technical education in 1953-54 was more than five times the expenditure in 1943-44. The increase was partly due to higher salaries and other costs and partly to the growth in enrolments. Loans funds are expended mainly on buildings and sites, and the amount of £775,787 in 1953-54 was a record. Receipts from fees amounted to £314,080 in 1953-54, or nearly three times the figure for 1943-44; the exceptionally high receipts in 1947-48 and 1951-52 included arrears of fees paid by the Commonwealth on behalf of part-time reconstruction trainees.

Expenditure on part-time reconstruction training is included in the figures shown in Table 390; reimbursements by the Commonwealth for this expenditure amounted to £26,546 in 1952-53, and £10,010 in 1953-54.

Technical Education Department—Teachers and Students.

Particulars of the teachers and students at the technical colleges in 1939 and later years are shown below:--

		Te	eaching Sta		Students. †				
Year.	Full	-time.	Part	-time.					
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total. Males.		Females.	Total.	
1939	203	98	832	62	1,195	27,403	9.861	37,264	
1942	289	97	1,070	59	1,515	29,942	9,439	39,381	
1943	356	82	966	106	1,510	26,443	8,497	34,940	
1944	412	98	1,030	105	1,645	29,431	10,319	39,750	
1945	416	82	1,479	111	2,088	30,940	11,827	42,767	
1946	764	137	1,313	148	2,362	38,874	11,078	49,952	
1947	842	160	1,333	326	2,661	45,242	14,058	59,300	
1948	851	185	1,482	242	2,760	46,325	15,002	61.327	
1949	832	178	1,566	189	2,765	48,547	16,355	64,902	
1950	840	198	1,163	157	2,358	49.381	19,7041	69,085	
1951	709	226	817	130	1,882	44,002	20,163	64,165	

Table 391.—Technical Education-Teachers and Students.

907

21 1381

64,165 66,981

 $\frac{1950}{1951}$ $\frac{1952}{1952}$

The number of students in 1950, viz. 69,085, was the highest on record and 62 per cent, higher than the number in 1945. Enrolments declined to 64,165 in 1951, partly as a result of the transfer of the majority of diploma students to the University of Technology. The decline in the number of teachers from 2,765 in 1949 to 2,358 in 1950 was due to the transfer of staff to the same institution.

In 1952 the distribution of students amongst the various centres was Sydney and East Sydney 23,069, other metropolitan centres 13,318, Newcastle and district 5,926, Wollongong 1,942, other country centres 16,333, and correspondence 9,922. These figures include diploma students transferred to the University of Technology.

The following table shows the age distribution of technical college students in 1939 and later years:-

					Age	Last Birth	ıday.			
Ye	ear.	15 and under.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21 to 24.	25 and over.	Total Stud- ents.
1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948		 4,739 5,110 3,953 4,848 2,669 1,547 1,293 1,186 1,905	4,748 4,935 4,808 5,127 4,356 4,008 3,884 4,239 4,239	4,935 5,345 4,835 5,589 6,395 6,172 6,270 5,919 6,068	4,470 4,532 4,103 4,795 5,850 6,386 6,448 6,740 6,028	3,190 4,009 3,639 4,126 4,521 5,080 5,907 5,898 5,795	2,567 2,801 2,750 2,936 3,432 3,819 4,802 5,016 4,535	6,550 8,084 10 6,935 6,316 8,607 12,806 12,567 10,398	6,065 4,565 852 5,394 9,228 14,333 17,890 19,762 19,578	37,264 39,381 34,940 39,750 42,767 49,952 59,300 61,327 58,606
1950 1951†		 2,451 2,522 2,937 1,576 1,361	4,851 5,561 6,665 4,419 2,246	5,976 $6,411$ $7,245$ $$	$ \begin{array}{r} 6,402\\ 5,903\\ 6,556\\ \hline 5,032\\ 1,524 \end{array} $	5,453 5,366 5,086 3,985 1,101	4,915 4,430 4,288 3,375 913	9,715 9,769 8,615 6,579 2,036	20,887 18,794 19,196 10,862 8,334	$\begin{array}{r} 60,650 \\ 58,756 \\ 60,588 \\ \hline 41,078 \\ 19,510 \\ \end{array}$

Table 392.—Technical Education—Age Distribution of Students.*

^{*} Revised to exclude teaching staff of the University of Technology from 1950.

[†] Excludes certain diploma students transferred to the University of Technology from 1951.

¹ Partly estimated.

^{*} Excluding Correspondence students from 1949.

[†] Including Diploma students transferred to the University of Technology.

Of the total students in 1952, females comprised 19,510 or 32 per cent. Students aged 21 years and over numbered 27,811 or 46 per cent. Of the female students in 1952, 53 per cent, were aged 21 years and over, and 28 per cent. from 17 to 20 years; in the case of male students, the proportions were 42 per cent, and 43 per cent, respectively.

Technical Education Department-Students and Courses.

Particulars of the courses of study for which students were enrolled in each year since 1949 are given in the next table. The figures for 1951 and 1952 exclude a number of diploma students studying engineering, science and architecture, who were transferred to the University of Technology.

Table 393.-Technical Education-Students and Courses.

				Students	Enrolled.					
Department of Study.		,		1952.						
	1949.	1950.	1951.	Diploma.	Certifi- cate.	Trade and Post- Trade.	Others.	Total.		
Architecture and Building Art Commercial	8,059 2,922 5,896	8,489 3,250 6,441	7,079 2,977 7,213	124 72 280	193	5,371 58	1,480 2,906 4,868	7,168 3,036 7,486		
Engineering— Civil Electrical Mining Mechanical Home Science Management Preparatory Studics Printing Science Scheep and Wool Women's Handicrafts Other	5,376 425 12,197 1,147 1,988 2,069 775 1,559 1,397	2,740 4,904 380 11,769 1,714 1,971 2,185 800 1,649 1,534 10,809 2,015	2,189 4,134 414 10,601 1,609 1,920 1,882 888 194 1,677 10,778 1,648	6 21 74 	284 156 211 1,759 234 221 132 352	1,746 3,713 7,217 858 892	247 307 306 3,664 1,793 14 1,983 15 25 1,560 10,727 841	2,277 4,026 462 11,092 1,814 1,847 1,983 873 259 1,781 10,859 2,096		
Total (exc. Correspondence) Correspondence	58,606 6,296	60,650 8,435	55,203 8,962	588 †	5,880 †	19,855 †	30,736 †	57,05 9 9,92 2		
Grand Total	64,902	69,085	64,165	†	†	†	†	66,981		

^{*} Excluding students transferred to University of Technology.

In 1952, engineering courses occupied 31 per cent. of the students (excluding Correspondence students), women's handicrafts 19 per cent., commercial courses 13 per cent., and architecture and building 13 per cent. Diploma students in 1952 numbered 588, and, of these, 280 were studying accountancy, 72 art, and 124 architecture and building. Students in trades courses numbered 19,855 or 35 per cent. of the total. Most of the certificate students, who comprised 10 per cent. of the total in 1952, were studying management or commercial courses.

In 1952 the building and furniture trades accounted for 6,798, or 34 per cent. of all the trades students, the mechanical trades 6,988 or 35 per

[†] Not available.

cent., and the electrical trades 3,713 or 19 per cent. More than half of the building trades students were studying carpentry and joinery, and 45 per cent. of the mechanical trades students were being trained in fitting and machining. The total number of trades students declined from 22,845 in 1948 to 19,309 in 1951, but there was an increase to 19,855 in 1952.

Further details of trades students in the last five years are given in the following table:---

Table 394.—Technical Education—Students Enrolled in Trades Courses.

-				Trades	Students En	rolled.	
Trades Course,			1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
Building and Furniture Trades—							
Bricklaying Carpentry and Joinery House Painting Plastering Plumbing Wood Machining Cabinetmaking Other			644 4,697 497 117 1,565 227 357 548	409 4,401 584 109 4,655 268 360 675	323 4,001 563 75 1,656 247 365 690	211 3,757 192 58 1,527 214 398 600	197 3,753 200 40 1,521 194 368 525
Total. Building, etc.			8,652	8,461	7,920	6,957	6,798
Mechanical Trades-							
Automotive Mechanics Boilermaking Fitting and Machining Other	 		1,873 652 4,116 895	1,960 552 3,681 993	2,010 560 3,416 953	1,940 398 3,063 911	2,160 525 3,158 1,145
Total, Mechanical			7,536	7,186	6,939	6,312	6,988
Electrical Trades—							
Electrical Fitters Radio Mechanics Telephone Mechanics			3,695 185 309	3,460 234 491	3,143 252 359	3,043 240 489	3,061 176 476
Total, Electrical			4,189	4,185	3,754	3,772	3,713
Printing Trades			786	758	784	837	850
Footwear Trade Pastrycooking Other Courses		:::	522	{ 527 376 674	594 294 627	507 182 462	473 209 493
Total, Trades Courses			22,644	22,167	20,912	19,029	19,524
Post-Trades Courses	•••		201	128	131	280	331
Grand Total			22,845	22,295	21,043	19,309	19,855

The number of students who completed trades courses in 1952 was 2,420, as compared with 1,902 in the previous year. Of the total in 1952, 826 completed training in mechanical engineering, 518 in the electrical trades, and 834 in the building and furniture trades.

Particulars of students who completed the diploma and trades courses in each year since 1949 are shown in the following table. Similar particulars for other courses (e.g., women's handicrafts) are not available:—

Table 395 .- Technical Education-Students Completing Courses.

• Course.		Students Completing Courses.						
		1949.	1950.	1951.	19 5 2.			
Diploma—			_					
Engineering		199	207	173*	223*			
Science		132	1 5 0	125*	119*			
Architecture		39	50	56*	84*			
Art		27	25	14	11			
Other Courses		3	12	6	17			
Total, Diploma Courses		400	444	374	454			
				-				
Trades—								
Building and Furniture	•••	379	599	369	834			
Mechanical Engineering		706	851	833	826			
Electrical Trades		586†	510†	364†	518			
Plumbing, etc		97	91	127	74			
Printing		122†	143†	142†	116			
Other Courses		98†	80†	67†	52			
Total, Trades Courses		1,988†	2,274†	1,902†	2,420			

^{*} Includes students who completed final year at University of Technology.

Commonwealth Training Schemes—Technical Type.

Under an agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments, the Department of Technical Education is responsible for the technical training of students entitled to free tuition under the following Commonwealth Training Schemes:—

Reconstruction Training Scheme—A description of this scheme is given on page 446 of Year Book No. 53. In addition to a small number of full-time students still enrolled in professional training courses at the end of

[†] Revised.

1954, numerous students receive assistance under this scheme for attendance at normal part-time and correspondence courses at the technical colleges.

Korea—Malaya Training Scheme—This scheme provides training for discharged personnel who served in the Korea—Malaya forces. Students assisted under this scheme include a number attending normal part-time and correspondence courses at technical colleges, as well as a number of full-time vocational (i.e., trades) trainees. After reaching a standard of proficiency equal to an earning capacity of at least 40 per cent. (usually in 6 to 12 months), these trainees are placed in employment for further practical training. They receive award wages, and their employers are subsidised by the Commonwealth to the extent of the difference between the full wage and the trainee's standard of proficiency, which is assessed at three-monthly intervals. Trainees who had reached the necessary standard of proficiency before demobilisation are placed directly in subsidised employment.

Disabled Members' and Widows' Training Scheme—The range of training provided under this scheme is the same as under the Korea—Malaya Scheme. Those eligible for benefits are (a) discharged members of the forces whose disabilities prevented them from returning to their former occupations, and (b) widows of enlisted men.

Social Services Training Scheme—Under this scheme, physically handicapped civilians in receipt of a pension or allowance from the Department of Social Services are eligible for part-time or correspondence instruction of a vocational nature.

Particulars of students enrolled in New South Wales under the Commonwealth technical training schemes are given in the following table:—

Table 396.—Commonwealth Technical Training Schemes—Students Enrolled in N.S.W. in August, 1954.

	Students Enr	Students Enrolled under Commonwealth Technical Training Schemes,								
Type of Training.	Reconstruction.	Korea- Malaya.	Disabled Members and Widows.	Social Services.	Total.					
Full-timeVocational		23	5		28					
Professional	5	4	6		15					
Part-time	179	63	8	80	330					
Correspondence	69	19	2	40	130					
Total Students	253	109	21	120	503					

Of the total number of students in August, 1954, 373 or 74 per cent. were attending technical colleges; of the balance, one was a student of the University of Technology and 129 were attending private training institutions.

HAWKESBURY AND WAGGA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

The Hawkesbury and Wagga Agricultural Colleges, administered by the Department of Agriculture, provide training in agriculture, animal husbandry and allied sciences, mainly for students intending to enter farming and grazing occupations. The Hawkesbury College is situated at Richmond near the Hawkesbury River, and accommodates 240 resident students; it includes a farm of 3,493 acres and a library of 4,000 volumes. The Wagga College (opened in 1949) has accommodation for 60 students and includes a farm of 3,217 acres.

There are diploma courses in Agriculture (3 years), at both Colleges, and in Horticulture (3 years), Dairying (2 years) and Food Technology (2 years), at the Hawkesbury College. Applicants for enrolment must have the intermediate certificate, produce a testimonial as to character and fitness for agricultural education, and must be at least 16 years of age for the agriculture and horticulture courses and at least 17 years for the dairying and food technology courses. Education and maintenance fees amount to £96 per annum.

The number of students at the Hawkesbury College in 1953 was 224, of whom 196 were studying Agriculture, 17 Dairying, and 11 Food Technology. There were 58 students of Agriculture at the Wagga College. In 1953 there were 79 diplomas awarded in Agriculture, 8 in Dairying, 6 in Horticulture and 6 in Food Technology. Expenditure on maintenance of the colleges in 1953-54 was £230,975, and loan expenditure on buildings, etc., was £108,488.

University of Sydney.

The University of Sydney was incorporated by Act of Parliament on 1st October, 1850, and it was granted a Royal Charter on 27th February, 1858, when its graduates were accorded the same status in the British Empire as graduates of the universities of the United Kingdom. Since 1884 women have been eligible for all University privileges. The centenary of the University was celebrated in October, 1950.

Within the University there are ten faculties, viz., Arts, Law, Medicine, Science, Engineering, Dentistry, Veterinary Science, Agriculture, Architecture, and Economics. Bachelor degrees are awarded in all the faculties and Master or Doctor degrees on completion of post-graduate studies in most faculties. Degrees, Bachelor and Doctor, may be awarded in Divinity. Diplomas are awarded in specified subjects. Particulars of the duration and cost of courses are shown on page 456.

Residential colleges established within the University grounds are Church of England (St. Paul's, 1854), Roman Catholic (St. John's, 1857, and Sancta Sophia for women, 1929), Presbyterian (St. Andrew's, 1867), and Methodist (Wesley, 1910). There is also the Women's College (1889), which is conducted on an undenominational basis.

A Teachers' College, not affiliated with the University, is situated in the University grounds; it is non-residential and is maintained by the State for the training of teachers.

New England University College.

The New England University College was established at Armidale in 1938, under an Act passed in 1937, which empowered the Senate to

establish university colleges outside the metropolitan area. Under a later Act, the College was granted autonomy as the University of New England from February, 1954.

Expenditure of the College (included in the Sydney University expenditure shown in Table 398) was £175,487 in 1952 and £180,854 in 1953. Students in attendance in 1953 numbered 142 males and 100 females.

The following text and tables relating to the University of Sydney refer also to the New England University College unless otherwise stated.

University Finances.

The University of Sydney is supported chiefly by Government aid, the fees paid by students, and income derived from the private foundations. Under the University and University Colleges Act, 1900-1951, the State provides the University with a permanent endowment of £125,000 per annum. In addition, the State pays to the University the amounts by which the expenditure of the New England University College exceeds its income; the amount was £115,536 in 1952 and £123,461 in 1953. The University also receives each year additional State grants not fixed by statute; these amounted to £314.565 in 1952 and £417,125 in 1953.

In 1950 and earlier years the University received grants from Commonwealth funds for research and for administration of the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme. Under the States Grants (Universities) Act, 1951, provision was made for Commonwealth grants as follows:—

- (i) Special grants for the six months ended December, 1950, of £117,920 for Sydney University and £5,810 for the New England University College in lieu of the former research and reconstruction training grants;
- (ii) Basic grants of £270,023 for Sydney University and £13,099 for the New England College in each of the three years 1951, 1952 and 1953, subject to the aggregate of State grants and fees reaching £783,369 and £64,164 per annum respectively; and
- (iii) Additional grants for each of the three years 1951, 1952 and 1953, at the rate of £1 for every £3 by which the aggregate of State grants and fees exceeds £783,369 for Sydney University and £64,164 for the New England College, to maximum limits of £101,070 and £4,980, respectively.

The 1951 Act was replaced by the States Grants (Universities) Act, 1953, which provides for grants to be made in respect of the years 1953 and 1954, as follows, subject to the condition that no portion of such grants is spent on capital items:—

(a) If the sum of the fees and State grants received by a university in either of the years mentioned exceeds a prescribed figure, an amount equal to one-third of the excess up to a determined maximum, is to be provided by the Commonwealth. The prescribed figures for New South Wales universities are as follows, the maximum grants being shown in brackets: University of Sydney, £783,369 (£202,140); New England University College, £64,164 (£9,960); and University of Technology, £605,805 (£61,652).

(b) In addition, a fixed sum is to be provided in respect of each year for each university, subject to the proviso that a specified proportion of this sum is applied towards the teaching and administrative costs of the university's residential colleges. The amounts prescribed for New South Wales universities are as follows, the proportion to be spent on residential colleges being shown in brackets: University of Sydney, £270,023 (£8,900); New England University College, £13,099 (£220); and University of Technology, £81,885 (£2,356).

The following statement shows the amount derived from the principal sources of revenue and the total expenditure in 1939 and later years:—

Table 397.—University of Sydney*—Classification of Receipts.

	Receipts.										
Year.	Governme	ent Grants.	Fees.	Interest, Rent, Dividends	Other.	Total.	Expendi- ture.				
	State.	Common- wealth.	Foces	and Donations.		1000					
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£				
1939	115,530	14,164	97,999	70,243	17,425	315,361	304,704				
1943	128,926	54,411	103,120	88,852	12,307	387,616	358,386				
1944	199,295	51,547	109,355	97,198	13,971	471,366	383,873				
1945	160,609	63,847	140,447	96,804	16,424	478,131	462,195				
1946	142,865	135,492	260,521	98,849	21,428	659,155	645,744				
1947	164,893	163,239	308,165	113,144	23,404	772,845	789,947				
1948	191,470	162,922	394,557	145,143	25,941	920,033	920,987				
1949	285,911	145,133	371,944	161,967	32,402	997,357	997,059				
1950	330,109	143,629	336,726	247,453	35,663	1,093,580	1,075,820				
1951	507,791	359,826	419,017	228,322	90,415	1,605,371	1,418,324				
1952	555,101	357,908	538,900	201,673	64,009	1,717,591	1,763,960				
1953	665,586	375,367	523,134	249,443	70,874	1,884,404	1,841,259				

[•] Includes New England College.

In 1953, fees comprised 28 per cent. of the total receipts of the university, government grants 55 per cent., and other items 17 per cent. Fees paid by the Commonwealth on behalf of reconstruction trainees and scholarship students are included in the total receipts from fees.

The teaching departments of the University of Sydney accounted for 59 per cent. of the expenditure in 1953. The expenditure (excluding items financed from State loan funds) in 1939 and later years was distributed as follows:—

							-	
Year.	Admin- istration.	Teaching Depart- ments.	Libraries.	Main- tenance of Proper- ties.	Research and Special Purposes.	Adult Edu- cation.	Other Items.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1939	21,674	195,407	8,964	24,813	14,436	5,862	33,548	304,704
1943	24,814	206,729		23,604	56,590	5,815	31,141	358,386
1944	27,191	226,193	10,595	25,348	41,437	9,065	44.044	383,873
1945	31,625	279,675		24,898	43,550	11,420	59,084	462,195
1946	45,958	402,880		39,620	40,564	10,852	91,729	645,744
1947	61,204	500,761	15.977	57.475	50,056	8,752	95,722	789,947
1948	77,490	572,788	19,474	71,079	67,775	10,578	101,803	920,987
1949	81,537	605,598	21,404	65,788	101,569	9,570	111,593	997,059
1950	92,781	628,030	25,614	99,281	107,517	8,247	114,350	1,075,820
1951	136,883	812,850	41,126	152,604	105,120	12,085	157,656	1,418,324
1952	181,837	1,023,547		224,607	136,109	†	144,321	1,763,960
1953	187,893	1,099,789	52,791	199,800	145,907	ŧ	155,079	1,841,259
							İ	

Table 398.—University of Sydney*—Classification of Expenditure.

† Included in "Other Items."

Expenditure of the University in 1953 included £18,538 for scholarships, prizes, etc.

University Courses, Staff and Students.

Before admission to courses of study leading to degrees, students must pass in prescribed subjects at the leaving certificate or matriculation examination. Non-matriculated students are admitted to lectures and to laboratory practice in certain faculties, but are not eligible for degrees; on the satisfactory completion of any course, however, they may be awarded a certificate. Lectures are delivered during the day-time in all subjects necessary for degrees and diplomas, and evening lectures are provided in the faculties of Arts and Economics. Students are required to attend at least 90 per cent. of the lectures in each course of study leading to a degree.

Lectures are delivered during three terms in each year. The period of study and total cost of graduation vary according to the faculty and, in 1954, ranged from three years and £260 in Arts, to six years and £743 in Medicine. In addition to lecture fees there is a matriculation fee of £3 and a degree fee ranging from £3 to £10 according to the faculty. A general service fee is imposed on all students attending lectures, including students exempt from payment of ordinary fees.

The principal diploma courses and the term of study in each case are as follows: Education, one year; Social Studies, two years; Anthropology, two or three years; Town and Country Planning, three years part-time; Pharmaceutical Science, three years. Post-graduate diplomas are awarded in a number of special branches of medicine. Diploma courses in Commerce and Public Administration were discontinued in 1943 and 1945 respectively.

^{*} Includes New England College.

In 1953 the teaching staff of the University (including the New England College) comprised 504 full-time and 425 part-time professors, lecturers and demonstrators. Other staff, including librarians and laboratory assistants, numbered 759.

Particulars of scholarships and bursaries at the University are given on page 440. Students assisted include reconstruction trainees and Commonwealth scholarships students (see pages 464 and 465). In 1953, students receiving State or Commonwealth assistance numbered 4,669, and those assisted by the University, 168. Some students receive more than one form of assistance; the number of individual students in receipt of assistance was 4,052 in 1953.

In 1953 there were 4,735 men and 1,318 women studying for bachelor degrees, and there were 773 students in sub-graduate and 140 in post-graduate diploma courses.

The following statement shows the number of students in the various faculties at the University and the New England College in each year since 1948:—

Table 399 .- University of Sydney* -- Students Enrolled in Courses.

	Number of Students.†								
Course.	1948.	1949.	1050	1051	1952,	1953.			
	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Higher Degrees (All Faculties)	2	2	20	17	96	48	12	60	
Bachelor Degree	9.400	0.400	9.960	0.000	1,863	1.068	781	1,849	
Arts Divinity Law Economics Science Medicine Engineering Agriculture Veterinary Science Dentistry Architecture	2,490 11 819 693 1,082 1,929 979 204 381 787 247	2,402 8 812 616 958 1,937 893 195 358 766 245	2,260 8 750 534 792 1,934 725 186 345 631 230	2,028 8 599 485 610 1,786 618 144 269 478 193	1,863 518 462 544 1,662 531 125 197 396 147	1,008 7 461 424 359 1,267 480 101 179 302 87	13 16 22 20	1,849 505 443 507 1,522 480 114 195 324 107	
Diploma (Post-graduate)— Anthropology Education Medicine	 116 113	$185 \\ 6$	2 205 	164 	3 133 	3 80	₅₇	3 137 	
Diploma (Sub-graduate)									
Town and Country Plan- ning	 8 25 82 137 377	$\begin{array}{c} 61 \\ 1 \\ 5 \\ 79 \\ 140 \\ 426 \end{array}$	52 1 89 113 461	35 88 123 496	36 72 143 521	27 9 4 380	3 48 144 158	30 57 148 538	
Miscellaneous (Odd Subjects)	284	331	395	257	186	141	47	188	
Total	10,766	10,427	9,733	8,400	7,640	5,427	1,787	7,214	

^{*} Includes New England College.

[†] Includes students enrolled in more than one course.

The particulars in the foregoing table include students who were attending more than one course. The number of individual students enrolled in various years since 1921 is shown below:—

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Year.	Males.	Females.	Total
1921	2,506	769	3,275	1947	8,078	2,135	10,213
1929	1,815	705	2,520	1948	8,488	2,172	10,660
1939	2,864	972	3,836	1949	8,293	2,134	10,42
1943	2,113	1,292	3,405	1950	7,588	2,038	9,626
1944	2,364	1,497	3,861	1951	6,450	1,886	8,336
1945	3,271	1,717	4,988	1952	5,754	1,837	7,591
1946	6,556	2,155	8,711	1953	5,394	1,766	7,160

Table 400 .-- University of Sydney*-Individual Students.

Prior to the war, the proportion of women students was relatively constant at somewhat less than 30 per cent. of the total. The proportion increased during the war as a result of the withdrawal of male students for war service, and it declined in the post-war years owing to the enrolment of ex-servicemen for reconstruction training; it was 20 per cent. in 1949, but rose to 23 per cent. in 1951 and 25 per cent. in 1953.

In 1941 the number of students, viz. 4,165, was the highest recorded to that date, but there was a sharp decline to 3,253 in the following year owing to the wartime quota system of enrolment. After the war, mainly owing to the enrolment of reconstruction trainees, the number rose rapidly to a peak of 10,660 in 1948. Thereafter the number declined as reconstruction trainees completed their courses, and in 1953 it was only 7,160, or 33 per cent. less than in 1948.

Particulars of students enrolled in 1939, 1948 and 1949, according to sex and age, are shown below:—

Age (Years).			1939.			1948.		1949.			
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total
16			80	34	114	116	66	182	116	57	173
17			283	144	427	536	319	855	530	275	805
18	• • • •		406	185	591	689	409	1,098	755	406	1,161
19			374	153	527	858	394	1,252	761	394	1,155
20		•	388	147	535	791	289	1,080	782	285	1,067
1	***		341	86	427	838	157	995	709	180	889
22			286	68	354	796	113	909	704	101	805
3	•••	•	188	25	213	725	82	807	680	78	758
4			126	25	151	704	70	774	619	50	669
5 ar	d over		392	105	497	2,435	273	2,708	2,637	308	2,945
•	Fotal		2,864	972	3,836	8,488	2,172	10,660	8,293	2,134	10,427

Table 401.—University of Sydney*—Sex and Age of Students.

Students aged 25 years or over comprised 13 per cent. of the total in 1939, and 28 per cent. in 1949. The increase in age may be attributed mainly to the enrolment of reconstruction trainees; there were 3,410 such students in 1949, including 1,951 aged 25 years or over.

^{*} Includes New England College, Post-graduate students not included prior to 1939.

[•] Includes New England College.

Particulars of the ages of all students enrolled are not available for later years than 1949, but the following table shows the ages of new students enrolled in the last four years:—

Table 402.—University of Sydney*—Sex and Age of New Students.

Age (Years).		1050		1050	1953.				
		1950.	1951.	1952.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
66 77 88 99 100 11 122 13 14 15 and over		190 585 432 281 152 110 92 112 80 440	179 625 432 247 163 111 85 81 67	217 671 443 275 143 139 105 70 54 295	132 409 313 173 115 74 59 62 44 221	73 248 146 65 26 18 14 11 8	205 657 459 238 141 92 73 73 52 270		
Total		2,474	2,316	2,412	1,602	658	2,260		

^{*} Includes New England College.

In 1953 the proportion of new students aged 21 years or over was 25 per cent., but there was a considerable difference in the case of males (29 per cent.) and females (15 per cent.). Of the total number of new students enrolled in 1953, 658 or 29 per cent. were females.

In 1953 the number of degrees conferred was 1,664, representing an increase of 688 or of 70 per cent. as compared with 1946. Particulars of degrees conferred in 1952 and 1953 are given below:—

Table 403.—University of Sydney*—Degrees Conferred.

	1	Degrees Conferred.				1	Degrees Conferred.			
Degree.	1952.	1953.		Degree.	1952.	1953.				
	1952,	Males.	Females	Persons.		1952.	Males.	Females	Persons.	
Arts— D.Litt M.Ed M.A B.A	5 13	 4 13 186	 2 170	 4 15 356	Engineering— Ph.D M.E B.E Agriculture—	. :::-	1 2 123		1 2 123	
Law- LL.D LL.M LL.B		1 1 72	3	1 1 75	D.Sc.Agr M.Sc.Agr B.Sc.Agr Veterinary Science	$\begin{bmatrix} 1\\31 \end{bmatrix}$	 27	 1 2	 1 29	
M.Ec B.Ec		64 64	3	67	D.V.Sc B.V.Sc		33	4	37	
Science— Ph.D D.Sc M.Sc B.Sc	. 9 24 169	2 1 34 87	2 1 31	4 1 35 118	Dentistry— D.D.Sc M.D.S B.D.S Architecture—	. 3	$\frac{1}{3}$	5	1 3 104	
B.Sc. For B.Sc. (Med.) †Medicine— Ch.M	. 11	10 9	3	10 12 2	B. Arch Divinity— B.D	١.	36 1	5	41 1	
M.D M.S M.B B.S	310	$\begin{vmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 261 \\ 259 \end{vmatrix}$	 45 45	3 306 304	Total	. 1,951	1,342	322	1,664	

^{*} Includes New England College.

[†] See text on next page.

In 1953 more degrees were conferred in the School of Medicine than in any other faculty, the number being 619 or 37 per cent. of the total. In order to qualify for registration as medical practitioners, students must complete a course of six years, which leads to two degrees, viz., M.B. (Bachelor of Medicine) and B.S. (Bachelor of Surgery). In 1953, degrees in Arts comprised 22 per cent. and in Science 11 per cent. of the total conferred. Comparatively few degrees are conferred in Agriculture, Veterinary Science and Architecture.

Degrees conferred on women in 1953 numbered 322 or 20 per cent. of the total, as compared with 276 or 32 per cent. of the total in 1946. In 1953 more degrees were awarded to men than women in all faculties.

The Senate granted 162 post-graduate and 36 sub-graduate diplomas in 1953 as compared with 171 and 43, respectively, in 1952.

University Clinics.

Four metropolitan hospitals, viz., Royal Prince Alfred, Sydney, St. Vincent's and Royal North Shore, provide clinical schools for students in medicine, who are required to attend at these institutions for clinical lectures, training and practice during the fourth, fifth, and sixth years of the medical course.

At the Royal Alexandra Hospital for Children provision is made for systematic instruction of medical students in diseases of children.

Clinical training and practice in obstetrics is provided at the Royal Hospital for Women (Paddington), the Women's Hospital (Crown-street), and King George V Memorial Hospital for Mothers and Babies.

In connection with the Faculty of Dentistry, the Dental Hospital of Sydney provides facilities for the instruction of students. The University lecturers in surgical and mechanical dentistry are, ex officio, honorary dental surgeons of the hospital.

University Extension Lectures.

University extension lectures are conducted under the direction of a University Extension Board of twelve to eighteen members appointed annually by the Senate. Single lectures or courses of lectures on topics of literary, historical, and scientific interest may be arranged in various centres at a nominal charge. Regular classes in various foreign languages are also held at the University. At the conclusion of a systematic course of twenty lectures, an examination may be held and certificates awarded to successful candidates. Lectures are delivered each year in Sydney and various country towns. The cost of Extension Board classes was £3,167 in 1952 and £3,223 in 1953.

Tutorial Classes.

In conjunction with the Workers' Educational Association (see page 466), the Senate has established evening tutorial classes in particular branches of study at the University and in suburban and country centres. There are resident tutors at Newcastle, Armidale and Wollongong. A sum of £34,943 was expended upon the maintenance of tutorial classes during 1952 and £36,758 in 1953.

University of Technology.

The New South Wales University of Technology was established by the State Government in 1948 to provide higher specialised instruction in technology and to confer degrees of university status. The powers and functions of this University, as defined in the Technical Education and New South Wales University of Technology Act, 1949, are vested in a Council of thirty members representing academic, parliamentary, professional, commercial, industrial and trade union interests. The executive officer of the Council is the Director of the University. Faculties, each under the control of a dean, have been established in Applied Science, Engineering, Architecture, and Humanities and the Social Sciences.

The major part of the University of Technology is temporarily located in the grounds of the Sydney Technical College, Broadway, but it is expected that by 1955 a considerable section will have been transferred to new buildings on the University's own site at Kensington.

The Council of the University is empowered to decentralise its activities, and under this authority the Newcastle University College was established on 3rd December, 1951. Certain technological courses were available at the College from that date, and in 1954 additional courses were provided to enable students to qualify for the degree of Bachelor of Arts awarded by the University of New England.

Entrance qualifications for a degree course require a pass in the Leaving Certificate or equivalent examination in at least five approved matriculation subjects (or in four subjects if three "A" passes are gained), including a pass in English and a pass in General Mathematics or Mathematics I or II.

Undergraduate courses are designed to provide (a) a thorough training in mathematics, physics and chemistry; (b) instruction in the professional topics of a course; (c) a study of the arts of written and oral expression, and of certain general subjects; and (d) a close link with industry in regard to the practical aspects of the profession for which the particular course is intended. Suitable industrial experience is regarded as a necessary supplement to the academic training. For instance, in the case of a full-time course, planned periods of industrial employment (amounting to five months each year in the Faculty of Engineering) must be undertaken at certain stages, and in the case of part-time courses the student engages in appropriate employment throughout his course. In addition, a minimum number of humanities subjects is compulsory in all undergraduate courses; first courses in English, history and philisophy are compulsory, and additional subjects may be selected from a range including government, economics and psychology.

Bachelor degrees are awarded by the university in Science (B.Sc.), including special degrees in Optometrical Science and Psychology; Engineering (B.E.), including a special degree in Applied Geology; and Architecture (B.Arch.). Masters' degrees are awarded in Science, Architecture, Engineering and Psychology.

In 1951, arrangements were made for the university to administer many of the courses qualifying for the diploma of Associateship of Sydney Technical College. In 1954 there were nine diploma courses in the

Faculty of Applied Science, three in the Faculty of Architecture, and nine in the Faculty of Engineering. In addition, "conversion" courses enable holders of technical college diplomas to qualify for degrees of the University of Technology by further study. Degree courses are conducted at Sydney and Newcastle, and diploma courses at those centres and at Wollongong, Lithgow and Broken Hill.

Advisory panels have been set up for all courses, consisting of industrial and commercial executives, technologists and professional men.

The University of Technology may, on request, conduct special investigations or research, subject to such fees and conditions as the Council thinks fit.

Under the Act which established it, the University of Technology is subsidised by the State Treasury to the extent of the difference between its income from other sources and its expenditure. In 1953-54, expenditure on the university from Consolidated Revenue was £707,596, and from State loan funds, £612,682. In addition, the university receives an annual grant from the Commonwealth under the States Grants (Universities) Act. 1953 (see page 454).

In 1953 the teaching staff of the University of Technology comprised 10 professors and 566 (233 full-time and 333 part-time) lecturers and demonstrators. Other staff, including librarians and laboratory assistants, numbered 301.

Particulars of the receipts and expenditure of the university in the last four years are shown in the following table:—

			Receipts.			
Year.	Governme	ent Grants.	Fees.	Other.	Total.	Expenditure.
	State.	Common- wealth.	1 005,	Ouldi.	10001	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1950	80,055	7,560	6,466	42	94,123	93,734
1951	533,967	24,863	26,346	21,432	606,608	586,716
1952	600,008	112,993	43,604	14,571	771,176	771,176
1953	662,881	154,741	46,152	18,243	882,017	882,017

Table 404.—University of Technology-Receipts and Expenditure*.

Of the total receipts in 1953, State grants represented 75 per cent. and Commonwealth grants 17 per cent. Expenditure in 1953 included £667,448 on teaching and research, £85,473 on administration, and £25,439 on libraries. Expenditure from State loan funds (not included in the table) totalled £612,682 in the year ended 30th June, 1954.

^{*} Excludes expenditure from State loan funds on buildings, etc.

The following statement shows the number of students pursuing the various courses at the University of Technology in the last four years:—

Table 405.—University of Technology—Students Enrolled in Cour	Table	405.—University	of	Technology-Students	Enrolled	in	Courses.
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Course.			1950.	1951.	1952.		1953.	
course.			1950.	1991.	1992,	Males.	Females.	Total.
Higher Degrees Bachelor Degrees—			6	23	89	107	3	110
Science		[48	89	126	147	\	147
Engineering			190	279	318	382	1	382
Architecture Certificates—			7	15	28	38	2	40
Surveying Diplomas*—				59	78	75		75
Science				1.069	1.007	954	26	980
Engineering			[2,053	1,971	1,796	1	1,797
Architecture				295	262	241	3	244
Miscellaneous Subjects	• • •			245	295	243	33	276
Total			251	4,127	4,174	3,983	68	4,051
Individual Students			251	4,127	4,170	3,976	68	4,044

^{*} Includes Diploma students transferred from technical colleges.

Of the students enrolled in bachelor degree courses in 1953, engineering occupied 50 per cent. Engineering also occupied a large proportion (59 per cent.) of the diploma students.

Particulars of the sex and age of new students enrolled at the University of Technology in 1952 and 1953 are given in the following table:—

Table 406.—University of Technology—Sex and Age of New Students.

	Age			1952.			1953.	
•	(years).		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total
16		-	97	9	106	78	2	80
17			200	4	204	237	5	242
18			116	7	123	116	6	122
19			60	1	61	64	3	67
20			54	1	55	36	4	40
21			54	3	5 7	37	8	45
22			36	2	38	39		39
23	•••		41	3	44	21	ļ ļ	21
24			33	2	35	27	1	28
25 and	l over		232	14	246	184	7	19 1
т	otal		923	46	969	839	36	875

New students in 1953 numbered 875, and, of these, 324 or 37 per cent. were 21 or more years of age.

Particulars of the degrees conferred by the University of Technology in 1954 (in respect of courses completed in the previous year) were as follows: Master of Science, 12; Master of Engineering, 2; Bachelor of Science, 66; and Bachelor of Engineering, 122.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND.

The New England University College which was formerly attached to the University of Sydney (see page 453), was granted autonomy as the University of New England, with headquarters at Armidale, from February, 1954.

THE (COMMONWEALTH) UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION.

The Universities Commission was established by the Commonwealth Government in 1943 to administer a scheme of financial assistance (replaced by the Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme in 1951) to university students. Under the Commonwealth Education Act, 1945, the Commission is also required to provide university-type training for discharged members of the Forces, and to advise the Minister in regard to university training and associated matters

Reconstruction trainees have their fees paid and receive a living allowance not subject to a means test (see page 405). The Universities Commission controls their training in professional-type courses (both full-time and part-time) at universities and at other governmental and private institutions. In 1953, there were 405 trainees studying professional-type courses in New South Wales; they comprised 233 studying at the University of Sydney, 83 at the University of Technology and 89 at other institutions. The number of full-time students receiving living allowances was 276, and of the total number of students, 17 or 4 per cent. were women.

Enrolments of reconstruction trainees at Sydney University (including the New England College) and the University of Technology in each year since 1948 are shown below. The reconstruction trainees include a proportion taking refresher courses.

Table 407.—Reconstruction	Trainees at	University	of Sydney*	and University
	of Tech	nology.		

					′			1953.	
Course.		1948.	1949.	1950,	1951.	1952.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Arts Law Economics Science Medicine Engineering Agriculture Veterinary Science Dentistry Architecture Other Courses	e	897 505 371 347 549 483 75 134 400 137 254	663 388 278 251 510 388 53 110 351 142 276	437 258 195 133 432 246 38 87 221 124 172	172 113 100 47 354 131 13 58 118 83 366	74 39 57 15 215 43 3 20 45 33 220	25 13 25 5 82 17 5 11 14 10	1	26 13 25 5 85 17 5 12 14 11
Total		4,152	3,410	2,343	1,555	764	309	7	316

^{*} Includes New England College.

Expenditure on university-type training of reconstruction students in New South Wales at the University of Sydney and other institutions was £165,045 in 1952, and £94,382 in 1953. The greater part of these amounts consisted of fees and allowances to students.

Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme.

In 1951 the Commonwealth Scheme of Financial Assistance to University and Technical College Students (described in the 1948-49 and earlier issues of this Year Book) was replaced by a Scholarship Scheme. The new scheme provides for 3,000 competitive scholarships in tertiary education each year, to be divided among the States on a population basis. Scholarships are awarded for approved part-time as well as full-time courses.

In general, an applicant is required to have matriculated and to be under 21 years of age, and, in addition, he and his parents must have permanent residence in Australia. A limited number of "mature age" scholarships is provided for persons between 25 and 30 years of age.

Selection is made entirely on merit. All scholarship holders receive free tuition and, in addition, those taking full-time courses are eligible for a living allowance, subject to a means test. For ordinary scholarships, the maximum allowances payable (September, 1954) are £169 per annum for a student living at home, and £240 10s. per annum for a student living away from home. The maximum allowances are reduced by £3 for every £10 by which the adjusted family income exceeds £600. The adjusted family income comprises the combined income of student and parents for the preceding financial year, less £100 for the first dependent child under 16 years (other than the applicant) and less £50 for each other dependent child.

A "mature age" student who is single is permitted to have an income of up to £1 10s. per week without deduction from the maximum living allowance of £240 10s. per annum; if he is a married man, the maximum allowance is £240 10s. per annum, plus £1 11s. per week for his wife and 9s. per week for the first dependent child, and there is no deduction unless the combined income of husband and wife exceeds £3 per week.

The general administration of the scheme is the responsibility of the Office of Education, but its application in detail is carried out by the respective State Departments of Education.

The following table shows particulars of students assisted in New South Wales under the Financial Assistance and Scholarship Schemes in each year since 1947:—

Table 408.—Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme in New South Wales— Students and Courses.

Dordlands an	Fin	ancial Assis	stance Sche	me.	Scho	larship Sch	eme.*
Particulars.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.
University of Sydney—							
Arts	96	118	124	94	403	543	648
Law	9	11	15	16	105	135	169
Economics	17	11	8	4	25	61	100
Science	127	127	121	103	250	256	302
Medicine	229	215	215	173	608	723	760
Engineering	117	113	116	82	226	269	279
Agriculture	28	30	27	16	41	46	54
Veterinary Science	41	40	33	23	48	48	54
Dentistry	76	57	69	48	151	169	151
Architecture	18	18	15	10	44	49	50
Other Courses †	11	8	12	8	164	177	273
Total	769	748	755	577	2,065	2,476	2,840
niversity of Technology				1	63	123	197
ther Institutions	•••				97	182	356
Total Students Assisted	769	748	755	578	2,225	2,781	3,393

^{*} Includes balance of students under Financial Assistance Scheme.

[†] Diploma students.

The university-type students assisted by the Commonwealth in New South Wales increased from 578 in 1950 to 3,393 in 1953 as a result of the increased number of scholarships available under the new scheme.

Of the Commonwealth Scholarship students at the University of Technology in 1953, 135 were studying Engineering. The 356 students at non-university institutions included 92 at State teachers' colleges, 131 at the Australian Physiotherapy Association, and 46 at the Kindergarten Training Centre.

Expenditure by the Commonwealth on the fees and allowances of scholarship students in New South Wales in 1953 was £283,121.

INSTITUTES FOR TRANSPORT EMPLOYEES.

Classes for the technical, commercial and general education of railway employees are conducted by the Railways Institute, which is under the control of a director.

The headquarters of the institute are in Sydney, and there are branches in various parts of the State. The total membership, 33,026 at 30th June, 1954, embraces more than half the railway employees. Instruction is given in elementary railway principles and various subjects to the university matriculation standard. Correspondence courses are provided. The number of students was 11,138 at 30th June, 1954. The institute possesses a library of 140,962 volumes.

Educational and recreational facilities are provided by the Government Transport Institute. The membership at 30th June, 1954, was 9,900, and 114 students were enrolled. There were 50,700 books in the institute's libarary.

EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES.

There are many organisations in New South Wales which have as their objective the encouragement of professional interests, and the advancement of science, art, and literature.

The learned professions such as solicitors and barristers, engineers, surveyors, architects, chemists, physicians and surgeons, dentists and optometrists are represented by institutes, associations or societies.

Workers' Educational Association.

The Workers' Educational Association of New South Wales was founded at a conference called by the Labour Council of New South Wales in June, 1913. It organises tutorial classes, discussion groups, study circles, summer and holiday schools and public lectures. In 1953 the membership of the association consisted of 1,778 individual members and 71 organisations other than tutorial classes affiliated with it.

In 1953, 103 tutorial classes were held, including 64 in Sydney and suburbs, 30 in the Newcastle district, and 9 in country towns. The number of students enrolled was 2,762. The association co-operates with the University of Sydney in organising discussion groups throughout the State; the number of groups in 1953 was 135, with a total enrolment of 2,238.

The income of the association in 1953 was £23,699, including grants from the State, £10,955, and subscriptions, fees, etc., £3,954.

Conservatorium of Music.

The Conservatorium of Music, which was established by the State in 1915, provides tuition in music, from elementary to advanced stages. The studies are divided into two sections. The music school section provides tuition in theory and practice leading to annual examinations in five grades and the issue of certificates to successful students. On passing the examination at the highest grade, the student may be admitted to the diploma section, in which a course of two years' tuition, leading to the professional diploma, is given under the personal direction of the Director of the Conservatorium. A preparatory theoretical course is available for beginners, and an opera school was opened in February, 1935. Training is also provided in chamber and orchestral music, and there is a full secondary school course of five years, which includes instruction in music. A branch of the Conservatorium was opened at Newcastle early in 1952.

The number of students enrolled in the various courses of study at the Conservatorium was 2,193 in 1953, as compared with 2,220 in 1952. In addition, there were 388 students at the Newcastle branch of the Conservatorium in 1952, and 565 in 1953. In 1953 ten students gained the Conservatorium diploma, and there were 19,802 candidates for examinations under the Australian Music Examination Board's system. Receipts in this year consisted of fees, proceeds from concerts, etc., amounting to £77,813, and the gross expenditure was £116,390. Teachers engaged at the Conservatorium are paid from students' fees less a commission for administrative costs and rental of studios.

Expenditure by the State on the Conservatorium amounted to £41,834 in 1952-53 and £41,125 in 1953-54.

SYDNEY SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

The Sydney Symphony Orchestra receives subsidies of £25,000 per annum from the State Government and £10,000 per annum from the Municipality of the City of Sydney, and the balance of its expenditure is provided by the Australian Broadcasting Commission. Expenditure in the year ended 31st December, 1953, was £170,735; receipts comprised £50,620 from concerts, etc., £35,000 from the State and municipal grants, and £85,115 from the Broadcasting Commission. Approximately one-third of the concerts provided by the orchestra are given free.

Museums.

The Australian Museum in Sydney is the oldest institution of its kind in Australia. It is incorporated under the control of trustees, with a statutory endowment of £1,000 per year, which is supplemented by annual parliamentary appropriations. It contains fine specimens of the principal objects of natural history and a valuable collection of zoological, mineral and ethnological specimens. A library containing 33,551 volumes at 31st December, 1953, is attached to the institution. Lectures and gallery demonstrations are given in the Museum and are open to the public. During the year ended 30th June, 1954, visitors to the Museum numbered 259,773. The expenditure was £56,866 in 1952-53 and £57,881 in 1953-54.

There is a Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences in Sydney, administered by a Board of Trustees under the Minister for Education. It contains a valuable series of specimens illustrative of various stages of manufacturing, and a collection of natural products. The scientific staff conducts

research work in connection with the development of the natural resources of Australia. There are also technological museums at Goulburn, Bathurst, West Maitland, Broken Hill and Albury. During 1953, the number of visitors to the Sydney Museum was 157,017, and the number of volumes in the museum's library at the end of the year was 8,284. Expenditure in 1953-54 was £51,616.

There is a Mining and Geological Museum attached to the Department of Mines. Its functions include the preparation and collection of minerals to be used as teaching aids in schools and in other institutions.

The Agricultural and Forestry Museum is an adjunct to the Department of Agriculture.

The public have access to the "Nicholson" Museum of Antiquities, the "Macleay" Museum of Natural History, the Museum of Normal and Morbid Anatomy, attached to the Sydney University, and the National Herbarium and Botanical Museum at the Botanic Gardens. Housed in the Macleay Museum is the Aldridge collection of Broken Hill minerals.

LIBRARIES.

Public Library of New South Wales.

The Australian Subscription Library, established in 1826, became a State institution in 1869. It was incorporated in 1899, as the Public Library of New South Wales, with a body of trustees and an annual statutory endowment of £2,000, which is supplemented by parliamentary appropriations.

The library embraces a General Reference Library, a Country Circulation Department, the Mitchell Library and the William Dixson Gallery, all housed in a building completed in June, 1942. The Mitchell Library consists of a collection of books, manuscripts and pictures dealing mainly with Australia and the South Pacific, the nucleus of which was bequeathed to the Public Library in 1898. The William Dixson Gallery comprises a collection of pictures and prints relating to Australian history.

The Country Circulation Department sends books to rural schools, agricultural bureaux, municipal libraries operating under the Library Act, 1939, schools of arts and similar institutions, as well as to individual students. The library includes a research department which collects bibliographical references mainly of a scientific and technical nature, and a school where librarians are trained for the Public and other libraries. The main reading room of the library accommodates 375 seated readers.

Expenditure on the library during 1953-54 amounted to £202,561, including £14,000 for books and periodicals.

The library staff numbered 114 at 30th June, 1954. The average number of seated readers during the year ended 30th June, 1954, was estimated at 178 on week-days, 277 on Sundays and 180 on holidays. The number of volumes in the library at 30th June, 1954, exclusive of pamphlets was 647,693, viz., General Reference Library 331,611, Mitchell Library 155,885, Model School Library 2,069, Dixson Library 10,000, and Country Circulation Department 148,128. The Research Department made 570 researches in 1952-53 and 531 in 1953-54.

Public Library Services under Library Act, 1939-52.

The Library Act, 1939-52, provides for the payment of State subsidies in respect of libraries maintained by municipal and shire councils, and for the appointment of a Library Board to administer the Act and to assist in the organisation of local library services. The subsidy provisions of the Act were proclaimed as from 1st January, 1944, and the Library Board of New South Wales was constituted during that year. The Principal Librarian of the Public Library is executive member of the Board and acts for the local libraries in the purchase and processing of books. Librarians are trained in a school conducted by the Public Library.

Local authorities which adopt the Act are entitled to State subsidy provided that they administer a library service which is free to all residents (except that a charge may be made for works of fiction) and that they expend from rates at least 1s. per head of population per annum. The maximum amount of State subsidy was increased from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per head per annum from 1st January, 1952.

At 30th June, 1954, 138 councils had adopted the Act, and, of these, 115 had established libraries. There were 130 libraries in operation, including 27 in Sydney and suburbs, 5 in Newcastle and 98 in other localities. The staff numbered 358. In 1953-54 the Board expended £138,240, including subsidies to councils £132,560, and the aggregate amount contributed by the councils towards the upkeep of the libraries was £275,135. In 1952-53, expenditure by the Board was £155,555 including £149,917 for subsidies. The aggregate number of volumes in the libraries at 30th June, 1954, was 1,002,500.

The largest public library service subsidised under the Library Act is that of the City of Sydney. The main library and branches together contained 135,890 volumes in 1953. In that year, 805,926 books were lent, equal to 2,798 daily. Maintenance costs amounted to £65,883 (including £9,402 for new books) in 1953, and £65,790 (including £7,385 for new books) in 1952.

Sydney University Library.

The library of the University of Sydney is the Fisher Library, named after its principal benefactor, Thomas Fisher, from whom a bequest of £30,000 was received in 1885. The library contained 350,831 volumes at 30th June, 1953. The Fisher Library is primarily for the use of the University, but may be used by other students. There is a medical branch and other departmental sections and a fine collection of periodicals, especially scientific publications, and valuable old books and manuscripts. The Reading Room, with 18,000 volumes on the open access system, can accommodate 300 students.

Children's Library and Crafts Movement.

The Children's Library and Crafts Movement, which commenced operations in 1924, has established 30 free libraries and centres and a travelling library; the total number of books is approximately 50,000. Books may be borrowed or used at the centres, and facilities are provided for arts and crafts. The funds of the movement are derived mainly from private sources but are supplemented by an annual grant of £1,250 from the State Government and by grants (amounting to £4,068 in 1953) from municipal councils.

Other Libraries

Local libraries established in a large number of centres throughout the State, may be classed broadly under two heads—Schools of Arts, which are organised and controlled by committees of private citizens and are dependent upon the monetary support accorded by the public; and free libraries established by municipalities or shires. Under the provisions of the Local Government Act, any shire or municipality may establish a public library, art gallery, or museum. Subject to certain conditions, libraries operated by municipalities and shires are entitled to State subsidy under the Library Act, 1939-52 (see above).

The library of the Australian Museum, though intended primarily as a scientific library for staff use, is accessible to students. It contains 33,551 volumes. In the library attached to the National Herbarium there are approximately 10,000 volumes.

In December, 1953, there were 48,214 volumes in the central and class libraries of the Sydney Technical College and the University of Technology, and the number in the libraries of other technical colleges was 44,742. Volumes in the library of the Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences numbered 8,284.

There are 133,873 volumes in the libraries of the teachers' colleges and 1,262,987 in 2,292 libraries attached to public schools.

The Parliamentary Library contains 114,147 books, and large numbers of volumes are in the libraries of the law courts and Government offices.

The Royal Blind Society of N.S.W. conducts a free Braille Library at East Sydney, containing 23,000 volumes.

NATIONAL ART GALLERY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The National Art Gallery contains a number of works of art, including some works of prominent modern artists, and some valuable gifts from private persons.

Apart from 1,526 reproductions, there were 5,440 works of art in the Gallery at the end of 1953, viz., 1,162 oil paintings, 749 water-colours, 1,986 black-and-white works, 239 statuary casts and bronzes, and 1,304 other works of art. The total amount expended during the year in purchasing works of art was £2,604. Two hundred and eighty-eight works of art were acquired by gift during the year, and 204 by purchase.

Art students, under certain regulations, may copy works and enjoy the benefit of a collection of books of reference on art subjects. During 1953, 540 works of art were lent to Government departments and other institutions.

Maintenance expenditure on the Gallery was £30,018 in 1952-53 and £33,197 in 1953-54.

LAW AND CRIME

A cardinal principle of the legal system of New South Wales, like that of England on which it is based, is the supremacy of the law, to which all persons are bound to conform. No person may be punished except for a breach of law which has been proved in due course of law in a court before which all persons have equal rights. It excludes the existence of arbitrariness or prerogative on the part of the government or of any exemption of officials or others from obedience to the ordinary law or from the jurisdiction of the ordinary tribunals.

Sources of Law.

The law in force in New South Wales consists of-

- (i) So much of the common law of England and such English statute law as came into force on the original settlement of the colony in 1788, or was made applicable by the New South Wales Constitution Act passed in 1828.
- (ii) Acts passed by the Parliament of the State of New South Wales, together with regulations, rules, orders, etc., made thereunder.
- (iii) Acts passed by the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia within the scope of its allotted powers, together with regulations, rules, orders, etc., made thereunder.
- (iv) Imperial law binding New South Wales as part of the British Commonwealth, as part of the Commonwealth of Australia or as a State—subject, since 1931, to the Statute of Westminster. (These relate mainly to external affairs or matters of Imperial concern.)
- (v) Case law. (This consists of judicial decisions of the English, Commonwealth, or State Courts, respectively, and represents an important part of the law in force in New South Wales.)

The scope of Commonwealth legislation is limited to the subjects specified in the Commonwealth Constitution. In some cases Commonwealth powers of legislation are exclusive of, in others concurrent with, those of the State. In all cases of conflict, valid Commonwealth laws override State laws.

THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM.

The characteristic features of the judicial system are—(a) The law is enforceable in public courts; (b) the judiciary is independent of control by the executive; (c) officials concerned with the administration of justice do not enjoy any exemption from law; (d) advocates are admitted to practice by the Supreme Court and are subject to control through the Court.

Administration.

In New South Wales the duty of administering laws is allotted to Ministers of the Crown in their respective spheres. As a general rule, an Attorney-General and a Minister of Justice are included amongst the Ministers, but sometimes these offices are combined. There is also a Crown Solicitor—a salaried public servant. A common practice is to have an officer known as Assistant Law Officer as a further legal adviser to the Government.

The Attorney-General is the legal adviser of the Government. He is charged with the conduct of business relating to the higher courts (such as Supreme and District Courts), the offices of the Crown Solicitor, Crown Prosecutors, Clerk of the Peace, Public Solicitor, Public Defender, parliamentary draftsmen, court reporters and Adult Probation Service, as welf as statute law consolidation and certain Acts, including the Crimes Act. He also advises Ministers on questions on which his legal opinion is required, initiates and defends proceedings by and against the State, and determines whether a bill should be found in cases of indictable offences. The grand jury system has not been adopted. The Attorney-General is in the position of a grand jury to find a bill. No person can be put upon his trial for an indictable offence unless a bill has been found, except where an ex officio indictment has been filed by the Attorney-General or the Supreme Court has directed an information to be filed.

The Minister of Justice supervises the working of the magistrates' courts, of gaols and penal establishments, and the operations of the various offices connected with the Supreme and District Courts. He administers Acts of Parliament relating to justices, juries, coroners, prisons and prisoners, landlords and tenants, inebriates, real property, land titles, registration of firms, companies and deeds, births, deaths and marriages, and licensed trades and callings.

The Courts.

The work of the courts is distributed amongst various jurisdictions with a view to simplifying procedure and avoiding unnecessary delay. Minor civil matters are heard in Courts of Petty Sessions (Small Debts Courts), which have a jurisdiction limited in point of locality and amount. The civil jurisdiction of District Courts also is limited in these respects. The Supreme Court's jurisdiction is limited only in respect of matters which are reserved for the original jurisdiction of the Commonwealth Courts. In criminal matters, less serious offences are heard in Courts of Petty Sessions, and other offences, not being of a capital nature, are dealt with by Courts of Quarter Sessions. Capital charges are tried at sittings of the Supreme Court and, in practice, offences of an important public nature are often so dealt with.

A number of legal tribunals have been established to deal with special matters, viz., Licensing Courts, Wardens' Courts (Mining), Courts of Marine Inquiry, Land and Valuation Court, Crown Employees' Appeal Board, and, among courts of magisterial rank, Coroners' Courts and Children's Courts. Special jurisdictions are exercised by the Industrial Commission and by the Workers' Compensation Commission. Particular matters arising under the various land laws of the State are dealt with by Local Land Boards. A Transport Appeal Court, consisting of a District Court Judge, hears appeals from certain decisions of the transport authorities. Jurisdiction to hear disputes arising under the Friendly Societies Act and the Co-operation Act is given to the Registrar under those Acts.

New South Wales as a State of the Commonwealth forms part of the Commonwealth judicial system. By the Commonwealth Judiciary Act,

1903-1947, the jurisdiction of the High Court is exclusive in regard to certain matters. In regard to other matters, the courts of the State are invested with Commonwealth jurisdiction, subject to conditions stated in that Act.

Appeal lies to the Privy Council from the Supreme Court of New South Wales and the High Court of Australia, respectively, in proper cases. The British Privy Council is the final Court of Appeal.

JUDGES, MAGISTRATES AND COURT OFFICERS.

Judges of the Supreme Court.

Judges of the Supreme Court of New South Wales are styled "Justices," and are appointed by Commission of the Governor on the advice of the Executive Council. No person may be appointed Judge of the Supreme Court unless he is a barrister of five years' standing. The judges have power to make rules governing court procedure and to control the admission to practice of barristers and solicitors and to supervise their conduct.

A judge cannot be sued for any act done in the performance of his judicial duties within the scope of his jurisdiction. He holds office "during good behaviour" until the age of seventy years at a salary fixed by statute; the rate in September, 1954, was £4,052 per annum, plus an allowance of £250 per annum. By these provisions the judiciary is rendered independent of the executive, but a judge may be removed from effice by the Crown on the address of both Houses of Parliament. A judge, including the Chief Justice, is granted a pension on retirement according to his salary and length of service. The judge of the Land and Valuation Court is a puisne judge of the Supreme Court, and each member of the Industrial Commission of New South Wales and the Chairman of the Crown Employees' Appeal Board have the same status and rights as such a judge.

Judges of the District Court.

A barrister of five years' standing or attorney of seven years' standing may be appointed by the Governor as judge of the District Court to exercise the jurisdiction of the Court in districts allotted by the Governor. District Court judges hold office during ability and good behaviour up to the age of 70 years. They may be removed from office by the Governor for inability or misbehaviour, subject first to appeal to the Governor-in-Council. A judge of any District Court is also chairman of every Court of Quarter Sessions in the State. A judge is granted a pension on retirement, the amount of which is dependent on length of service. A judge may not engage in the practice of the legal profession. Members of the Workers' Compensation Commission have the status and rights of a District Court judge.

Officers of the Courts.

Certain ministerial functions are performed by magistrates and justices in addition to their judicial duties, but special officers are appointed for certain purposes in the administration of justice, viz., Crown Prosecutors to act in Criminal Courts in prosecuting persons accused of indictable offences, Clerks of Petty Sessions, the Clerk of the Peace and his deputies to act as Clerks for the Courts of Quarter Sessions, Registrars of the Small Debts and District Courts, and bailiffs.

In connection with the Supreme Court, there are two important officers in addition to those connected with special jurisdiction; these are the Prothonotary and the Sheriff.

The Prothonotary of the Supreme Court is its principal officer in common law and criminal jurisdiction. He acts as registrar of the Courts of Admiralty and Criminal Appeal. The Prothonotary or his deputy is empowered under rules of the court to transact business usually transacted by a judge sitting in chambers, except in respect of matters relating to the liberty of the subject. The Matrimonial Causes Jurisdiction has its own Registrar who, with the Deputy Registrars, is empowered by the rules of the Court to exercise certain delegated powers formerly performed by the judge of the jurisdiction sitting in chambers.

The office of Sheriff is regulated by the Sheriff Act, 1900. There is a Sheriff and an Under Sheriff. Sheriff's officers are stationed at convenient country centres, where there is a Deputy Sheriff—usually a leading member of the particular centre. The functions of the Sheriff include the enforcement of judgments and execution of writs of the Supreme Court, the summoning and supervision of juries and administrative arrangements relating to the holding of courts.

Magistrates.

Magistrates are appointed from among members of the Public Service unless it is certified by the Public Service Board that no member of the service is suitable and available for such office. Persons so appointed must have attained the full age of thirty-five years, and have passed the prescribed examination in law. They hold office at the pleasure of the Governor.

Within the districts of the Metropolis, Parramatta, Newcastle, Broken Hill, Bathurst, Windsor, Richmond, Ryde and Wollongong the jurisdiction of the Court of Petty Sessions is exercised exclusively by Stipendiary Magistrates.

In country districts, jurisdiction in Petty Sessions is exercised by Stipendiary Magistrates wherever convenient, and otherwise by honorary justices in minor cases. The designation of the magistrates in country districts was changed from Police to Stipendiary Magistrates in July, 1947.

The jurisdiction of magistrates is explained later in connection with Courts of Petty Sessions, and their functions comprise those of Justices of the Peace. In addition, they usually act in country centres as District Registrars in Bankruptcy, Revising Magistrates, Visiting Justices to gaols, Mining Wardens, Coroners and Industrial Magistrates, and exercise delegated jurisdiction under the Liquor Act.

Justices of the Peace.

Persons of mature age and good character may be appointed as Justices of the Peace by Commission, under the Grand Seal. The office is honorary, and is held during the pleasure of the Crown. No special qualifications in law are required, but appointees must be persons of standing in the community and must take prescribed oaths. Women became eligible for the office under the Women's Legal Status Act, 1918.

The functions of justices are numerous, extending over the administration of justice generally, the maintenance of peace and the judicial duties of the office. The judicial powers are explained later (see page 494); other duties include the issue of warrants for arrests, issue of summonses, administration of oaths and certification of documents.

On 31st December, 1953, there were 71,186 Justices of the Peace in New South Wales, of whom 4,353 were women.

JURY SYSTEM.

Crimes and misdemeanours prosecuted by indictment in the Supreme Court or Courts of Quarter Sessions must be tried before a jury of twelve persons, who find as to the facts of the case, the punishment being determined by the judge. Most civil cases may be tried before a jury of four persons or a jury of twelve persons, upon application and with the consent of the court. The jury in such cases determines questions of fact and assesses damages. The procedure in relation to juries is governed principally by the Jury Act, 1912-1947, and other Acts regulate special cases.

All men (with certain exceptions) entitled to be enrolled as electors for Parliamentary elections became eligible for jury service from 1st January, 1948. The Jury (Amendment) Act, 1947, contains provisions, proclaimed in October, 1952, in respect of certain areas, extending eligibility to act as jurors to women who submit their names for inclusion in jury lists.

The principal exceptions from liability to serve as jurors are foreign subjects who have resided in New South Wales for less than seven years, and certain persons attainted of treason or felony. Persons specially exempted include judges, members of Parliament, certain public officers, officers of the public service of the Commonwealth, members of the defence forces, salaried officers of the State public service, clergymen, barristers, solicitors, magistrates, police officers, doctors, dentists, druggists, schoolmasters, certain employees of banks, incapacitated persons, and men above the age of 60 years who claim exemption. Special petty sessions, when summoned to revise jury lists, have authority to exempt any person from jury service on the ground of undue hardship or undue public inconvenience.

A jurors' list is compiled annually in October for each Jurors' District by the senior police officer. This list is made available for public inspection, and revised in December before a special petty sessions held before a stipendiary magistrate or by two or more justices.

The jurors summoned to hear an issue are decided by lot. Accused persons and the Crown each have the right to challenge eight jurors in criminal cases, and twenty in capital cases, without assigning reasons. In striking the jury in a civil case, sufficient names are drawn from the ballot box to leave the required number of jurors after each party to the case has struck off names equal to one half of the number to be empanelled.

In criminal cases the verdict of the jury must be unanimous. Where agreement is not reached within six hours, the jury may be discharged and the accused tried before another jury. In civil cases where a unanimous agreement has not been reached after four hours' deliberation,

the decision of three-fourths of the jury shall be taken as the verdict of all; but if, after having remained six hours or upwards in deliberation, three-fourths of the jury do not concur, the jury shall be discharged and the case may be set down for a new trial.

Poor Persons' Legal Expenses.

Under the Poor Prisoners' Defence Act, 1907, a person committed for trial for an indictable offence may apply for legal aid for his defence before the jury is sworn. If the judge or committing magistrate considers that the person is without adequate means and that such legal aid should be supplied, the Attorney-General may arrange for the defence of the accused either by the Public Defender or by some other counsel or attorney, and for payment of expenses of all material witnesses.

The Legal Assistance Act, 1943-47, which came into force on 1st July, 1944, provides for the appointment of a Public Solicitor and lays down the conditions on which legal assistance may be granted.

The Public Solicitor keeps lists of barristers and solicitors who are willing to investigate and report on applications for legal assistance, or to act for assisted persons in proceedings in the Supreme Court and the District Court, as well as in certain proceedings in the Courts of Petty Sessions. He issues certificates of eligibility for assistance. He may act for an assisted person or may assign a solicitor whose name is on the list so to act.

LEGAL PROFESSION.

The legal profession in New South Wales is controlled by rules of the Supreme Court, which prescribe the conditions of entry to the profession, regulate studentships at law, and specify the legal examinations which must be passed prior to admission to practice. Separate boards have been established to govern the admission of barristers and of solicitors. Women are eligible for admission.

By the Legal Practitioners Act, 1898-1954, provision has been made for the admission of conveyancers as solicitors and the discontinuance of the grant of conveyancers' certificates; for the examination of accounts of solicitors and conveyancers; and for the establishment and administration of a solicitors' fidelity guarantee fund. The fund is maintained from annual contributions from or levies imposed on solicitors. From it may be paid the amount of pecuniary loss suffered by persons as the result of theft or fraudulent misapplication by a solicitor of any moneys or other valuable property entrusted to him.

Any solicitor duly admitted to practice has the right of audience in all courts of New South Wales. The law provides for the hearing of charges of professional misconduct upon the part of solicitors by the Statutory Committee of the Incorporated Law Institute of New South Wales, which has the power to make an order striking off the roll, suspending from practice or imposing a fine on any solicitor; appeal lies to the Court from an order of the Statutory Committee.

Barristers have, in general, no legal right to fees for their services in court, but scales of charges for certain services rendered by solicitors are prescribed by regulation, and in certain instances costs of suits are taxed by an officer of the Supreme Court.

The following table shows the number of members of the legal profession in practice at intervals since 1939:—

End of		Barristers.			Solicitors.		Certificated
Year.	Queen's Counsel.	Other.	Total.	Sydney.	Country.	Total.	Convey- ancers.
1939 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953	28 34 37 39 43 44 44	257 290 303 296 302 298 301	285 324 340 335 345 342 345	1,118 1,124 1,149 1,199 1,248 1,295 1,342	647 631 669 687 734 777 822	1,765 1,755 1,818 1,886 1,982 2,072 2,164	37 25 24 24 19 20 17

Table 409.—Barristers and Solicitors.

The number of barristers at the end of 1953 included 44 Queen's Counsel. The number stated in the table does not include the District Court judges, the Master in Equity, magistrates, State officials who are barristers, non-practising barristers, nor those on the roll, but not resident in New South Wales.

Barristers are organised under the New South Wales Bar Association, and solicitors under the Incorporated Law Institute of New South Wales. There is also a Society of Notaries.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court of New South Wales was established in 1824 under the Charter of Justice. Jurisdiction is exercised by a Chief Justice and not more than sixteen Puisne Judges, of whom ten are engaged usually in the Common Law, including Commercial Causes and Criminal Jurisdictions, and the remainder in Equity, Bankruptcy, Probate, Lunacy, Matrimonial Causes, and the Land and Valuation Court.

The Court possesses original jurisdiction over all litigious matters arising in the State, except where its jurisdiction is excluded by statute, in certain cases where extra-territorial jurisdiction has been conferred, in Admiralty and in appeal. Its original jurisdiction is exercised usually by one judge. The procedure and practice of the Court are defined by statute, or regulated by rules which may be made by any three or more judges. The Supreme Court has power at common law to restrain inferior courts which act in excess of their jurisdiction, and to grant mandamus to enforce a legal right. The right of appeal to the Supreme Court from inferior courts is purely the creation of statute law. In proper cases, appeals may be carried from findings of the Supreme Court to the High Court of Australia or to the Privy Council.

Particulars are given below of each division of the civil jurisdiction of the Court. Information regarding the criminal jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is given in conjunction with that of other Higher Criminal Courts on page 486.

Common Law Jurisdiction.

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court at Common Law extends to cases not falling within any other jurisdiction. Actions are tried usually in the first instance in sittings at *nisi prius*, before one judge and a jury of four,

^{* 2093—7} K 5006

or of twelve in special cases. A jury may be dispensed with by consent of both parties and under statutes governing certain cases. A judge may sit "in chambers" to deal with questions not requiring to be argued in court.

The following table gives particulars of causes set down and writs issued in the Supreme and Circuit Courts (Common Law Jurisdiction) in each year since 1943. The number of writs issued includes cases which were settled by the parties without further litigation.

			Cases		Cas	ses Tried.			m./.1
Year.	Writs Issued.	Judgments Signed.	0 112 3	Verdict for Plaintiff.	Verdict for Defendant.	Jury Dis- agreed.	Non- Suit.	Total.	Total Cases Disposed of.
1943	1,723	758	92	153	35		7	195	287
1944	1,629	677	91	188	39		7	234	325
1945	1,726	607	80	170	28	2		200	280
1946	2,527	803	64	172	41	1	9	223	287
1947	3,215	1,130	72	201	34	1	4	240	312
1948	3,661	1,393	101	281	51	1	4	337	438
1949	4,030	1,548	260	605	74	1	4	684	944
1950	4,384	1,778	395	210	39	1	1	251	646
1951	5,298	1,897	374	149	25	. 1	3	178	552
1952	8,140	3,282	516	196	28		4	228	744
1953	7,462	3,276	886	242	47	1	3	293	1,179

Table 410.—Common Law Jurisdiction—Writs and Cases.

The difference between the number of writs issued and judgments signed indicates the extent to which suits are not proceeded with, and the difference between the number of judgments signed, and the number of cases tried indicates the extent to which cases are settled without legal proceedings in court. The number of writs issued increased in each year from 1,629 in 1944 to the record figure of 8,140 in 1952, but fell slightly to 7,462 to 1953.

Equity Jurisdiction.

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in Equity (which includes infancy) is exercised by the Chief Judge in Equity, or by any other Judge of the Supreme Court sitting in Equity. The procedure of the Court is governed by the Equity Act, 1901, and subsidiary rules. The jurisdiction extends to granting equitable relief by enforcing rights not recognised at Common Law and by special remedies such as the issue of injunctious, writs for specific performance, and a jurisdiction in infancy. The Court in making binding declarations of right may obtain the assistance of specialists such as actuaries, engineers, or other persons. In deciding legal rights incidental to its cases, it exercises all the powers of the Common Law jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and may award damages in certain cases.

The office of the Court is under the control of the Master in Equity who performs many judicial functions, and, when directed by the Court, determines certain matters such as conducting inquiries, taking accounts, etc. He is also Registrar of the Court, and controls the records and funds within its charge.

The transactions in Equity during the year ended 30th June, 1954, included the following:—Decrees 85, orders on motions and petitions 2,146, and orders by Judge in Chambers, 267. In 1952-53, 97 decrees were made, 2,090 orders on motions and petitions, and 242 orders by Judge in Chambers.

Lunacy Jurisdiction.

The Supreme Court in its Lunacy jurisdiction is constituted, except on appeal, by the Chief Judge in Equity or by any other judge sitting for him during his absence or illness or at his request. In respect of the administration of estates, the jurisdiction may be exercised by the Master in Lunacy and the Deputy Master in Lunacy.

Persons whose affairs are brought under control by the Lunacy Act are grouped in three main classes—(1) persons of unsound mind and incapable of managing their affairs; (2) persons who are incapable of managing their affairs through mental infirmity arising from disease or age; and (3) insane patients in the mental hospitals. The affairs of those in the first class are administered by committees, and those in the second class by managers, subject in both cases to the order and direction of the Court constituted by the Master; and the affairs of insane patients are administered by the Master in Lunacy.

The amount of trust funds controlled by the Master in Lunacy was £2,477,411 at 30th June, 1954. The funds comprised mortgages £8,457, Commonwealth Government securities £2,355,204, fixed deposits £43,616 and cash £70,134. In addition, there were assets of considerable value in the form of scrip, real estate, etc. A deduction ranging up to 4 per cent. from the net income of insane persons whose estates are managed by the Master in Lnacy amounted to £9,184 in 1953-54, and fees collected to £428.

Probate Jurisdiction.

The Supreme Court of New South Wales in its probate jurisdiction is the only authority competent to grant probate of the will, or administration of the estate, of any deceased person who leaves real or personal property in the State. Pending a grant of probate or administration, all property of the deceased person vests in the Public Trustee, and with a few exceptions, the property cannot be dealt with in any way until a grant has been obtained. The court will not issue a grant until an inventory of the estate has been filed and death duty paid.

The powers of the Court are exercised by the Probate Judge and the Registrar. The latter deals with all applications for probate and administration where there is no contention, all matters regarding the filing of accounts by executors and administrators (including the allowance to them of commission for their trouble), and any other matters prescribed by the rules or directed by the Judge. At the request of any interested person, or in cases of doubt or difficulty, the Registrar is required to refer the matter to the Judge sitting in open court, usually without a jury.

The records of the Court are available for public inspection, and copies of wills and other documents may be obtained.

The following table shows the number and value of estates dealt with in 1946 and later years:—

	Probates	Granted.	Letters of A	lministration.	To	otal.
Year.	Number of Estates.	Gross Value of Estates.	Number of Estates.	Gross Value of Estates.	Number of Estates.	Gross Value of Estates.
		£		£		£
1946	9,384	37,078,201	3,426	3,425,861	12,810	40,504,06
1948	9,789	54,482,363	2,917	4,821,922	12,706	59,304,28
1949	9,039	46,131,232	3,128	4,525,495	12,167	50,656,72
1950	9,612	50,001,014	2,908	3,676,691	12,520	53,677,70
1951	9,817	52,626,070	3,267	5,531,254	13,084	58,157,32
1952	10,902	72,115,136	3,619	6,576,176	14,521	78,691,31
1953	9,003	70,945,834	4,837	6,035,338	13,840	76,981,17

Table 411.—Probate Jurisdiction—Number and Value of Estates.

The values shown above represent the gross value of estates, inclusive of those not subject to duty, and of estates dealt with by the Public Trustee. In some cases, probate or letters of administration are taken out a second time, and such estates are duplicated in the foregoing figures. Where estates are less than £300 in value, probate or letters of administration may be granted on personal application to the Registrar, without the intervention of a solicitor. The average gross value of estates in 1953 was £5,562, as compared with £3,162 in 1946.

Jurisdiction in Matrimonial Causes (Divorce).

This jurisdiction was conferred on the Supreme Court by the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1873. Previously, marriages could be dissolved only by special Act of Parliament. This Act, with its amendments, was consolidated in 1899, and the consolidated Act was amended in 1929, 1943, 1947, 1949 and 1951.

A Judge of the Supreme Court is appointed Judge in Divorce, but any other judge may act for him. The forms of relief granted are dissolution of marriage, judicial separation, declaration of nullity of marriage, jactitation of marriage, and orders for restitution of conjugal rights. Orders for the custody of children, alimony, damages, and settlement of marriage property may be made. Decrees for the dissolution of marriage are usually made provisional for a short period, and absolute at the expiration thereof if no reason to the contrary is shown, e.g., collusion. Where there is reason to believe that dissolution of marriage is sought for ulterior motives and that collusion has taken place between the parties, it is customary for the

Crown to intervene and place before the Court any relevant facts in its possession. The Crown, however, cannot intervene after the decree nisi has been made absolute.

Under the District Courts (Amendment) Act, 1949 (proclaimed on 13th February, 1950), certain undefended cases where the petitioner's solicitor is registered outside the County of Cumberland, are automatically remitted to a District Court for determination of fact. Undefended cases excluded from this provision comprise (a) suits for the restitution of conjugal rights, (b) suits involving claims for damages, (c) cases where the petitioner has committed adultery, and (d) cases under the (Commonwealth) Matrimonial Causes Act, 1945.

The grounds on which dissolution may be granted on petition are as follows:—

Husband v. Wife.—Adultery; desertion for three years; habitual drunkenness and neglect of domestic duties for three years; desertion by reason of non-compliance with a decree for restitution of conjugal rights; imprisonment for three years or more at time of petition and under sentence for at least seven years; conviction, within one year previously, of attempt to murder or to inflict grievous bodily harm; repeated assaults and cruel beatings during one year preceding the date of filing the petition.

Wife v. Husband.—Adultery; rape, sodomy or bestiality; desertion for three years or more; habitual drunkenness for three years, coupled with cruelty or neglect to support; desertion by reason of non-compliance with a decree for restitution of conjugal rights; imprisonment for three years or more at time of petition and under sentence for at least seven years; imprisonment under frequent sentences, amounting in the aggregate to three years, within five years preceding the presentation of the petition, and leaving the wife habitually without means of support; conviction, within one year previously, of attempt to murder or to inflict grievous bodily harm; repeated assaults and cruel beatings within one year of petition.

Suits may be instituted for the purpose of obtaining restitution of conjugal rights, and failure to comply with a decree made in such a suit constitutes desertion (even though three years have not elapsed), upon which a suit for desertion may be brought.

A marriage may be declared null and void on the following grounds: incapacity to consummate owing to impotence; marriage within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity; prior marriage (bigamy); breach of a provision of the Marriage Act essential to validity; want of consent through mental incapacity, mistake, fraud or duress.

The number of petitions for divorce, judicial separation or nullity of marriage rose steeply from 2,002 in 1941 to a peak of 4,309 in 1946; thereafter it declined to 3,876 in 1949, but increased to 3,939 in 1950, and 4,314 in 1953. Similar but sharper changes were recorded in the case of petitions for the restitution of conjugal rights; the number was 375 in 1941, 1,538 in 1946, and 699 in 1953.

In normal years, wives outnumber husbands in petitions for divorce, but in the years 1942 to 1947, inclusive, as a result of wartime conditions, the number of husbands exceeded that of wives. Invariably, more husbands than wives petition for the restitution of conjugal rights. The following statement shows the number of petitions lodged in matrimonial causes in New South Wales in 1939 and later years:—

Table 412,—Divorces and Matrimonial Causes—Pe	titions Lod	ged.
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		P	etitions Lodg	ged.			Sex of 1	Petitioner.	
Year.	Divorce.	Nullity of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.	Restitution of Conjugal	Total.	Divo	rce.*	Restitution of Conjugal Rights	
		mairiage.		Rights.		Husband.	Wife.	Husband.	Wife.
1939	1,931	11	31	397	2,370	879	1,052	256	141
1943	2,978	41	19	776	3,814	1,615	1,363	590	186
1944	3,746	45	16	1,100	4,907	2,094	1,652	838	262
1945	4,120	50	29	1,244	5,443	2,242	1,878	921	323
1946	4,237	47	25	1,538	5,847	2,244	1,993	1,109	429
1947	4,076	34	18	1,057	5,185	2,040	2,036	746	311
1948	3,819	40	19	867	4,745	1,787	2,032	610	257
1949	3,815	39	22	716	4,592	1,695	2,120	473	243
1950	3,879	39	_ 21	796	4,735	1,704	2,175	508	288
1951	4,044	31	29	772	4,876	1,710	2,334	520	252
1952	4,225	43	30	714	5,012	1,777	2,448	491	223
1953	4,230	49	35	699	5,013	1,821	2,409	4 90	209

[•] Includes some who had previously petitioned for restitution of conjugal rights.

The number of petitions lodged with a suspension of fees or in forma pauperis during 1953 was 565; of these, 532 were for divorce, 7 for nullity of marriage, 3 for judicial separation and 23 for restitution of conjugal rights.

The following table shows the number of decrees granted in matrimonial causes in the last eleven years, in comparison with the average per year in quinquennial periods since 1923:—

Table 413.—Divorces and Matrimonial Causes—Decrees Granted.

1		Decree N	lisi.			Restitution of Conjugal Rights.	
Year.	Di	vorce.	Nullity o	f Marriage.	Judicial Separation.		
	Granted.	Made Absolute.	Granted.	Made Absolute.			
1623-27*	992	903	9	8	13	168	
1928-32*	1,060	967	11	9	10	180	
1933-37*	1,216	1,124	îî	11	13	224	
1938-42*	1,589	1,521	6	6	9	285	
1943-47*	2,836	2,701	26	23	6	767	
1948-52*	3,244	3,193	26	26	6	573	
1943	1,980	1,828	11	9	3	454	
1944	2,905	2,027	36	17	5	741	
1945	2,621	3,097	31	32	10	681	
1946	3,453	2,771	22	21	6	1,117	
1947	3,222	3,784	31	37	5	840	
1948	3,352	3,277	28	23	5 8 5 6 4 7	754	
1949	2,835	2,631	23	24	5	512	
1950 1951	3,319	3,419	30	31	6	523	
1951	$\frac{2,861}{3,855}$	3,303	23 27	25 27	4.	468 608	
1952	3,782	3,335 3,725	27	27	6	516	

^{*} Average per year.

In recent years the number of decrees granted has been considerably higher, as compared with pre-war averages, in all cases except that of judicial separation.

The number of petitioners of each sex in cases where decrees for divorce or nullity of marriage were made absolute or judicial separation was granted in 1939 and later years was as follows:—

Table 414.—Divorce,	Nullity of	Marriage,	Judicial	Separation—Sex	of
P	ersons Gra	anted Final	Decrees	-	

Year.		crees Absol ranted to-		Year.	Decrees Absolute granted to—			
	Husband.	Wife.	Total.	2 9021	Husband.	Wìfe.	Total.	
1939	667	886	1,553	1948	1,734	1,574	3,308	
1942	772	839	1,611	1949	1,312	1,348	2,660	
1943	918	922	1,840	1950	1,625	1,831	3,456	
1944	1,115	934	2,049	1951	1,458	1,874	3,332	
1945	1,703	1,436	3,139	1952	1,434	1,935	3,369	
1946	1,469	1,329	2,798	1953	1,592	2,160	3,752	
1947	2,048	1,778	3,826					

Usually, the majority of decrees for divorce, nullity or separation are granted on the petitions of wives, but from 1944 to 1948, inclusive, husbands outnumbered wives. The proportion of husbands was 43 per cent. in 1939, 53 per cent. in 1947, and 43 per cent. in 1953.

The grounds for divorce in cases where decrees were made absolute in 1939 and the last six years were as follows:—

Table 415.—Divorce Decrees made Absolute—Grounds of Decree.

			G	rounds of Dec	ree.			
Year.	Desertion for 3 years or more.	Desertion— Non-compliance with Order for Restitution of Conjugal Rights.	Adultery.	Habitual Drunkenness with Cruelty or Neglect.	Repeated Assaults and Cruel Beatings.	Imprisonment of Husband for 3 years or more.	Other Grounds.	Total
			HUSBAN	D AS PETITIO	NER.			
1939 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953	328 607 556 806 751 719 790	136 630 413 402 351 302 355	199 490 331 401 341 400 431	2 1 4 4 8 5 5	 1 2 2	 		665 1,728 1,304 1,614 1,451 1,428 1,583
			Wife	AS PETITIONS	IR.			
1939 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953	571 814 779 1,142 1,171 1,145 1,296	106 281 182 186 184 196 214	150 302 251 323 311 344 352	31 92 59 90 111 136 146	11 48 49 52 59 70 117	6 11 6 10 15 15	 1 1 2 1 1	875 1,549 1,327 1,805 1,852 1,907 2,142

Table 415.—Divorce Decrees made Absolute—Grounds of Decree—continued.

				Grounds of D	ecree.			
Year.	Desertion for 3 years or more.	Desertion— Non-compliance with Order for Restitution of Conjugal Rights.	Adultery.	Habitual Drunkenness with Cruelty or Neglect.	Repeated Assaults and Cruel Beatings.	Imprisonment of Husband for 3 years or more.	Other Grounds.	Total
				ALL PETITION	ERS.			
1939	899	242	349	33	11	6		1,540
1948	1,421	911	792	93	48	11	1	3,277
1949	1,335	595	582	63	49	6	1	2,631
1950	1,948	588	724	94	53	10	2	3,419
1951	1,922	535	652	119	59	15	1	3,303
1952	1,864	498	744	141	72	15	1	3,335
1953	2,086	569	783	151	119	16	1	3,725

In all years, more divorces are granted on the ground of desertion for three years or more than for any other reason, the proportion in 1953 being 56 per cent. of all divorces made absolute. Adultery normally ranks next in importance, although in 1948 and 1949 decrees made absolute on this ground were exceeded in number by those for desertion resulting from noncompliance with orders for the restitution of conjugal rights. Wives are more numerous than husbands as petitioners in all cases except adultery and non-compliance with orders for the restitution of conjugal rights. Very few husbands are granted decrees on the grounds of habitual drunkenness or assault. In recent years there has been a significant increase in the number of divorces granted on the grounds of habitual drunkenness or assault, the number being 270 or 7.2 per cent. of the total in 1953, as compared with 44 or 2.9 per cent, in 1939.

The following table shows the principal grounds of decree and the proportion of decrees made absolute in 1939 and later years:—

Table 416.—Divorce Decrees made Absolute—Principal Grounds of Decree.

	Prop	ortion of Total D	ecrees.		Propor	tion of Total I	ecrees.
Year,	Descrition for 3 years or more.	Desertion— Non- compliance with Order for Restitution of Conjugal Rights.	Adultery.	Year.	Desertion for 3 years or more.	Desertion— Non- compliance with Order for Restitution of Conjugal Rights.	Adultery.
1939 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947	per cent. 58 57 58 51 47 45 44	per cent. 16 16 15 17 19 20 24	per cent. 23 24 24 27 30 31 29	1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953	per cent. 43 51 57 58 56 56	per cent. 28 23 17 16 15	per cent. 24 22 21 20 22 21 20 22 21

Particulars of the duration and issue of marriage in cases in which decrees *nisi* for divorce were made absolute in 1939 and the last three years are shown below:—

Duration		Divo	rces.		Number	Divorces.				
of Marriage.	1939.	1951.	1952.	1953.	of Children.	1939.	1951.	1952.	1953.	
Years.										
					Į l					
Under 5	89	257	263	308	0	476	1,129	1,100	1,239	
5 to 9	420	1,157	1,053	1,195	1	523	1,068	1,035	1,147	
10 to 14	457	777	901	960	2	296	630	698	741	
15 to 19	264	464	489	522	3	137	241	280	342	
20 to 29	259	510	484	555	4	57	103	118	133	
30 and over	51	138	145	185	5 and over	51	127	104	123	
		-								
Total	1,540	3,303	3,335	3,725	Total	1,540	3,308	3,335	3,725	

Table 417.—Divorces—Duration of Marriage and Issue.

The duration of marriage, i.e., the interval between marriage and the date the decree *nisi* for divorce was made absolute, was less than 5 years in 6 per cent., and less than 10 years in 33 per cent., of the cases in 1939. The corresponding proportions were 8 per cent. and 40 per cent. in both 1952 and 1953.

There was no child of the marriage in 31 per cent., and one child in 34 per cent., of the cases in 1939, and no child in 33 per cent., and one child in 31 per cent., of the cases in 1953.

Particulars regarding the age at marriage of persons divorced—decrees made absolute—in 1953 are shown below.

Age of Husband		Husbands.					
at Marriage,	Under 21 years.	21 to 24 years.	25 to 29 years.	30 to 34 years.	35 years and over.	Total.	Per cent.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Under 21 years	367	85	7		1	460	12
21 to 24 years	807	614	115	8		1,544	42 27 10
25 to 29 years	286	432	210	41	16	985	27
30 to 34 years	59	106	120	76	26	387	10
35 years and over	23	63	64	77	96	323	9
Wives—Total	1,542	1,300	516	202	139	3,725*	
Per cent,	41	35	15	5	4		100

Table 418.—Divorces, 1953—Age of Husband and Wife at Marriage.

Forty-one per cent. of the wives and 12 per cent. of the husbands divorced in 1953 were under 21 years of age at marriage, and 76 per cent. of the wives and 54 per cent. of the husbands were under 25 years of age. These proportions vary little from year to year.

^{*} Includes 26 divorces in which ages of the parties were not stated.

Under 25 years

25 to 29 years ...

30 to 34 years ...

35 to 39 years ...

40 to 44 years ...

45 years and over

Wives-Total ...

Per cent.

No.

No.

No.

Less of persons at the time of divorce in respect of the same parties as in Table 418—decrees made absolute in 1953—are shown in the following summary:—

Age of		Αį	ge of Wife	at Divorce	e.	·	Hus	oands.
Husband at Divorce.	Under 25 years.	25 to 29 years.	30 to 34 years.	35 to 39 years.	40 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Total,	Per cent.

No.

. . .

No.

No.

...

No.

3,725*

Table 419.—Divorces, 1953-Age of Husband and Wife at Divorce.

Twenty-eight per cent. of the wives and 18 per cent. of the husbands divorced in 1953 were under 30 years of age, and 70 per cent. of the wives and 59 per cent. of the husbands were under 40 years of age.

Of the persons divorced in 1953, 15 per cent. were married by the Registrar and 85 per cent. by ministers of religion, including Church of England 42 per cent. and Roman Catholic 17 per cent. These proportions hardly vary from year to year.

The 3,725 divorces made absolute in 1953 included 1,222 cases where there were prior proceedings in the Children's Courts.

Admiralty Jurisdiction.

Jurisdiction as a Colonial Court of Admiralty was conferred on the Supreme Court of New South Wales on 1st July, 1911, by Order-in-Council, under the Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act (Imperial), 1890. The Prize Act (Imperial), 1939, extends to Australia, and prize rules were promulgated by Order-in-Council of 19th October, 1939.

HIGHER CRIMINAL COURTS.

The higher courts of criminal jurisdiction consist of the Central Criminal Court (which sits in Sydney and is presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court), the Supreme Court on circuit, and Courts of

^{*} Includes 26 divorces in which ages of the parties were not stated.

Quarter Sessions held at important centres throughout the State, each presided over by a Judge of the District Court as chairman of Quarter Sessions. These courts deal with indictable offences, which are the more serious criminal cases. Offences punishable by death may be tried only before the Central Criminal Court, which exercises the criminal jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, or before the Supreme Court on circuit.

All persons charged with criminal offences must be charged before a judge with a jury of twelve chosen by lot from a panel provided by the sheriff. The question of the guilt or innocence of the accused is determined by the jury after the direction by the presiding judge as to the law and the facts proved by evidence, and the verdict must be unanimous. If unanimity is not reached within six hours, the jury is discharged and the accused may be tried before another jury.

Indictable offences against Commonwealth law are tried before these courts.

Central Criminal Court and Supreme Court on Circuit.

The Central Criminal Court exercises the criminal jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in Sydney, and a Judge of the Supreme Court presides at sittings of the Supreme Court in circuit towns. Usually capital offences, the more serious indictable offences committed in the metropolitan area, and offences which may not be tried conveniently at Quarter Sessions or at sittings of the Supreme Court in the country, are tried at the Central Criminal Court. Appeal from these courts lies to the Court of Criminal Appeal, consisting of three or more Judges of the Supreme Court, and in proper cases, to the High Court of Australia or the Privy Council. A Judge of the Supreme Court sitting in Sydney or at circuit towns may act as a Court of Gaol Delivery, to hear and determine the cases of untried prisoners upon returns of such prisoners supplied by the gaolers of the State under rules of the Court.

Courts of Quarter Sessions.

These courts are held at times and places appointed by the Governor-in-Council, in districts which coincide with those of District Courts. Forty-nine places were appointed in 1953, courts being held usually prior to District Court sittings, from two to four times a year in country centres, but ten times in Sydney, ten times in Parramatta, and seven times in Newcastle.

In addition to exercising their original jurisdiction, the courts hear appeals from Courts of Petty Sessions and certain appeals from other courts, e.g., Licensing Courts. Appeals from Quarter Sessions or sittings of the Supreme Court by persons convicted on indictment are heard by the Court of Criminal Appeal.

Cases before Higher Criminal Courts.

The following table relates to the number of distinct persons tried before Courts of Quarter Sessions, sittings of the Supreme Court at circuit towns and the Central Criminal Court, and it shows the number of convictions in each of the classes of more serious offences. Where two or more charges were preferred against the same person in any one year, account has been taken only of the principal charge.

68

17

27

Females

labl	e 420	-Higher 	Criminal	Courts—	Persons	I ried and		tions.
				Со	nvictions—(llass of Offer	ice.	
Year ended 30th	Distinct Persons	Not Guilty.					Total I Convi	Persons leted.
June.	Tried.	dunty.	Against the Person.	Against Property.	Against Currency, and Forgery.	Other Offences.	Number.	Per 10,000 of Popula- tion.
1931	1,711	503	170	977	36	25	1,208	4.75
1939	1,173	369	188	577	29	10	804	2.94
1945	1,347	297	253	772	6	19	1,050	3.62
1949	1,756	387	380	943	18	28	1,369	4.47
1950	1,775	423	347	971	8	26	1,352	4.26
1951	1,700	401	362	914	12	11	1,299	3.97
1952	1,815	427	381	967	11	29	1,388	4.13
1953	2,069	440	411	1,173	8	37	1,629	4.76
1954	1,825	376	467	935	11	36	1,449	4.26
Males	1.757	359	440	918	9	31	1.398	8:16

Table 420.-Higher Criminal Courts-Persons Tried and Convictions.

Trials of accused persons in higher criminal courts take place on indictment by the Attorney-General, usually after magisterial inquiry into the sufficiency of evidence for such trials, and the question of guilt is decided by a jury of laymen. Nevertheless, only about 77 per cent. of the persons tried during the five years ended June, 1954, were convicted; in the case of offences against the person, the proportion was approximately 64 per cent.

17

0.30

51

5

Of the persons convicted during the year ended 30th June, 1954, males numbered 1,398 and females 51. The total number of convictions in 1953-54 was 80 per cent. higher than in 1938-39, but 11 per cent. less than the record total in 1952-53.

The majority of convictions are for offences against property, the proportion in 1953-54 being 65 per cent.; in the same year, convictions for offences against the person represented 32 per cent. of the total, and all other offences 3 per cent. Particulars of convictions for specific offences are shown in the following table:—

Table 421.—Higher Criminal Courts—Convictions for Specific Offences.

Offences.	-	Numbe	er of Offer	nders Con	victed.	
Onences.	1938-39.	1949–50.	1950–51.	1951-52.	1952–53.	1953-54
Against the Person— Murder Attempted Murder and Shooting with Intent Manslaughter Rape Other Offences against Females Unnatural Offences Abortion and Attempts to Procure Bigamy and Offences Relating to Marriage Assault occasioning actual bodly harm	6 4 4 2 48 26 7 19	5 8 12 92 95 2 46 36	8 14 4 84 85 4 47 37	10 10*** 3** 117 102 3 3 32 42	101 110 1 52 38	8 8 16 10 132 98 38 47
Assault Other	28 44 188	$\frac{24}{27*}$	26 45* 362	36 381	$\frac{30}{46}$	$\frac{24}{86}$
Against Property— Burglary and Housebreaking Robbery and Stealing from the Person Embezzlement and Stealing by Servants Larceny, Other Unlawfully Using Vehicles or Animals Receiving Fraud and False Pretences Arson Other Total, Against Property	374 37 10 50 5 44 39 6 12 577	574 55 35 158 15 43 73 5 13	505 37 40 214 16 26 67 3 6	533 51 47 214 22 38 49 7 6	669 48 51 207 21 69 84 7 17	557 40 36 155 32 32 60 6 17
Forgery, etc. Conspiracy Perjury and Subornation All Other Offences	19 7 1 12	8 3 3 20	12 2 9	11 4 4 21	8 6 5 26	11 6 3 27
Grand Total	804	1,352	1,299	1,388	1,629	1,449

^{*} Revised.

The major offences against property are burglary and housebreaking and various types of larceny; in 1953-54, convictions for these crimes numbered 788, or 84 per cent. of all convictions in the higher courts for offences against property. In the case of offences against the person, offences against females and unnatural offences are the most numerous, representing 51 per cent. of the total in 1953-54. Of the 142 convictions for offences against females in 1953-54, 69 were for carnal knowledge of a female under 16 years of age. Convictions for murder, attempted murder and manslaughter numbered 32 in 1953-54, as compared with 14 in 1938-39.

Particulars of the ages of persons convicted in the higher criminal courts in 1938-39 and the last six years are shown in the next table:—

Table 422.—Higher Criminal Courts—Ages of Persons Convicted.

					Distinct I	Persons Co	nvieted—	-Age Gro	ıps (year	8).	
	ended June.		Under 20.	20-24.	25–29.	30-34.	35–39.	40-49.	50-59.	60 and over.	Total.
939			158	201	150	109	56	73	39	18	804
949			206	366	269	164	118	159	59	28	1,369
950			239	357	252	165	115	142	60	22	1,355
951			202	360	264	163	119	113	54	24	1,29
952			224	383	284	163	134	126	54	20	1,38
953	•••		235	429	339	213	163	158	69	23	1,62
954	• • •		215	370	237	215	150	173	59	30	1,44
Males	·		210	360	226	207	146	163	59	27	1,39
Fema	les		5	10	11	8	4	10		3	5

[†] Not available; included in "other."

Usually, about 60 per cent. of the persons convicted in the higher courts are less than 30 years of age. In 1953-54, of the total persons convicted, 15 per cent. were under 20 years of age, 26 per cent. between 20 and 25 years, 16 per cent. between 25 and 30 years, and 43 per cent. were aged 30 years or more.

Of the 16 persons convicted of murder or attempted murder in 1953-54, 9 were aged 40 years and over. Nearly half of the persons convicted of offences against females in the same year were under 25 years of age, but only one-quarter of those found guilty of unnatural offences (mainly indecent assault on a male person) belonged to this age group. The persons convicted of housebreaking in 1953-54 included 557 or 68 per cent. who were less than 30 years of age.

Further particulars of the ages of persons convicted of specific offences in 1953-54 are given in the following table:—

Table 423.—Higher Criminal Courts—Ages of Persons Convicted of Specific Offences, 1953-54.

	Distinct Persons Convicted—Age Groups (Years).							
Offence.	Under 20.	20–24.	25-29.	30–34.	35-39.	40 and Over.	Total	
Against the Person—								
Murder		2			1	5	8	
Attempted Murder and Shooting with	_] _] _					
Intent	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	4 6	$\frac{8}{16}$	
Dama		4 3	î	1	_	U	10	
Other Offences against Females	27	32	11	11	13	38	132	
Unnatural Offences	4	20	19	10	11	34	98	
Bigamy and Offences relating to Marriage		6	13	6	5	8	38	
Assault Occasioning Actual Bodily Harm	4	9	10	10	4	10	47	
Assault	3	9	3	1 1	2	6	24	
Other	14	14	11	13	10	24	- 86	
Total, Against the Person	58	100	71	55	48	135	467	
gainst Property—								
Burglary and Housebreaking	115	176	88	74	47	57	557	
Robbery and Stealing from the Person	8	14	5	6	4	3	40	
Larceny, Other	17	37	32	42	27	36	191	
Unlawfully Using Vehicles, etc	6	15 8	6	6	$\frac{1}{3}$	6	35 32	
Receiving Fraud and False Pretences	$\frac{3}{1}$	7	16	14	9	13	60	
Arson	i	i	10	1	, ĭ	1		
Other	$\hat{2}$	3	3	. 3	$\bar{3}$	3	17	
Total, Against Property	153	261	155	152	95	119	93	
]] Other Offences	4	9	11	8	7	8	47	
Grand Total	215	370	237	215	150	262	1,44	

DISTRICT COURTS.

District Courts have been in existence in New South Wales since 1858 as intermediaries between the Small Debts Courts and the Supreme Court. They are presided over by judges with special legal training, whose jurisdiction is defined in the District Courts Act, 1912-1951. Sittings are held at places and times appointed by the Governor-in-Council. The courts sit at intervals during ten months of the year in Sydney, and two or more times per year in important country towns. A registrar and other officers are attached to each court. At the close of 1953 there were 70 district courts and 17 district court judges.

Ordinarily, cases are heard by a judge sitting alone, but a jury may be empanelled by direction of the judge, or upon demand by either plaintiff or defendant, in any case where the amount claimed exceeds £20. The jurisdiction of the Court extends over issues of fact in equity, probate and divorce proceedings remitted by the Supreme Court and over actions at Common Law involving an amount not exceeding £1,000, or £200 where a title of land is involved.

The findings of the District Court are intended to be final, but new trials may be granted and appeals may be made to the Supreme Court in certain cases.

Particulars of suits brought in District Courts in their original jurisdictions during 1939 and the last six years are given in the following table:—

	Cases Tried.		Cases	Judgment for	Cases		Total	
Year,	Verdict for Plaintiff.	Verdict for Defendant (including Nonsuit, etc.).	Dis- continued	Plaintiff by Default, Con- fession, or Agree- ment.	Settled by Arbi- tration.	Total Suits disposed of.	Suits arising during Year.	Cases Pending and in Arrear.
1939	840	246	4,058	6,890	1	12,035	12,481	4,591
1948	871	199	2,903	2,946	2	6,921	6,031	1,671
1949	1,076	240	3,979	3,558	1	8,854	9,112	1,929
1950	1,045	232	3,946	5,085	13	10,321	10,839	2,447
1951	1,214	283	5,353	3,832	5	10,687	11,224	2,928
1952	1,062	249	5,719	4,803	5 8	11,891	18,323	9,360

Table 424.—District Courts—Transactions.

The number of suits disposed of declined from 12,035 in 1939 to 6,921 in 1948, but rose to 21,545 in 1953. Of the cases tried during 1953, 441 were tried by jury and 2,338 without a jury.

8,876

9,887

3

21,545

23,653

11,468

2,398

381

1953

In addition to the suits covered by the foregoing table, a considerable amount of work under various Acts is done in the District Courts.

LAND AND VALUATION COURT.

The Land Court of Appeal, established originally in 1889, was reconstituted at the close of 1921, as the Land and Valuation Court. This court is presided over by a judge, who is also a Judge of the Supreme Court; he may sit as an open court at such places as he determines, and, in certain circumstances, with two assessors in an advisory capacity. The procedure of the court is governed by rules made by the Judge, who also exercises powers over witnesses and the production of evidence similar to those of a Judge in the Supreme Court. On questions of fact the decisions of the Judge are final, but appeal may be made to the Supreme Court against his decision on points of law.

The Court exercises original jurisdiction in: (a) claims for compensation arising out of resumption by public authorities or for damages caused by the execution of authorised works; (b) registration of land agents and their charges; and (c) determination of certain rentals under the Landlord and Tenant Act. The Court has appellate jurisdiction in respect of (a) appeals from the decisions of the local land boards under the Crown

Lands Acts, Pastures Protection Acts, Irrigation Acts and kindred Acts; (b) valuations by the Valuer-Gneral; (c) valuations by rating authorities, including the City Council, where the valuation exceeds £5,000; (d) claims for compensation in respect of delicensed premises; (e) claims for compensation under the Mines Subsidence Act; (f) appeals under the Reclamation Act and the Transport Act; (g) appeals under the Rivers and Foreshores Improvement Act; (h) appeals from decisions of local authorities in regard to the erection of buildings, the opening of new public roads or the subdivision of land, and from decisions of town and country planning authorities; and (i) appeals in respect of claims under the County of Cumberland Planning Scheme.

Workers' Compensation Commission.

A special and exclusive jurisdiction has been conferred on the Workers' Compensation Commission of New South Wales to examine and determine questions arising under the Workers' Compensation Act, for which purpose it has certain of the powers of a Royal Commission. The Commission is a body corporate and consists of a chairman and three other members appointed from barristers of more than five years' standing. All have the same status, salary, pension rights and tenure of office as District Court judges. Each judge sits alone and exercises the jurisdiction, powers and authorities of the Commission. The sittings are arranged by the chairman, who is also the permanent head of the staff of the Commission. Under certain conditions, an acting judge may be appointed.

The chairman of the Commission is also chairman of the Insurance Premiums Committee, which fixes workers' compensation insurance premium rates, and administers the workers' compensation Loss Ratio Scheme; it also levies and collects contributions from insurers and self-insurers for purposes of the Silicosis Compensation Fund.

The Commission may appoint qualified medical practitioners to be medical referees, and may obtain medical reports from a referee or a medical board consisting of two or more referees.

The determinations of the Commission on matters of faut are final and may not be challenged in any court. Appeal by way of a case stated on questions of law lies to the Supreme Court, and from the Supreme Court to the High Court of Australia and the Privy Council. The Commission is required to furnish workers and employers with information as to their rights and liabilities under the Workers' Compensation Act, and to endeavour to bring parties to agreement and to avoid litigation. This work is carried out by its Conciliation and Information Bureau under the supervision of the Commission's Registrar as Conciliator. No charge is made for these services. In practice, 98 per cent. of claims for compensation are settled by agreement, those contested before the Commission laying down the principles on which the majority of such settlements are based.

The cost of the Commission's administration is borne by a fund for which contributions are levied by the Commission, under statutory authority, on insurers who undertake the liability to pay compensation, and on self-insurers.

Further particulars relating to compensation are given in the chapter "Employment."

COURTS OF MARINE INQUIRY.

Cases of shipwreck or casualty to British vessels, or the detention of any ships alleged to be unseaworthy, and charges of misconduct against officers of British vessels arising on or near the coast of New South Wales, or on any ship registered at or proceeding to any port therein, are heard by one or more authorised Judges of the District Court or Stipendiary Magistrates sitting with two or more assessors as a Court of Marine Inquiry. Provision is made in the Navigation Act, 1901-49, for appeal from a Court of Marine Inquiry to the Supreme Court.

The proceedings of the Court are governed by the Navigation Acts of the State and Commonwealth.

STATE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNALS.

Since its inauguration in 1901, the State system of industrial arbitration has undergone fundamental changes from time to time, and the present basis is the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940-54.

The Industrial Commission of New South Wales, the chief industrial tribunal, is comprised of six members, one of whom is President. Members have the same status and rights as a puisne judge of the Supreme Court, and must be drawn from judges of the Supreme Court, District Court judges, or practising barristers or solicitors of not less than five and seven years' standing, respectively. The Commission may divide and sit simultaneously as two full courts of the Commission. At its sittings three members must be present, and matters are resolved by majority decision. Where particular matters are delegated to a single member, appeal from his findings lies to the Commission.

It is the function of the Commission, on reference or application, to make awards fixing rates of pay and working conditions, determine the standard hours to be worked in industries within its jurisdiction, and determine any widely defined "industrial matter." It has authority to adjudicate in cases of illegal strikes, lockouts or unlawful dismissals, and may summon persons to a compulsory conference, and hear appeals from determinations of subsidiary tribunals. It may also investigate union ballots in cases of alleged irregularities.

The Commission has power to conduct investigations regarding the prices of commodities and services and the rents of dwellings, but during the war (1939-45) these functions were undertaken by Commonwealth authorities, and currently they are discharged under the State Prices Regulation and Landlord and Tenant Acts (see the chapter, "Food and Prices").

Conciliation Commissioners, up to five in number, inclusive of the Apprenticeship Commissioner, are appointed for a period of seven years under the Act, as amended in 1943. These act as the Chairman of Conciliation Committees established for various industries on the recommendation of the Industrial Commission. A Committee has power to inquire into industrial matters in its particular industry, and on reference or application, to make orders or awards prescribing rates of wages and other conditions of employment. Where an industrial dispute has occurred or is impending, a Conciliation Commissioner may summon the parties to a compulsory conference.

Apprenticeship Councils have power to regulate wages, hours and conditions of apprenticeship in an industry, and comprise the Apprenticeship Commissioner and the members of the Conciliation Committee for each particular industry.

Industrial magistrates exercise jurisdiction in cases arising out of noncompliance with awards and statutes governing working conditions of employees. Their powers are cognate with those of stipendiary magistrates.

Further information regarding these tribunals and the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration is published in the chapter relating to "Industrial Arbitration."

Lower Courts of Civil Jurisdiction.

Courts of Petty Sessions (Small Debts Courts).

A limited civil jurisdiction is conferred by the Small Debts Recovery Act, 1912, as amended, on magistrates and justices sitting as Small Debts Courts to determine, in a summary way according to equity and good conscience, actions for the recovery of debt or damages. The jurisdiction of these courts is ordinarily limited to cases involving not more than £50, but in respect of certain matters under the Hire Purchase Agreements Act, 1941, and the Moneylenders and Infants Loans Act, 1941, jurisdiction extends to cases involving amounts up to £250. A stipendiary magistrate may exercise the full jurisdiction of the court, two justices of the peace may hear cases involving amounts up to £30 and one justice up to £5. In cases of unliquidated demands, the jurisdiction of two justices extends only to cases involving £10 or, by consent of the parties, up to £30, but the courts may not deal with matters involving titles to freehold or future rights.

In general, a decision of the court is subject to review only when it exceeds its jurisdiction or violates natural justice.

The principal officers of the court are a registrar, who acts as clerk to the bench and may enter judgment in cases of default of defence or where claims are admitted and agreed upon, and such bailiffs as are appointed from time to time for the service and execution of process.

Particulars of the transactions of Small Debts Courts during 1939 and later years are shown below:—

Year.	Plaints Entered.	Verdicts for	or Plaintiff.	Executions	Garnishee Orders Issued.	
		Number.	Amount.	Issued.		
			£			
1939	78,970	45,300	426,429	10,664	13,544	
1946	20,245	9,832	110,321	2,136	2,432	
1949	31,362	11,924	163,810	4,263	2,19	
1950	33,090	13,005	168,891	4,657	2,523	
1951	33,425	11,445	155,766	4,621	2,36	
1952	42,271	15,460	227,734	5,769	2,528	
1953	48,827	18,895	288,932	7,412	3,362	

Table 425.—Small Debts Courts-Transactions.

In garnishee cases, the Court may order that all debts due by a garnishee to the defendant may be attached to meet a judgment debt, and by a subsequent order, may direct the garnishee to pay so much of the amount owing as will satisfy the judgment debt. Garnishee orders in respect of wages or salary may be made only for the excess over £3 per week. The garnishee cases numbered 3,362 in 1953, as compared with 2,361 in 1951 and 13,544 in 1939.

The number of plaints entered declined steeply during the war years, but rose rapidly after 1946 to 48,827 in 1953.

Licensing Courts.

Under the Liquor Act, 1912 (as amended), not less than three nor more than five persons, each of whom is a stipendiary magistrate, are appointed licensing magistrates. They constitute the Licensing Court for each district of the State, and also sit as stipendiary magistrates in the Metropolitan District to deal with offences arising under the Act.

The licensing magistrates are empowered, with the approval of the Minister, to delegate their jurisdiction either generally or in any special matter to stipendiary magistrates. Under a general delegation, applications for renewals, transfers, booth licences and other minor matters outside the Metropolitan Licensing District, are dealt with by stipendiary magistrates.

The Licensing Court sits as an open court, and appeals from its decisions lie to a Court of Quarter Sessions, except in certain matters such as applications for the grant or removal of licences, where appeal, other than by way of prohibition or special case, lies only to the Full Bench of licensing magistrates.

The licensing magistrates also constitute the Licences Reduction Board, which was established to reduce publicans' and Australian wine licences.

Particulars relating to the operations of the Licensing Courts and the Licenses Reduction Board are shown on page 311.

Wardens' Courts (Mining).

Under the Mining Act, 1906-1952, the jurisdiction of Wardens' Courts embraces all matters of dispute between miners (including corporations), their employees, parties interested in mines or lands proposed to be mined, and owners or occupiers of lands affected by mining.

The decisions of the Wardens' Courts are final, where the right or property in dispute does not exceed £50 in value. In other cases there is a right of appeal to the District Court sitting as a Mining Appeal Court, but any party so appealing loses his right of appeal to the Supreme Court on points of law. Similarly, any party appealing direct to the Supreme Court loses his right of appeal to the Mining Appeal Court.

Generally, a warden is appointed to a Warden's District, but each warden may preside over any Wardens' Court in New South Wales. A warden also has certain administrative functions.

Land Boards.

Local Land Boards, each consisting of a salaried chairman, usually an officer of the Lands Department, possessing legal and administrative

experience, and two other members (paid by fees) possessing local knowledge, were first appointed under the Crown Lands Act of 1884. These boards sit as open courts and follow procedure similar to that of Courts of Petty Sessions. Their functions are to determine questions under the Crown Lands Act, and other matters referred by the Minister. Sittings are held as required at appointed places in each of thirteen Land Board Districts in the Eastern and Central Divisions of the State. There are also special Land Boards for the Yanco, Mirrool and Coomealla Irrigation Areas, and two for War Service Land Settlement matters, having the powers and duties of a Local Land Board.

There are Land Boards in the administrative districts of the western division as in other territorial divisions. The members are the Western Lands Commissioner, one of the two Assistant Commissioners and a local representative (paid by fees). Two members constitute a quorum.

Fair Rents Boards.

The State Landlord and Tenant (Amendment) Act, 1948-1954, which commenced on 16th August, 1948, replaced Commonwealth regulations on the determination of rents and the State Fair Rents Act, 1939, which was repealed from 16th August, 1948.

Under the Act, rents of certain types of premises are determined by Fair Rents Boards, each constituted by a stipendiary magistrate; rents of shared accommodation in the County of Cumberland are determined by the Rent Controller. For the recovery of possession of premises from a lessee, a Court of Petty Sessions, constituted by a stipendiary magistrate, is the only competent court.

Details regarding the regulation of rents in New South Wales are published in the chapter "Food and Prices."

LOWER COURTS OF CRIMINAL AND QUASI-CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

Courts of Petty Sessions.

These courts are held daily in large centres and periodically in small centres. Though known as courts of inferior jurisdiction, they are concerned with criminal, quasi-criminal and civil issues arising from Commonwealth and State legislation.

The criminal jurisdiction arises mainly under the State Crimes Act, the Commonwealth Crimes Act, the Vagrancy Act, the Police Offences Act, which describe the nature of the offences, penalties and procedure, and prescribe the number of justices or magistrates for the trial of various offences.

In the quasi-criminal and civil jurisdiction, issues arise in tort and contract under the Small Debts Recovery Act (see page 494), and under Commonwealth and State legislation with respect to moratorium orders, hire-purchase agreements, money-lending transactions, detention of property, taxation laws, rights of landlords and tenants, inebriates, lunacy, marriage, husbands and wives, and masters and servants.

Courts of Petty Sessions were appointed tribunals in respect of matters arising under the National Security Act or the Defence (Transitional Provisions) Act and regulations thereunder.

Procedure generally is governed by the Justices Act, 1902-1947. Cases are heard in Sydney and in nine other centres by a stipendiary magistrate; in other districts by a magistrate or justices of the peace, unless the magistrate has exclusive jurisdiction.

The criminal jurisdiction is concerned with offences punishable summarily; it includes most offences against good order and breaches of regulations and certain indictable offences which may be determined summarily with the consent of the defendant. Other offences, originally indictable, may be determined summarily without the consent of the defendant, as provided by the State Crimes Act, where the amount of the money or the value of the property in respect of which the offence is charged does not exceed ten pounds, or under the Commonwealth Crimes Act, where the offence relates to property the value of which does not exceed fifty pounds. In other indictable cases, a magisterial inquiry is held, and the accused is committed for trial to a higher court when a prima facie case is established.

Reference to the right of appeal to Quarter Sessions is made on page 487.

Children's Courts.

Children's courts, established in 1905, exercise jurisdiction under the Child Welfare Act, 1939-41, which was brought into operation on 1st December, 1939. Each court consists of a special magistrate with jurisdiction within a proclaimed area. Elsewhere the jurisdiction of a court may be exercised by a special magistrate or two justices of the peace. Where practicable, children's courts are not held in ordinary court rooms, and at any hearing or trial, persons not directly interested are excluded. By these means children are protected against the adverse influences which they would encounter in the ordinary courts.

The magistrates exercise all the powers of a Court of Petty Sessions in respect of children under 16 years of age and young persons under 18 years of age, and in respect of offences committed by or against them, to the exclusion of the ordinary courts of law. Jurisdiction is also exercised in respect of neglected and uncontrollable children.

The functions of the Court are reformative, not punitive; it is endowed with extensive powers, such as committal of children to institutions, to the care of persons other than the parents or to the care of the Minister for Education to be dealt with as wards, etc.

Children's courts deal with proceedings for the maintenance of illegitimate children under the Child Welfare Act and complaints for maintenance of wife and children under the Deserted Wives and Children Act. They act reciprocally with other States of the Commonwealth under the Interstate Destitute Persons Relief Act, and with other British Dominions under the Maintenance Orders (Facilities for Enforcement) Act, in the making and enforcement of orders for maintenance when one of the parties is resident outside New South Wales. The Courts also deal with disputed questions of custody under the Infants' Custody and Settlements Act, 1899-1934.

Appeal from its decision lies in proper cases to the Supreme Court, Quarter Sessions or, in certain circumstances, to a District Court.

Statistics compiled by the Child Welfare Department in respect of the two principal children's courts in Sydney show the number of children under 18 years of age dealt with annually. Where a juvenile was charged with more than one offence, generally only the principal offence has been counted. Between 1942-43 and 1949-50, the number of children appearing before these courts declined from 4,287 to 2,251, or by 48 per cent. There was an increase in each of the next four years, but the number in 1953-54, viz. 3,218, was still 25 per cent. less than in 1942-43. Particulars since 1942-43 are shown in the following table:—

Table	426.—Children's	Courts	Sydney-Cases	Dealt	With
Iabic	TEO. CHIUCHEN S	Courts,	Syuney—Cases	Dean	AA TETT.

Year ended	Num	ber of Juve	niles.	Year ended	Number of Juveniles.			
30th June.	Boys.	Girls.	Persons.	30th June.	Boys.	Girls.	Persons.	
1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948	3,564 3,309 2,712 2,243 2,087 1,864	723 750 728 614 526 598	4,287 4,059 3,440 2,857 2,613 2,462	1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954	1,853 1,770 2,028 2,420 2,439 2,551	511 481 516 602 632 667	2,364 2,251 2,544 3,022 3,071 3,218	

A dissection of the number of juveniles in these cases according to the nature of the offence and action taken is shown in the next table. Many children are charged with offences under the Child Welfare Act, and only a negligible proportion of children is sentenced to gaol terms. Where detention is ordered, they are generally committed to an institution controlled by the Child Welfare Department.

Table 427.—Children's Courts, Sydney-Offences and Action Taken.

The Albertane		N	lumber of	Juvenile	s.	
Particulars.	1944-45,	1949–50.	1950-51.	1951–52.	1952-53.	1953-54
	OFFENCE					
Criminal—						
Stealing and Breaking and Entering Other Criminal Offences	970 407	$\frac{717}{225}$	81 3 309	901 482	$978 \\ 304$	1,056 474
Child Welfare Act—						
Uncontrollable Child Absconding from Proper Custody Other Offences under Child Welfare Act Tram, Train and Traffic Offences Truancy under Public Instruction Act	297 235 689 553 289	125 106 453 567 58	134 99 546 561 77	84 110 620 767 58	80 62 672 908 67	67 57 692 810 62
Total Cases	3 440	2,251	2,544	3,022	3,071	3,218
Imprisoned	46	3	2			
Committed to Prison—Order Suspended		"		7	$\cdot \cdot \cdot_2$	2
Fined	510	489	547	740	660	656
Bound over	44	35	51	35	42	55
Detained to Rising of Court		,		4	. 1	1
Committed for Trial	38	8	3	1	17	8
	540	343	352	341	370	357
Committed to Institution of Child Welfare	340	343	552	941	310	331
Department—Order Suspended	112	89	70	154	160	189
Returned to Former Custody	98	40	35	49	27	40
Isolated Detention within Institution	72	12	13	11	5	2
Committed to Care of Approved Person	232	92	99	129	126	117
Committed to Care of Minister	155	101	117	116	106	142
Released on Probation	688	849	1,072	1,071	1,042	1,226
Admonished, Discharged, etc	871	182	177	339	487	379
Variation of Order	34	8	6	25	26	27
Other						17
Total Cases	3,440	2,251	2,544	3,022	3,071	3,218

Of the juveniles dealt with in 1953-54, 48 per cent. were charged with criminal offences, 25 per cent. with offences under the Child Welfare Act, and 27 per cent. with truancy and transport offences. The number of juveniles charged with criminal offences, mainly stealing and breaking and entering, declined from 1,377 in 1944-45 to 942 in 1949-50, but increased to 1,530 in 1953-54. There were only 62 cases of truancy in 1953-54, as compared with 289 in 1944-45.

Most of the juveniles dealt with are released on probation, fined, or committed to institutions of the Child Welfare Department; in 1953-54 the proportions were 38 per cent., 24 per cent., and 11 per cent., respectively. In 1944-45 forty-six juveniles were sentenced to imprisonment by the Sydney courts, but in 1953-54 only two were committed to prison, and in each case the sentence was suspended.

Separate statistics of the proceedings of Children's Courts in districts other than Sydney are not available, as they are included with those of ordinary Courts of Petty Sessions.

Training schools for delinquent children are conducted by the Child Welfare Department (see page 299). Particulars of juveniles admitted to and discharged from the principal institutions are shown in the following table:—

Table 428.—Principal Institutions for Delinquents—Children Admitted and Discharged.

		Juv	eniles Adn	nitted—A	ge in Year	rs.	Juveniles Discharged—Period of Detention.				
	ended June.	Under 12.	12 to 15.	15 and over.	Not Stated.	Total.	Under 6 months.	6 to 12 months.	1 to 2 years.	2 years and over.	Tota 1
1939	•••	57	197	249	8	511	86	123	192	33	434
1948		36	164	216	1	417	45	179	169	11	404
1949	•••	47	159	260		466	30	188	150	31	399
1950		60	182	258	1	501	22	171	191	49	433
1951		36	203	326		565	45	219	152	30	446
1952		34	189	285		508	51	186	162	17	416
1953		52	184	332	•••	568	51	191	174	8	424
1954		43	210	341		594	70	286	164	23	543
	Boys	41	191	239		471	36	228	135	21	420
	Girls	2	19	102		123	34	58	29	2	123

Of the juveniles admitted in 1953-54, 7 per cent. were under 12 years of age, 35 per cent. between 12 and 15 years, and 58 per cent. 15 years or over. Of those discharged in the same year, 13 per cent. had been detained for less than six months, 53 per cent. for 6-12 months, and 34 per cent. for longer periods. Girls comprised 21 per cent. of the juveniles admitted and 23 per cent. of those discharged.

The following table shows the number of juveniles released on probation from Children's Courts and institutions for delinquents in 1938-39 and the last eight years:—

Table 429.—Children's Courts-Ages of Juveniles Released on Probation.

	Year ended		Во	ys.							
	r end h Jui		Under 12 years.	12 years and under 16.	16 years and over.	Total.	Under 12 years.	12 years and under 16.	16 years and over.	Total.	Tota! Juveniles
1939			128	631	382	1,141	18	60	68	146	1,287
1947	• • •	•••	185	607	402	1,194	36	102	94	232	1,426
1948			204	697	296	1.197	64	142	96	302	1,499
1949			266	741	392	1,399	73	166	95	334	1,733
1950		•••	218	745	408	1,371	59	152	96	307	1,678
1951			252	964	427	1,643	78	186	103	367	2,010
1952			306	1,116	439	1,861	63	190	132	385	2,246
1953		***	314	1,169	474	1.957	105	205	124	434	2,391
1954			312	1,249	499	2,060	90	242	117	449	2,509

^{*}Including cases in which ages were not stated (two boys only in 1953-54).

Of 2,509 juveniles released on probation from metropolitan and country children's courts in 1953-54, 91 were under eight years of age. Of the total, 15 were under probation for less than six months, 465 from six to twelve months, 1,478 from one to two years, and 549 for two years or over; in two cases, particulars of the period of probation were not available.

Cases before Magistrates' Courts.

Particulars of the number of offences charged and convictions obtained in Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts are shown below:—

Table 430.—Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts—Charges and Convictions.

		Cases Withdrawn		Convictions a	nd Penalty.		Cases Committed	Total	
Year.		or Discharged.	Fined.	Imprisoned.	Other. *	Total Convictions.	to Higher Courts.	Offences Charged.	
1939		16,207	97,739	4,623	23,991	126,353	2,288	144,848	
1943	•…	14,326	75,598	5,311	37,457	118,366	2,811	135,503	
1944	•••	12,862	69,229	4,406	37,373	111,008	2,631	126,501	
1945	•••	12,036	75,196	5,072	45,714	125,982	3,061	141,079	
1946 1947	••••]	12,637	89,087	5,662	62,359	157,108	3,566	173,311	
1947		12,215	93,609	4,669	67,194	165,472	3,148	180,835	
1949	•••	11,976 12,086	100,928 $112,365$	4,549 4,351	77,8 9 0 73,239	183,367 189,955	3,113 3,776	198,456	
1949		11,762	112,363	4,925	75,246	189,955	3,513	205,817 214,894	
1951	••••	13,945	137,961	5,229	81,324	224.514	3,706	242,185	
1952	•••	14,848	163,356	6.257	80,232	249,845	4,504	269.197	
1953	:::	14,781	168,930	6,012	82,580	257,522	4,263	276,566	
Ma	les	13,349	158,758	5,480	77,945	242,183	4,113	259,645	
Fe	males	1,432	10,172	532	4,635	15,339	150	16,921	

^{*} Mainly forfeiture of bail by persons charged with drunkenness.

Except where otherwise stated, the foregoing figures represent the total number of offences charged, and where multiple charges are preferred at the same time, separate account is taken of each. The figures should not be

used for the purpose of comparison with other States or countries, unless the same rules are observed in tabulating the statistics of crime. It is not possible to determine the number of distinct persons charged in each year, as particulars obtained from persons accused of minor offences, particularly vagrants, do not form a reliable basis for identification.

Since 1916, persons arrested for drunkenness have been allowed to forfeit a deposit (nominally bail) in lieu of appearing in court. The majority of the cases of drunkenness are dealt with in this manner and they are included in the statistics as convictions, as well as those cases where the offender is admonished and set free without penalty.

Since 1945, there has been a steady increase in the number of offences charged, the number in 1953 being almost double the 1945 figure. In 1953, offences by females represented 6 per cent. of the total.

Only a small proportion of the offences for which summary convictions are effected are really criminal offences, that is, offences against persons or property. The penalty in most cases is a fine; in 1953, sentence of imprisonment was imposed in 6,012 cases, or 2.3 per cent. of total convictions.

The following table shows a classification of the offences for which summary convictions were recorded, and the rate per 1,000 of mean population:—

Table 431.—Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts-Convictions.

			Against G	ood Order.	Transport	Other	Total	
Year.	Against the Person.	Against Property.	Drunken- ness.	Drunken- Other		Offences (Mainly Ad- ministrative)	Summary Convic- tions,	
			NUMBER OF (CONVICTIONS.				
1939 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953	1,667 2,065 2,315 2,387 2,815 2,668 2,777 2,551 2,779 2,787 2,898 2,838	10,968 13,420 12,652 13,329 11,731 10,427 10,327 11,250 12,769 14,794 14,401	32,405 34,906 34,562 43,561 62,120 67,324 82,625 78,206 78,477 82,837 79,088 72,647	14,288 15,869 15,196 19,650 25,370 22,683 22,981 22,278 23,771 25,228 29,133 30,439	42,181 25,369 20,325 22,542 29,200 36,128 43,205 52,732 60,879 76,051 93,935 107,682	24,844 26,737 25,958 24,513 25,664 24,938 21,352 23,861 22,463 24,842 29,947 29,515	126,353 118,366 111,008 125,982 157,108 165,472 183,367 189,955 199,619 224,514 249,845 257,522	
		Numbe	ER PER 1,000	OF MEAN PO	PULATION.			
1939 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1950 1951 1952 1953	0·61 0·72 0·81 0·82 0·96 0·89 0·92 0·83 0·86 0·84 0·85	3·99 4·70 4·38 4·57 4·05 3·93 3·44 3·32 3·49 3·85 4·36 4·18	11·78 12·22 11·97 14·93 21·09 22·55 27·27 25·11 24·36 23·33 21·09	5·19 5·55 5·27 6·73 8·61 7·60 7·15 7·37 7·59 8·59 8·84	15·34 8·88 7·04 7·73 9·91 12·10 14·26 16·93 18·88 22·92 27·71 31·26	9·03 9·35 8·99 8·40 8·71 8·36 7·05 7·66 6·97 7·49 8·85 8·56	45-94 41-42 38-46 43-18 53-33 55-43 60-53 61-90 67-65 73-69 74-75	

Convictions classified under the heading "other offences," consist mainly of breaches of administrative law, e.g., local government and suppression of gambling. A large proportion are minor breaches or are committed through inadvertence or in ignorance of the law, and are met with the infliction of a fine. As local and other administrative activities extend, such offences become more numerous.

The total number of convictions in petty sessions courts has increased in each year since 1945, and in 1953 it was the highest on record. The bulk of the increase has occurred in convictions for drunkenness and other offences against good order, and transport and traffic offences. Convictions for drunkenness reached a peak of 82,837 in 1951, and declined to 72,647 in 1953. In 1953, transport and traffic convictions rose to a peak of 107,682, or nearly five times the figure for 1945.

Particulars of convictions and imprisonments for specific offences are shown in the next table:—

Table 432.—Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts—Principal Offences and Number of Convictions.

Type of Offence.	St	ımmary C	onviction	s.	N	Tumber In	nprisoned	•
	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.
Against the Person—								
Offences against Females Attempted Suicide Common Assault Other	94* 81 2,496* 108	88* 74 2,551* 74	106 77 2,656 59	107 79 2,568 84	2* 17 197* 13	3* 15 212* 12	$egin{array}{c} 1 \\ 18 \\ 240 \\ 10 \\ \end{array}$	22 190 17
Total, Against the Person	2,779	2,787	2,898	2,838	229	242	269	235
Against Property—								
Housebreaking Larceny and Receiving Fraud and False	914 7,874	1,054 8,901	$1,352 \\ 10,273$	1,348 9,836	140 1,946	$\substack{139 \\ 2,026}$	225 2,661	$\frac{194}{2,220}$
Pretences Malicious Damage Other	514 897 1,051	563 977 1,274	849 984 1,336	948 963 1,306	204 21 319	$240 \\ 13 \\ 324$	310 19 461	$\frac{401}{20}$ 430
Total, Against Property	11,250	12,769	14,794	14,401	2,630	2,742	3,676	3,265
Against Good Order-								
Drunkenness Other	78,477 23,771	82,837 25,228	79,088 29,133	72,647 30,439	112 1,580	108 1,596	133 1,737	$\frac{244}{1,754}$
Forgery, etc Transport and Traffic	112	76	166	373	27	27	46	110
Offences All Other Offences	60,879 22,351	76,051 24,766	93,935 29,831	107,682 29,142	8 339	513	23 373	19 385
Grand Total	199,619	224,514	249,845	257,522	4,925	5,229	6,257	6,012

*Revised.

Most of the convictions for offences against the person are for common assault; these comprised 95 per cent. of the total in 1953. Larceny and receiving usually constitute about 70 per cent. of offences against property.

More than half the imprisonments on conviction are for offences against the person or against property. Most of those imprisoned for offences against good order were convicted of vagrancy.

Magistrates' Courts-Applications for Orders.

The following table shows particulars of applications for orders made to Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts in 1945 and the last three years:—

Table 433.—Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts—Applications for Orders.

	Nur	nber of	Applicati	ions.	Number of Orders Made.			
Classification.	1945.	1951,	1952.	1953.	1945.	1951.	1952.	1953.
For Maintenance— Wife	2,548 892	2,888 847	3,276 1,062	3,145 1,201	1,469 681	1,682	1,803 852	1,655 967
Under Lunacy Act Varying Order for Maintenance	117 1,390	1,590	13	1,751	1,047	1,243	11 1,280	1,198
*Preliminary Expenses	96	90	97	71	70	71	68	47
Uncontrollable or Neglected Child \dots	1,532	475	484	275	929	336	352	228
Detention of Property	1,115	2,605	3,661	3,339	565	1,215	1,927	1,913
Lunacy Act—Detention in Institution	2,291	3,411	3,605	3,483	1,442	2,075	2,146	2,034
Landlord and Tenant	6,583	5,881	5,868	6,208	3,552	2,576	2,892	3,077
Masters and Servants Act (Wages) \dots	299	505	465	636	189	419	390	508
Other	1,904	3,744	3,583	3,625	1,288	2,427	2,298	2,112
Total	18,767	22,042	23,848	23,735	11,312	12,757	14,019	13,739

^{*} Expenses incidental to birth of ex-nuptial child.

Applications in 1953 numbered 23,735, but orders were made in respect of only 13,739 or 58 per cent. of them. Applications for maintenance orders, or for variation of such orders, totalled 6,098, and orders were issued in 63 per cent. of the cases. Applicants for orders under the Landlord and Tenant Act were successful in less than half the cases, but orders under the Lunacy Act for detention in an institution were issued to 58 per cent. of the persons applying for them. Of the total applications in 1953, 5,115 or 22 per cent. were for orders against women.

In 1953 there were 4,990 cases of non-compliance with orders of Petty Sessions Courts, 4,735 of which were for maintenance. In 1,467 instances the case was withdrawn or discharged, and in 2,982 the order was subsequently obeyed. In addition, 541 men were imprisoned, all except six for failure to comply with orders for the maintenance of wife or child.

Coroners' Courts.

The office of Coroner was established in New South Wales by letters patent dated 1787, and is regulated by the Coroners Act, 1912, which consolidated previous laws.

Every stipendiary magistrate has the powers and duties of a coroner in all parts of the State, the Metropolitan Police District being under the jurisdiction of the City Coroner. In districts not readily accessible to magistrates, a Clerk of Petty Sessions or a local resident, usually a justice of the peace, is appointed coroner.

At the Coroner's discretion, inquiries are held into the causes of violent or unnatural deaths, of deaths in gaols or in mines and into the origin of fires causing damage or destruction to property. The Coroner may order any medical practitioner to attend at the inquest and may direct him to hold a post-mortem examination. On the evidence submitted, the Coroner is empowered to commit for trial persons adjudged criminally responsible, and in such cases may grant bail.

In certain cases a jury of six persons may be empanelled to find as to the facts of the case, and on their verdict against any person he may be committed for trial. An inquest is held into the cause of every death occurring among prisoners in gaols and lock-ups; in such cases a jury of six is empanelled. Persons apprehended by the police subsequent to the decisions of coroners are charged in the Courts of Petty Sessions.

During 1953, 27 persons were committed for trial by coroners on charges of murder, 86 for manslaughter and 14 for arson.

The coroners held inquiries into the origin of 37 fires in 1953 and found that 8 fires were accidental, 14 were caused wilfully, and in 15 cases the evidence was insufficient to indicate the origin.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

Generally speaking, appellate jurisdiction is exercised, in cases where appeals are authorised by statute, by Courts of Quarter Sessions from Magistrates' Courts, by the Supreme Court from District Courts and Magistrates' Courts, by the High Court of Australia from the Supreme Court, and (in certain cases) by the Privy Council from either of the two last-named courts. Appeal on points of law (usually by stating a case) may be made to the Supreme Court from special courts, e.g., Industria'. Commission and Workers' Compensation Commission.

There is a Court of Criminal Appeal, presided over by Judges of the Supreme Court.

Appeals to Quarter Sessions.

The right of appeal from Courts of Petty Sessions to Courts of Quarter Sessions lies against all convictions or orders by magistrates, excepting adjudication to imprisonment for failure to comply with an order for the payment of money, for the finding of sureties for entering into a recognizance, or for giving security. The Appeal Court rehears the cases, and decides questions of fact as well as of law.

Appeals to the Supreme Court.

Three or more Judges of the Supreme Court may sit in its various civil jurisdictions to hear appeals from District Courts or from decisions of justices in chambers, and to consider motions for new trials and kindred matters, or to hear appeals from orders and decrees made by one justice in the various jurisdictions of the court. One judge may sit in chambers to hear applications for writs of mandamus or prohibition, and to determine special cases stated by magistrates.

Court of Criminal Appeal.

The Court of Criminal Appeal was established by the Criminal Appeal Act of 1912, which prescribes that the Supreme Court shall be the Court of Criminal Appeal, constituted by three or more Judges of the Supreme Court as the Chief Justice may direct. Any person convicted on indictment may appeal to the Court against his conviction (1) on any ground which involves a question of law alone, or (2) with the leave of the Court, or upon the certificate of the judge of the court of trial, on any ground which involves a question of fact alone, or of mixed law and fact or any other ground which appears to the Court to be sufficient. With the leave of the Court, a convicted person may also appeal against the sentence passed on conviction. In such appeal, the Court may quash the sentence and substitute another either more or less severe. The Attorney-General may appeal to the Court against a sentence pronounced by the Supreme Court or any Court of Quarter Sessions.

In addition to determining appeals in ordinary cases, the Court has power, in special cases, to record a verdict and pass a sentence in substitution for the verdict and sentence of the court of trial. It may grant a new trial, either on its own motion or on application of the appellant.

Appeals to the High Court of Australia.

Appeals to the High Court of Australia from judgments of the Supreme Court of New South Wales may be made in respect of any case by permission of the High Court, and as of right in cases involving a matter valued at £300 or more, or involving the status of any person under laws relating to aliens, marriage, divorce or bankruptcy, provided that appeal lay to the Privy Council in such case at the date of establishment of the Commonwealth. Such appeal may be made even if a State law provides that the decision of the Supreme Court is final.

An appeal to the High Court from the Court of Criminal Appeal may be made by special leave of the High Court.

Appeals to the Privy Council.

Appeals from Australian Courts to the Crown-in-Council are heard by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council by virtue of the royal prerogative to review decisions of all Courts of the Commonwealth, which can be limited only by Act of Parliament.

The cases which may be heard on appeal by the Judicial Committee were defined by Order-in-Council in 1909. Appeal may be made as of right from determinations of the Supreme Court involving any property or right to the value of £500 or more, and as of grace from the Supreme or High Court in any matter of substantial importance, including criminal cases in special circumstances. Except where the High Court consents, no appeal may be made to the Privy Council upon any question as to the limits *inter se* of the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth or States.

COURTS OF COMMONWEALTH JURISDICTION.

Section 71 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth vests the judicial power of the Commonwealth in the High Court of Australia, and in such other federal courts as Parliament creates, or in such other courts as it

invests with federal jurisdiction. Federal courts which have been established under this power are the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration and the Bankruptcy Court. Federal jurisdiction has from time to time been conferred on State Courts within the limits of their several jurisdictions by the Judiciary Act, 1903-1950, the Bankruptcy Act, 1924-1950 and the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1945.

The High Court, established in 1903, consists of a Chief Justice and six other justices. Its principal seat is at Melbourne, but sittings are held in the capital cities of the various States as occasion requires. District Registrars have been appointed for all capital cities.

The High Court has both original and appellate jurisdiction. In some cases this jurisdiction is concurrent with that of State courts, in other cases it is exclusive. In its original jurisdiction, which may be exercised in the first instance by one judge, the High Court has exclusive jurisdiction in all matters arising directly under treaty, in suits between States, between a State and a resident of another State or between the Commonwealth and a State, or in which a writ of mandamus or prohibition is sought against an officer of the Commonwealth, or a federal court, or in matters involving any question as to the limits, inter se, of the Constitutional powers of the Commonwealth and any State or States, or of any two or more States. The High Court has concurrent jurisdiction with State courts in matters in which the Commonwealth is a party (other than those mentioned above) or between residents of different States and in trials of indictable offences against the laws of the Commonwealth. In its appellate jurisdiction, the High Court hears appeals from judgments given in its original jurisdiction and appeals from the Supreme Courts of the States (or any other State court from which an appeal lies to the Queen in Council) in matters involving questions of status or of property worth £300 or more.

The Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration was established in 1905 and now consists of a Chief Judge and six other judges. The principal seat of the Court is at Melbourne, but sittings of this Court are also held in the various State capitals, at which registries have been established. (An account of this Court is given in the chapter "Industrial Arbitration".)

The Federal Court of Bankruptcy was established in 1930 and at present consists of one judge who deals with bankruptcy work in New South Wales and Victoria, in each of which States he sits alternatively. The Principal Registry of this Court is in Melbourne, and there are registries in each capital city.

BANKRUPTCY.

The State law in Bankruptcy was superseded by the Commonwealth Bankruptcy Act, 1924-1950, on 1st August, 1928.

The Commonwealth has been divided into bankruptcy districts which conform generally with State boundaries. Certain State courts have been vested with Commonwealth jurisdiction for bankruptcy purposes. In addition, a Commonwealth Court of Bankruptcy has been created, and this court exercises jurisdiction in the bankruptcy districts of New South Wales (which includes the Australian Capital Territory) and Victoria.

A Registrar and an Official Receiver for each bankruptcy district and an Inspector-General for the Commonwealth have been appointed.

Any person unable to pay his debts may voluntarily file his petition in the Court of Bankruptcy for the sequestration of his estate, or his creditors may apply for a compulsory sequestration, provided the debts to the petitioning creditors or creditor amount in the aggregate or singly to £50, or the debtor may surrender his estate under Parts XI or XII of the Bankruptcy Act. Provision is made for the postponement and payment by instalments of fees payable by a debtor on filing his own petition for relief against creditors pressing him in case of hardship. Upon the issue of an order for sequestration, the property of the bankrupt vests in the official receiver named in the order, and no creditor, to whom the bankrupt is indebted in respect of any debt provable in bankruptcy, has any remedy against the property or person of the bankrupt except by leave of the Court. After sequestration of his estate, a bankrupt may compound with his creditors or enter into a scheme of arrangement, subject to the approval of the Court.

The Court has power to decide questions of priorities and other questions of law affecting a bankrupt estate. Questions of fact may be tried before a jury.

The Registrar in Bankruptcy has such duties as the Attorney-General of the Commonwealth directs, or as are prescribed, and he exercises powers of an administrative nature, delegated by the Court. He may hear debtors' petitions, make full examination of the bankrupts or of persons suspected to be indebted to a bankrupt, and make sequestration orders on debtors' petitions. Stipendiary magistrates are appointed deputy-registrars in country districts.

All sequestrated estates are vested in the Official Receiver, who is a permanent officer of the Commonwealth Public Service. His duties have relation to the conduct of a debtor and the realisation and administration of his estate. He acts under the general authority of the Attorney-General and is controlled by the Court.

Persons registered by the Court as qualified to act as trustees may be appointed by resolution of the creditors to be trustees of estates. In cases where a registered trustee under a deed of arrangement or composition, etc. (Parts XI and XII of the Bankruptey Act) is removed from or vacates his office, the Official Receiver assumes the position and completes the administration of the estate unless the creditors appoint another registered trustee.

Particulars of the operations in New South Wales under the Bank-ruptcy Act of the Commonwealth are shown in the chapter "Private Finance".

Public Trustee.

The Public Trustee exercises administrative functions in regard to estates in terms of the Public Trustee Act, 1913-1942. The Public Trustee may act as trustee under a will, or marriage or other settlement; executor of a will; administrator under a will where the executor declines to act, is dead or absent from the State; administrator of intestate estates; and as agent or attorney for any person who authorises him so to act. In general, the Public Trustee takes out probate or letters of administration in the Probate Court in the ordinary way, but he may file an election to administer in that court in certain cases in testacy or intestacy where the gross value of the estate does not exceed £600. He may act as manager,

guardian or receiver of the estate of an insane or incapable person, or as guardian or receiver of the estate of an infant. He is a corporation sole with perpetual succession and a seal of office, and is subject to the control and orders of the Supreme Court.

Where the net value of an intestate estate does not exceed £200, the Public Trustee may pay the whole amount direct to the widow, and he may apply the share of an infant, not exceeding £500, to the maintenance of the infant. As attorney or agent, he may collect rents or interest on investments, supervise repairs, prepare taxation returns, and pay taxes, etc. Agents of the Public Trustee are appointed in towns throughout the State, and there are branch offices at Newcastle and Broken Hill.

Operations are not conducted for profit; fees and commission are chargeable to provide for working expenses and may be supplemented, if necessary, by transfer from interest earnings on current accounts of estates. The accounts of the Public Trust Office are audited by the Auditor-General.

In addition to functions under the Public Trustee Act, the Public Trustee administers the funds vested in him under the Destitute Children's Society (Vesting) Act, the Matraville Soldiers' Settlement and the sale of land under the Local Government Act for the non-payment of rates. The Public Trustee has also the responsibility of administering the National Relief Fund of New South Wales.

The following is a summary of the transactions of the Public Trust Office during the last six years. Operations in respect of the National Relief Fund are not included.

Year	Estates received	Trust 1	Ioneys.	Commission	Office	Unclaimed Money	Value of Estates
ended 30th June.	for Administra- tiou.	Received.	Paid.	and Fees.	Administra- tion.	Paid into Treasury.	in Active Administra- tion.
	No.	£	£	£	£	£	£
1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954	2,207 2,463 2,468 2,705 2,738 2,818	2,257,230 2,430,574 2,656,234 2,836,228 2,976,991 3,142,947	2,295,094 2,279,526 2,746,523 2,795,656 3,047,407 3,124,640	126,972 145,697 169,357 206,509 222,340 230,890	126,972 145,697 169,357 206,509 222,340 230,890	6,129 9,580 5,035 4,689 18,888 8,969	7,375,355 7,129,258 7,623,695 8,027,764 8,553,492 8,884,864

Table 434.—Public Trust Office—Transactions.

REGISTRATION OF LEGAL DOCUMENTS, ETC.

The Registrar-General in New South Wales registers certain occurrences and transactions of special legal significance as prescribed by Acts of Parliament. Registrations are made of births, deaths and marriages; conveyances, transfers, leases, mortgages and other deeds or instruments evidencing title to land; dealings with land under the Real Property Act; liens on crops and wool, and stock mortgages; companies, business names and bills of sale; and instruments under the Newspapers and Printing and certain other Acts.

The registers and certain of the documents relating to registration in the Deeds and Land Titles Branches are usually available for inspection by the public. Fees are charged for registration. No fees are charged for

^{*} Office revenue.

registration of births, deaths and marriages, but fees are payable for certified copies of entries in and extracts from the registers, which are not available for inspection by the public.

The amount collected by the Registrar-General during 1953 was £623,095, of which £392,005 was collected by the Land Titles Branch, £193,377 by the Deeds Branch, and £37,713 by the Births, Deaths and Marriages Branch.

REGISTRATION OF PATENTS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS AND COPYRIGHTS.

The registration of patents, trade marks, designs and copyrights devolves upon the Commonwealth authorities. Patents are granted under the Patents Act, 1952-54, in respect of the Commonwealth of Australia, including Norfolk Island, and the Territories of Papua and New Guinea. The term of a patent is sixteen years, subject to the payment of renewal fees, the first being due before the expiration of the fourth year of the patent and the remainder annually thereafter.

Under the Trade Marks Act, 1905-1948, a trade mark is registered for a period of fourteen years, but may be renewed from time to time on payment of the prescribed fee, and on proof of substantial use during the period of registration. Provision is made for the licensing of the use of trade marks by persons other than the registered proprietors.

Registration of a design under the Designs Act, 1906-1934, subsists for a period of five years, and may be extended for two further terms of five years each.

Copyright in a literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work or the performing right in a musical or dramatic work extends for the life of the author and fifty years after his death. The British Copyright Act, subject to certain modifications, is in force under the Copyright Act, 1912-1935.

It is provided in the respective Acts that application may be made to the High Court or the Supreme Court for the revocation of a patent, and rectification of the registers of trade marks, designs and copyright.

EXTRA-TERRITORIAL SERVICE AND EXECUTION—FUGITIVE OFFENDERS.

By the Service and Execution of Process Act of the Commonwealth, civil process instituted in a court of any State or Territory of the Commonwealth may be served in any other State or Territory, and a final judgment obtained in any State may be enforced in any other State. In criminal proceedings, a warrant issued in one State for the apprehension or commitment of a person and endorsed by a Justice of the Peace in another State may be duly executed in the latter State, and is sufficient authority for the apprehension of the person named in the warrant.

Special arrangements concerning fugitive offenders as between different parts of the British Commonwealth are made in terms of the Imperial Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881 and 1915.

Extradition to foreign countries is governed by the Imperial Extradition Acts, 1870 to 1935, and the Extradition Act, 1903-1950, of the Commonwealth, or local Acts, in pursuance of treaties concluded with the countries concerned by the Government of the United Kingdom, though, since 1930, the right of the Australian Government to enter into such treaties on its own account, subject to certain conditions, has been conceded.

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POLICE

The police force of New South Wales is organised under the Police Regulation Act of 1899-1944; it covers the whole State. The Commissioner of Police, subject to the direction of the Premier, is charged with the superintendence of police and is responsible for the organisation, discipline, and efficiency of the force. The Commissioner of Police may be removed from office for incompetence or misbehaviour by resolution of both Houses of Parliament. Superintendents and inspectors of police are appointed by the Governor as subordinates of the Commissioner. Sergeants and constables are appointed by the Commissioner, but such appointments may be disallowed by the Governor.

No person may be appointed constable unless he is at least 19 years and under 30 years of age, of good character and reasonably educated. A high physical standard is required of recruits. Any person who has been convicted of a felony or is in other employment may not act as an officer of police.

Youths between 16 and 19 years of age may be appointed as police cadets, and a comprehensive course of training is provided for them. If satisfactory, they may be appointed as probationary constables on attaining the age of 19 years. At 31st December, 1953, there were 116 cadets in training.

Women police are recruited generally between the ages of 25 and 30 years, and are required to be of satisfactory physique and reasonable education. They perform special duties in plain clothes at places where young women and girls are subject to moral danger, and assist male police as required in criminal investigation and other duties. Women police also control traffic at school crossings and lecture school children on road safety. Thirty-five women police were employed at the end of 1953.

All police must retire at the age of 60 years, except the Commissioner for whom the age of retirement is 65 years.

Pension and gratuity rights accrue to officers who retire by reason of medical unfitness for duty or on attaining the retiring age. Where an officer is disabled or killed in the execution of his duty, an allowance may be paid to him or his dependants. Particulars of the pension fund are shown on page 338 of this volume.

The primary duties of the police are to prevent crime, to detect offenders and to bring them to justice, to protect life and property, to enforce the law, and to maintain peace and good order throughout the State. In addition, they perform many duties in the service of the State, e.g., they act as clerks of petty sessions in small centres, as Crown land bailiffs, foresters, mining wardens, inspectors under the fisheries and other Acts, and they collect a large volume of statistical returns. In the metropolitan area and Newcastle the police regulate the street traffic. Their work in connection with motor transport is described in the chapter entitled "Motor Transport and Road Traffic." An auxiliary section of special constables termed "parking police," consisting of partially disabled ex-servicemen, was established in 1946 for the enforcement of traffic parking regulations; parking police wear distinctive uniforms. There were 100 parking police at 31st December, 1953.

The police radio network permits wireless broadcasts to the police stations in Sydney and Newcastle, as well as two-way communication with the patrol cars operating in these cities and the police launches on both harbours. Direct wireless communication is maintained with the other capital cities of Australia.

Strength of the Police Force.

Police stations in the State numbered 469 at the close of 1953. The strength of the police force, including cadets, women police, trackers, parking police, etc., was 4,776 at 31st December, 1953. A classification is shown below:—

		MDIE	700.	•	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	JIUSSIIIC	auon, c	THE DE	Cember	·	
C	lassific	ation.		(1939.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.
General				•	3,036	3,164	3,256	3,268	3,260	3,395	3,177
Criminal Inve	estigat	ion Br	anch	•••	121	249	248	257	268	277	284
Others on de	tective	work	•••	•••	224	397	333	351	365	354	544
Traffic	•••	•••	•••		361	313	337	384	418	430	449
Water			•••	•	23	28	32	32	32	33	31
Total of	Forego	oing	•••		3,765	4,151	4,206	4,292	4,343	4,489	4,485
Cadets	•••			•••	128	127	120	103	124	138	116
Women Police	e	•••	•••		8	33	29	28	36	36	35
Matrons	•••	•••	•••		4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Trackers and	Cadet	t Track	rers		12	20	18	15	12	14	11
Special Const	ables	•••	•••		6	22	27	26	24	25	25
Parking Police	се	•••		•••		101	100	100	99	100	100
Total			•••		3,923	4,458	4,504	4,568	4,642	4,806	4,776

Table 435.—Police—Classification, 31st December.

The following statement shows for various years since 1939 the strength of the police establishment (exclusive of cadets, special constables, women police, matrons, trackers and parking police) in relation to the population:—

Table 436.—Police Force in relation to Population.

At 31st Dec- ember.	Number of Police.	Inhabitants to each Policeman.	At 31st Dec- ember.	Number of Police.	Inhabitants to each Policeman.
1939	3,765	735	1949	4,206	755
1945	3,468	846	1950	4,292	764
1946	3,770	786	1951	4,343	773
1947	4,052	742	1952	4,489	762
1948	4,151	738	1953	4,485	774

The strength of the police force has been increased by 720 men since 1939, and at the end of 1953 there was one police officer in New South *2093-9¶ K 5006

Wales to every 774 inhabitants. At the end of 1953, there were 3,214 police officers stationed in the metropolitan district and 1,271 in other districts. There has been a considerable growth in the volume of administrative work done by the police apart from the extension of duties arising from the increase in population.

Cost of Police Services.

A comparative statement of the annual cost of police services is shown below:—

Table 437.—Cost of Police Services.

Year	Sala	ries.	Contribu-		Total Expenditure.				
ended 30th June.	Police Force,	Administra- tive and General.	Fund.	Other.	From Consolidated Revenue.	Fron: Road Transport Funds.	Total.		
	c	c	e	e	£	£	£		
1944	1,351,678	89,805	250,615	384,077	1.837,165	239,010	2,076,175		
1945	1,303,583	98,731	265,615	419,186	1,848,105	239,010	2,087,115		
1946	1,365,942	94,234	282,215	467,934	1,957,142	253,183	2,210,325		
1947	1,648,207	101,571	220,742	575,881	2,210,121	336,280	2,546,401		
1948	1,901,392	118,624	325,278	685,045	2,642,060	388,279	3,030,339		
1949	2,222,622	130,816	290,219	681,389	2,891,069	433,977	3,325,046		
1950	2,660,579	175,637	316,160	859,765	3,287,720	724,421	4,012,141		
1951	2,933,440	201,069	324,405	840,431	3,521,937	777,408	4,299,345		
1952	3,696,597	269,126	355,000	1,037,080	4.509.946	847.857	5,357,803		
1953	4,136,107	316,855	445,000	1,168,554	5,233,015	833,501	6,066,516		
1954	4,238,300	332,356	491,000	1,293,690	5,459,346	896,000	6,355,346		

Expenditure from funds administered by the Department of Motor Transport, as shown above, relates to police services in the supervision and control of road traffic. Expenses under this head include salaries, cost of uniforms, contributions to the Police Superannuation Fund in respect of traffic police, etc.

PRISONS

As from 1st March, 1953, the Prisons Act, 1952, and Regulations made thereunder have provided for the establishment, regulation and control of prisons and for the custody of prisoners. Under the Act, a Comptroller-General is appointed by the Governor for the direction of prisons and custody of convicted prisoners. Persons in custody not being prisoners under sentence for an indictable offence or adjudication of imprisonment for some offence punishable on summary conviction are held by the Comptroller-General for the Sheriff, as also are prisoners under sentence of death.

A stipendiary magistrate appointed as Visiting Justice to each prison under the Act may visit and examine the prison in respect of which he is Visiting Justice at any time he may think fit and at such intervals as may be prescribed. He may inquire into and report to the Minister or the Comptroller-General on any matter connected with the prison. He may also hear and determine complaints against prisoners and award a term of confinement to cell as punishment. In any case he sees fit, an offence against prison discipline may be dealt with summarily or on indictment. Any Judge of the Supreme Court may visit and examine any prison at any time.

At 30th June, 1954, there were 16 gaols in New South Wales. Six were classed as principal gaols, one as minor, seven as special establishments and two as police gaols. The principal gaols were the State Penitentiary for men and the State Reformatory for women—both at Long Bay, Sydney—the Goulburn Training Centre, and the gaols at Parramatta, Bathurst and Maitland. Each of these gaols is used for a particular class of prisoners.

The State Penitentiary, Long Bay, is used for the detention of persons awaiting trial at metropolitan courts. The majority of prisoners convicted in the metropolitan area are lodged in the State Penitentiary in the first instance, the short sentence men being retained and those serving longer periods of imprisonment being drafted to country establishments. Facilities are provided at Long Bay for the observation and treatment of prisoners suffering from mental or physical defects. The State Reformatory is used for female prisoners of all classes. Special treatment is provided for first offenders at the Goulburn Training Centre, and prisoners convicted more than once are imprisoned at Bathurst and Parramatta.

The minor and police gaols are used for prisoners undergoing short sentences and for the detention of those who require special treatment apart The special establishments are the from other long-sentence prisoners. Afforestation Camps at Glen Innes, Oberon, and Mannus, the Training Centres at Emu Plains and Berrima, Grafton Gaol, and the Cooma Prison Camp (established in August, 1953). The special purpose of the Cooma Prison Camp is to rebuild and modernise the old Cooma Gaol in order to relieve the accommodation pressure at other prisons. At Emu Plains, prisoners—usually first offenders under 25 years of age—are trained in farm work; at Glen Innes older men are employed on a pine plantation, and similar work is provided at the other afforestation camps for prisoners of the several classes; at Berrima, prisoners are trained in cabinet-making, signwriting and farm work. At these establishments the conditions of gaol life are modified with the object of fitting the men to lead useful lives after

release, and for this reason the prisoners sent to the camps are selected with discrimination. Prisoners guilty of serious misbehaviour in other gaols are sent to Grafton Gaol.

Police lock-ups are used for the detention of persons sentenced in the various districts for periods not exceeding one month, whose removal to the established gaols would involve undue expense in consequence of the shortness of the term of imprisonment. The police lock-ups are controlled by the Commissioner of Police.

The prisoners are classified according to character and previous record, and the principle of restricted association is in operation.

Educational classes for prisoners were held in six establishments at June, 1954.

Libraries in prisons contained 15,258 volumes at 30th June, 1954.

HABITUAL CRIMINALS.

The system of indeterminate sentences was introduced in terms of the Habitual Criminals Act, 1905, which empowers a judge to declare as an habitual criminal any person convicted for the third or, in some cases, the fourth time of specified criminal offences. Since 1924 the system has applied to persistent offenders convicted summarily, as well as to those convicted on indictment. In the cases first mentioned, a stipendiary magistrate may direct that an application be forwarded to a Judge of the Supreme Court or a Court of Quarter Sessions to have the prisoner declared an habitual criminal.

The habitual criminal serves the definite sentence imposed for the offence of which he has been convicted, and then is detained for an indefinite term until he is deemed fit for freedom. The indeterminate stage is divided into three grades—intermediate, higher, and special.

The cases of all habitual criminals are considered at quarterly intervals by a consultative committee appointed for the purpose, and each case is brought annually under the notice of the Minister of Justice. Releasees are required to report to the authorities at stated intervals during a period specified in the licence.

The Habitual Criminals Act prescribes that while under detention as an habitual criminal every prisoner should work at some useful trade and receive a share of the proceeds of his work. As the majority of these persons have not been trained in any branch of skilled labour, facilities are afforded them, while serving the definite term, to acquire training in some remunerative employment.

Thirty-three men were declared habitual criminals during the year ended 30th June, 1954. At 30th June, 1954, there were under detention 57 men who had not yet completed the definite period of their sentences and 104 men who had passed into the indeterminate stage.

REMISSION OF SENTENCES.

Special provision is made by the Crimes Act, 1900, and its amendments, for lenience towards any person convicted of a minor offence and sentenced to imprisonment, provided such person has not previously been convicted of an indictable offence. The term "minor offence" includes offences

punishable summarily and any other offence to which the court applies these provisions of the Act. In such cases the execution of the sentences is suspended upon the defendant entering into recognizance to be of good behaviour for a fixed period, which may not be less than twelve months.

The hearing of charges against female first offenders, except cases of larceny in retail shops, must be in private unless the defendant elects to be heard in open court, and reports of such cases may not be published.

By good conduct and industry, prisoners may gain the remission of part of their sentences. The regular rate of remission for good conduct varies from one-quarter of the sentence for first offenders to one-sixth for incorrigible criminals; prisoners sentenced to three months or less are usually detained for the full period. Many prisoners are released on licence. The licences operate for the unexpired portion of the sentence, and a breach of the conditions of release may be punished by the cancellation of the licence and recommittal to gaol for the balance of the sentence.

STATISTICS OF PRISONERS.

The number of gaol entries during various years since 1931 and the number of prisoners in gaol at the close of each year are shown below:—

		Prisoners under Sentence.											
Year ended 30th June.	Number of Gaol Entries during Year,		Received	during Y	ear.		Year.						
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Per 10,000 of Population.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per 10,000 of Population.				
1931 1939 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953	12,731 10,636 9,874 10,562 12,119 10,969 11,215 10,905 11,547 11,688 12,323	8,863 7,642 6,291 6,770 7,993 7,238 7,450 7,450 7,403 8,221	1,264 753 886 896 993 867 918 882 890 835 772	10,127 8,395 7,177 7,666 8,986 8,105 8,368 8,092 8,526 8,238 8,993	39.8 30.7 24.7 26.1 30·3 27·0 27·3 25·5 26·0 24·6 26·3	1,628 1,314 1,714 1,598 1,758 1,540 1,665 1,796 1,816 2,002 2,091	63 50 142 86 89 47 52 58 69 68 44	1,691 1,364 1,856 1,684 1,847 1,587 1,717 1,854 1,885 2,070 2,135	6.6 5.0 6.4 5.7 6.2 5.5 5.8 5.7 6.1 6.2				

Table 438.—Prisons—Numbers of Prisoners.

The number of gaol entries shown in the table includes convicted persons, persons awaiting trial, debtors, naval and military offenders, and persons on remand, some of whom were received and counted several times.

The number of persons received into prison under sentence in 1952-53, counted once each time received, was 8,993, viz., males 8,221 and females 772, showing an increase of 818 in males and a decrease of 63 in females as compared with the preceding year. The number of prisoners received into gaol under sentence per 1,000 of the population was 2.6 in 1952-53.

The number of distinct persons received into gaol under sentence in 1952-53 was 6,162, of whom 395 were women.

The following table shows particulars of all prisoners received and released (counted each time) during each year from 1948-49 to 1952-53, and the manner of release:—

Table 439.—Prisoners			
I Bhia 434 - Pricopore	Magazinad into Cas	I and Valenced division	* *****

Particulars.		1948-49.	1949-50,	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
In gaol at beginning of year Received during year		1,732 11,215	1,821 10,905	1,959 11,547	1,916 11,688	2,224 12,323
Total in gaol during year		12,947	12,726	13,506	13,604	14,547
Released during year— Sentence Expiry Remission of Sentence On Licence Special Authority Payment of Fines Transferred to Mental Hospitals Died Escaped Habitual Criminals on Licence Unconvicted, etc.		6,038 597 457 252 677 19 10 5 10 3,061	5,545 642 548 280 616 13 11 7 11 3,094	6,014 624 469 430 761 32 10 2 14 3,234	5,328 672 564 324 715 24 17 6 7 3,723	6,105 984 631 323 712 21 8 4 19 3,509
Total Released		11,126	10,767	11,590	11,380	12,316
In Gaol at end of Year— On Remand and Trial Under Sentence	•···	104 1,717	105 1,854	31 1,885	154 2,070	96 2,135

Of the 8,807 convicted prisoners released in 1952-53, 6,105 or 69 per cent. were released by expiry of sentence, 984 or 12 per cent. by remission of sentence, and 954 or 11 per cent. on licence or special authority. The total released, viz. 12,316, included 3,509 of 28 per cent. who were unconvicted.

Many persons are committed to prison each year in default of payment of fines; in 1952-53 the number was 5,417, including 4,888 males and 529 females. Most of these prisoners complete their sentences, usually of short duration, but some (numbering 712 in 1952-53) are released from custody on payment of the fine.

Prisoners—Age Distribution.

The age distribution of persons received into prison under sentence (counted each time received) in 1938-39 and the last six years is shown below:—

Table 440.—Prisoners—Ages of Prisoners Received.

Year		Prisoners Received During Year.											
ended 30th June.	Under 21 Years.	21-24 Years.	25-29 Years.	30-34 Years.	35-39 Years.	40-49 Years.	50 Years and Over.	Age Not Stated.	Total.				
1939	785	882	1,059	904	1,015	2,074	1,664	12	8,395				
1948	632	835	905	744	778	1,762	2,447	2	8,105				
1949	507	844	809	785	735	1,822	2,856	10	8,368				
1950	486	758	965	798	725	1,806	2,535	19	8,092				
1951	474	739	918	790	821	1,841	2,930	13	8,526				
1952	550	788	982	849	767	1,735	2,538	29	8,238				
1953	524	738	1,039	968	886	1,989	2,814	35	8,993				

Prisoners under the age of 25 years, counted each time received into gaol during the year, represented 19.9 per cent. of the total in 1938-39 and 14.0 per cent. in 1952-53. Those from 25 to 50 years of age numbered 4,882, of 54 per cent. of the total in 1952-53, and those aged 50 years or over, 2,814 or 32 per cent.

The following table shows the age and sex of prisoners received into gaol during 1952-53, and those in gaol at the end of the year:—

Table 441.—Prisoners—Age and Sex, Year ended 30th June, 1953.

Age.		Sen Rece	tenced Prison ived during Y	ners Tear.*	Prisoners in Gaol at end of Year.			
Age.		Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
Under 21 years		4 59	65	524	234	10	244	
21 to 24 years		660	78	738	331	8	339	
25 ,, 29 ,,		981	58	1,039	415	4	419	
30 ,, 34 ,,		907	61	968	313	5	318	
3 5 ,, 39 ,,		802	84	886	238	4	242	
40 ,, 44 ,,		888	135	1,023	181	6	187	
45 ,, 49 ,,		887	79	966	135	2	137	
50 ,, 59 ,,	•••	1,635	122	1,757	173	2	175	
60 ,, 69 ,,		812	75	887	57	2	59	
70 years and over	•••	155	15	170	12	1	13	
Not stated		35	•••	35	2		2	
Total		8,221	772	8,993	2,091	44	2,135	

^{*} Counted each time received.

The prisoners in gaol at the end of 1952-53 included 583 or 27 per cent. aged 25 years or under, 1,303 or 61 per cent. between 25 and 50 years, and 247 or 12 per cent. aged 50 years or over.

Prisoners—Sentences.

The sentences imposed on 59 per cent. of the male prisoners, and on 78 per cent. of the females received during 1952-53, did not exceed one month. Of the total number committed to gaol, 8,079, or 90 per cent., were received from lower courts; only 3 from courts martial and Commonwealth courts, and 911, or 10 per cent., from higher courts. The number of persons committed to prison in default of payment of fines was 5,417, or 60 per cent. of the total.

Total ...

Particulars of the sentences imposed on prisoners received into gaol during each of the last six years are as follows:-

Sentences.	1947–48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950–51.	1951-52.	1952–53.
One week and under	3,494	4,030	3,671	4,097	3,392	3,832
Over one week to one month	. 1,670	1,553	1,452	1,540	1,517	1,587
Over one month to six months	1,515	1,399	1,598	1,581	1,954	1,953
Over six months to one year	424	393	395	327	374	487
Over one year to two years	340	295	309	274	278	344
Over two years to five years	215	201	164	155	216	213
Over five years to ten years	27	23	24	10	19	18
Over ten years	7	4	4	1	- 6	5
Governor's Pleasure	10	5	4	10	1	
Life (including Death Sentences)	19	12	12	12	14	10
 Term not specified 	37	128	114	235	190	167
Maintanance Confinees	347	325	345	284	277	375

Table 442.—Prisoners Received into Gaol during Year—Sentences.

8,368

8,092

8,105

٠..

8,238

8.993

8,526

The prisoners remaining in gaol under sentence on 30th June, 1953, numbered 2,135, including 98 serving life sentences, and 86 who had been declared habitual criminals to be detained for an indefinite period. The prison figures exclude a number of habitual criminals in mental hospitals.

The following table shows particulars of the sentences of prisoners in gaol on 30th June in each year from 1946 to 1953:—

	Number of Prisoners at 30th June.								
Period of Sentence.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	
Three months and under	348	340	254	215	299	284	324	 269	
Over three months to six months	240	269	184	196	216	227	256	246	
Over six months to twelve months	249	273	252	241	236	263	292	306	
Over one year to two years	310	320	290	335	344	363	367	391	
Over two years to five years	257	293	274	383	396	393	382	437	
Over five years to ten years	74	81	69	88	94	96	97	92	
Over ten years	102	120	119	130	132	141	136	149	
Habitual Criminals	46	59	39	36	35	53	105	122	
Maintenance Confinees	55	82	92	71	91	61	86	110	
No term specified	•••	10	14	20	10	4	24	13	
Debtors	3			2	1	•••	1		
Total	1,684	1,847	1,587	1,717	1,854	1,885	2,070	2,135	

Table 443.—Prisoners under Sentence at 30th June—Period of Sentence.

Of the persons in gaol under sentence at 30th June, 1953, 39 per cent. were serving sentences of twelve months or less; 39 per cent. were serving sentences of one to five years, and 11 per cent, sentences of more than five years.

Under an amendment of the Crimes Act, capital punishment was abolished from December, 1954. Prior to this date the death penalty might be inflicted in New South Wales, but executions were unusual. From 1918 to 1954, there were only seven executions—two in 1924, one in 1932-33, two in 1935-36, and one in each of the years 1937-38 and 1939-40.

[·] Including prohibited migrants.

^{*} Including "Life", "Death" and "Governor's Pleasure," † Including prohibited migrants.

Among the special classes of prisoners are those known as "maintenance confinees", who have been imprisoned for disobeying orders of the courts for the maintenance of their wives and children. Such prisoners are required to work, and the value of the work, after deductions towards the cost of the prisoner's keep, is applied towards the satisfaction of the orders for maintenance, etc. Maintenance confinees received into gaol numbered 277 in 1951-52 and 375 in 1952-53; the number in gaol on 30th June, 1953, was 110. Of those received into gaol in 1952-53, 218, or 58 per cent., were sentenced to imprisonment for six months or less.

Prisoners-Offences and Previous Convictions.

The next table shows particulars of prisoners received into gaol under sentence during 1952-53, classified according to the type of offence for which they were sentenced. For a number of reasons, the figures in this table are not strictly comparable with the statistics of convictions recorded in the lower and higher courts, as given in the chapter "Law and Crime." For instance, the figures in the table below include persons imprisoned in default of payment of fines, and they naturally exclude cases where a sentence of imprisonment is suspended. Furthermore, the lower court statistics are on a calendar year basis, and the higher courts record convictions only, and not sentences.

Table 444.—Prisoners Received into Gaol under Sentence—Offences, 1952-53.

Offence.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Offence.	Males.	Females	Persons.
Against the Person— Murder and Attempt Manslaughter Inflicting Bodily Harm	14 11 27		14 11 28	Against Property—contd. Illegally using Motor Vehicle Other	200 61	2 10	202 71
Robbery Assault Sexual Offences Homosexual Offences Other	31 248 60 87 22	12 	31 260 60 87 22	Total, Against Property	2,134	82	2,216
Total, Against the Person	500	13	513	Against Good Order— Drunkenness Vagrancy Riotous Behaviour, etc. Other	3,141 665 514 509	352 176 109 22	3,493 841 623 531
				Total, Against Good Order	4,829	659	5,488
Against Property— Breaking and Entering Larceny Stealing and Embezzle-	392 892	6 2	398 894	Forgery and Currency Offences Breaches of Acts generally Debtors	$^{17}_{720}_{21}$	 18 	17 738 21
ment False Pretences Receiving	$350 \\ 111 \\ 128$	61	$\begin{array}{c} 411 \\ 112 \\ 128 \end{array}$	Grand Total	8,221	772	8,993

Of the total prisoners received into gaol under sentence in 1952-53, 5,488, or 61 per cent., were sentenced for offences against good order (mainly drunkenness). Those imprisoned for offences against property numbered 2,216, or 25 per cent., and for offences against the person, 513, or 6 per cent. Only 13, or less than 2 per cent., of the women prisoners were sentenced for offences against the person, and only 82, or 11 per cent., for offences against property.

Nearly half of the prisoners sentenced for offences against the person were convicted of assault. Prisoners sentenced for murder or manslaughter numbered 25, or 5 per cent., and sex offenders totalled 147, or 29 per cent.

The following table consists of an analysis of prisoners received under sentence in 1952-53 according to age group and principal type of offence:—

Table	445.—Prisoners	Received	into	Gaol	under	Sentence-Ages	and
		Offence	s, 19	52-53.			

		Age in Years.							
Type of Offence.	Under 21.	21–24.	25–29.	30-34.	35–39.	40-49.	50 and over.	Not Stated.	Total Priso ners
Against the Person	43	88	91	85	67	76	62	1	513
Against Property with Violence	79	86	95	60	37	26	14	1	398
Against Property without Violence	226	293	344	273	202	279	199	2	1,818
Forgery and Currency	. 1	2	4	3	1	3	3		17
Against Good Order	. 135	189	367	406	470	1,446	2,464	11	5,488
Breaches of Acts	. 35	61	70	61	35	63	40	19	384
Maintenance Confinees	. 5	19	68	80	74	96	32	1	375
Total	524	738	1,039	968	886	1,989	2,814	35	8,993

Persons under 30 years of age comprised 65 per cent. of those imprisoned for offences against property, but only 43 per cent. and 13 per cent., respectively, of those sentenced for offences against the person and against good order.

Only a small proportion of the prisoners received into gaol under sentence have not previously been convicted. Of the prisoners received into gaol under sentence in 1952-53, 1,872, or 21 per cent., had no previous convictions, and 4,977, or 55 per cent., had more than two previous convictions. Further particulars of previous convictions and details of the marital status of prisoners received into gaol in 1952-53 are given in the following table:—

Table 446.—Prisoners Received into Gaol under Sentence—Previous Convictions and Marital Status, 1952-53.

Previous Convictions.	Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons.	Marital Status.	Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons
Not previously convicted	1,805	67	1,872	Single	5,976	259	6,235
Previously convicted, not imprisoned	446	77	523	Married	2,128	418	2,546
Previously imprisoned once	1,112	63	1,175	Widowed or divorced	104	95	199
Previously imprisoned twice	417	29	446	Not stated	13		13
Previously imprisoned more than twice	1 441	536	4,977				
Total	8,221	772	8,993	Total	8,221	772	8,993

The prisoners received into gaol in 1952-53 included only 2,546, or 28 per cent., who were married. The proportion of married women prisoners, viz. 54 per cent., was higher than that of men (26 per cent.).

Birthplaces and Religions of Prisoners.

Of the prisoners received under sentence during the year ended 30th June, 1953, 68 per cent. were natives of New South Wales, 13 per cent. were born in other States of the Commonwealth, 11 per cent. came from the United Kingdom, and the remainder, 6 per cent., were chiefly New Zealanders and other Europeans.

Particulars of birthplaces of prisoners received in 1952-53, and religions of prisoners under sentence at 30th June, 1953, are shown in the following table:—

Table 447.—Prisoners—Birthplaces and Religions, 1952-53.

Birthplace.			eived U nce, 195		Religion.	Servin 30th	g Sente June, 1	nces, 953.
Di dipiace.	'	Males.	Fe- males.	Persons.	rengion.	Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons.
New South Wales		 5,474	598	6,072	Church of England	 874	16	890
Other Australian Sta	ates	 1,107	103	1,210	Roman Catholic	 740	20	760
New Zealand	•••	 152	13	165	Methodist	 68	3	71
United Kingdóm	•••	 979	47	1,026	Presbyterian	 78		78
Europe, Other	•••	 337	7	344	Salvation Army	 19	4	23
Africa		 23		23	Other Christian	 54	•••	54
Asia		 105		105	Non-Christian	 12		12
Canada		 12		12	Unspecified	 246	1	247
Other American		 15	4	19				
Unspecified		 17		17				
Total	•••	 8,221	772	8,993	Total	 2,091	44	2,135

In general, the proportions of prisoners in each birthplace group and religious denomination show little variation from year to year. However, the number of prisoners of European origin (other than Australia, New Zealand and United Kingdom) was 344, or 3.8 per cent., of the total in 1952-53, as compared with 191, or 2.4 per cent., in 1949-50, and 162, or 1.9 per cent., in 1948-49.

COST OF MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER.

The following table shows particulars of gross and net expenditure by the State on the maintenance of law and order in New South Wales during 1938-39 and the last four years, as well as the amount of fines and fees and returns from prisoners' labour paid into Consolidated Revenue:—

Table 448.—Cost of Maintenance of Law and Order.

75 At 15	Year ended 30th June.							
Particulars.	1939.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.			
	£	£	£	£	£			
	EXPENDIT	URE.						
Salaries, etc., of Judiciary Administration—Department of Attorney-	78,953	96,549	126,054	161,488	190,724			
General and Justice	551,724	1,325,102	1,752,349	1,883,111	2,044,177			
Police (including Traffic Services)	1,985,011	4,299,345	5,357,803	6,066,516 1,064,691	6,355,346			
Custody and Care of Delinquent Children	264,322 95,059	737,558 242,768	955,772 363,762	338,273	1,120,028 362,086			
Total Expenditure	2,975,069	6,701,322	8,555,740	9,514,079	10,072,361			
	RECEIPTS.				·			
Fines and Forfeitures	69,214	299,665	430,387	502,631	510,911			
Fees Proceeds of Prison Industries	366,814 64,278	688,879 169,122	754,321 229,484	887,209 279,344	1,052,722 278,014			
Commonwealth Payments for Maintenance			,		'			
of Prisoners in Gaol	473	512	183	219	16 663			
other	11,141	4,721	6,335	11,607	16,668			
Total Receipts	511,920	1,162,899	1,420,710	1,681,010	1,858,978			
NET EXPENDITURE	2,463,149	5,538,423	7,135,030	7,833,069	8,213,383			

The cost of police services in 1953-54 was £6,355,346, or 63 per cent. of the total expenditure on maintenance of law and order. Expenditure on prisons was £1,120,028, or 11 per cent. of the total.

Motor registration and drivers' licence fees are not included as receipts in the foregoing table, though the cost of police supervision and control of traffic is paid from the Road Transport funds out of the proceeds of such fees (see page 184).

PUBLIC FINANCE

The collection and expenditure of public moneys in New South Wales are controlled by three groups of authorities, viz.:—(1) The Government of the State of New South Wales, including bodies authorized by State Acts to administer such services as transport and water and sewerage; (2) the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia; and (3) the Municipal, Shire, and County Councils (local governing bodies operating in defined areas).

The governmental revenue of the State Government is derived mainly from Commonwealth contributions under the uniform income taxation laws and the Financial Agreement, State taxes, the State lottery, and the sale and leasing of its lands and forests. The expenditure of the State on governmental account includes the cost of such services as education, public health, law and order, and social aid, and the administration of land, agricultural, mining, and factory laws. Public debt charges which are not attributable to services controlled by the statutory bodies, are borne by governmental account.

The revenue of the State statutory bodies administering railways, tramways and omnibuses, Sydney harbour works, etc., is derived mainly from charges for the use of services which they administer, and all are ultimately subject to the control of the State Government. Revenue by way of motor taxation is used for the most part by the Main Roads Department on the construction and maintenance of roads throughout the State.

The revenue of the Commonwealth Government is derived largely from customs and excise duties, taxes on income, sales, pay-rolls, etc., and the earnings of certain business undertakings such as the Post Office. Its expenditure is mainly in connection with war, defence and repatriation services and an extensive group of social services; the control of oversea trade and aviation; post office; administration of territories; representation abroad; meteorological services; subsidies; payments to the States, and public debt charges.

Local governing bodies levy rates on the capital value of lands within the areas administered by them. They provide services to meet local needs, such as streets and roads, recreation areas, the supervision of building operations, and, in some cases, they also undertake the reticulation of electricity, water, etc. In general, the cost of these services is defrayed from the rates, but charges are imposed for services rendered.

Both State and Federal Governments have power to raise loans on their own security subject to approval by the Australian Loan Council. The constitution of the sinking fund and the management of the public debt are regulated by the Financial Agreement between the Commonwealth and States, described on page 575.

The local governing bodies and some of the statutory bodies have power to raise loans under certain conditions. Such loans are subject to the approval of the Governor and (if in excess of £100,000) of the Australian Loan Council.

TAXATION.

The following statement shows particulars of taxation collected in New South Wales by State instrumentalities during the five years ended 30th June, 1954. State income tax consists of collections of arrears of tax imposed prior to the introduction, on 1st July, 1942, of the uniform taxation scheme described on page 530. Receipts from Commonwealth reimbursements under the uniform income tax scheme are shown at the foot of the table.

Table 449.—State and Local Taxation in New South Wales.

Head of Taxation or Charge.	1949–50.	1950–51.	1951-52,	1952–53.	1953–54.
STATE.	£	£	£	£	£
Income Tax (arrears)	158,708	202,510	81,630	66,575	33,406
Land Tax	2,360	2,476	2,373	2,363	2,402
Death Duties	5,140,657	6,408,560	7,587,964	8,405,544	8,013,829
Stamp Duties	3,979,100	4,988,445	4,805,519	4,844,247	5,644,798
Racing and Betting Taxes *	1,352,789	1,498,148	2,001,355	2,592,599	2,889,800
Liquor Licences	1,221,036	1,367,012	1,649,804	1,803,539	2,428,231
Other	81,577	79,436	85,542	85,743	91,332
Total Governmental					
Taxation	11,936,227	14,546,587	16,214,187	17,800,610	19,103,798
Motor Tax, Licences, etc.†	4,647,645	6,303,638	8,626,245	9,877,176	10,644,944
Total, State Taxation	16,583,872	20,850,225	24,840,432	27,677,786	29,748,742
LOCAL RATES.					
† Municipal, Shire and County Councils:—					
General Services	9.681,981	10,969,905	14,281,919	18,427,749	20,186,689
Water, Sewerage, etc Special Boards—	892,326		1,180,357	1,443,253	1,695,266
Water, Sewerage, Drainage	4,356,328	4,641,703	5,232,455	6,046,008	7,171,130
Total Local Rates	14,930,635	16,628,015	20,694,731	25,917,010	29,053,085
Total State and Local	31,514,507	37,478,240	45,535,163	53,594,796	58,801,827
Commonwealth Reimburse- ments—Uniform Tax	25,331,151	§ 36,613,369	§ 47,818,370	§53,919,454	§56,252,14 1

^{*} Including Stamp Duty on betting.

The amount of Commonwealth taxation borne by the people of New South Wales cannot be determined definitely. Portion of customs and excise revenue collected in the State relates to goods consumed in other States. Federal income tax paid by persons deriving income in more than one State is included in assessments made by the Central Office, and is not allocated to the individual States. The average amount of Commonwealth taxation per head of population in the Commonwealth was £107 15s. 2d. in

[†] Motor taxes, etc., are credited to special Road and Transport Funds. (See page 553.)

[!] Year ended 31st December preceding.

[§] Including supplementary grants—see page 531.

1951-52, £101 5s. 2d. in 1952-53 and £100 17s. 8d. in 1953-54. The net amount of taxation per head retained by the Commonwealth after reimbursing the States under the uniform income tax scheme, was £93 14s. 1d., £85 14s. 7d. and £84 17s. 10d. in the successive years.

The amounts stated in Table 449 are shown below at their equivalent rates per head of population:—

Table 450.-State and Local Taxation per Head of Population.

Head of Taxation or Charge.	19	49–	50.	19	50-5	51.	1	951-	-52.	19	952-	-53.	19	53-5	54.
STATE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Income Tax (arrears) Death Duties Stamp Duties Racing and Betting Taxes Liquor Licences Other	0 1 1 0 0	$1 \\ 12 \\ 5 \\ 8 \\ 7 \\ 0$	0 8 4 7 9 6	0 1 1 0 0	191910 980	$\begin{array}{c} {\bf 3} \\ {\bf 7} \\ {\bf 10} \\ {\bf 3} \\ {\bf 5} \\ {\bf 6} \end{array}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 0\\2\\1\\0\\0\\0 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 5 \\ 9 \\ 12 \\ 10 \\ 0 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 6 \\ 10 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 6 \end{array} $	0 2 1 0 0 0	0 9 8 15 10 0	5 11 9 5 9 6	0 2 1 0 0	0 7 13 17 14 0	2 1 2 0 3 7
Total Governmental Taxation	3	15	10	4	9	10	4	17	11	5	5	9	5	12	3
Motor Tax, Licences, etc	1	9	7	1	18	11	2	12	1	2	18	8	3	2	6
Total State Taxation	5	5	5	6	8	9	7	10	0	8	4	5	8	14	9
LOCAL RATES. Municipalities, Shires, etc.*— General Services Water, Sewerage, etc	3 0	2 5	7 9	3 0	8	8 4	4 0	7 7	$\frac{1}{2}$	5 0	10 8	4 8	5 0	19 10	3 0
Special Boards— Water, Sewerage, Drainage	1	. 7	8	1	8	8	1	11	7	1	15	11	2	2	1
Total Local Rates	4	16	0	5	3	8	6	5	10	7	14	11	8	11	4
Total State and Local	10	1	5	11	12	5	13	15	10	15	19	4	17	6	1
Commonwealth Reimburse- ments—Uniform Tax	8	1	1	11	6	1†	14	8	9†	16	0	 4†	16	10	4†

[•] Year ended 31st December preceding.

STATE TAXES.

STATE LAND TAX.

State land tax is levied only on freehold tenures in the unincorporated districts of the Western Division where local rates are not imposed. The rate of tax is 1d. in the £1 on the unimproved value of such lands. For the purpose of assessment, a statutory deduction of £240 is made from the assessed value of the lands held by each individual. The amount of land tax collected was £2,363 in 1952-53 and £2,402 in 1953-54.

[†] Including supplementary grants.

STATE DEATH DUTIES.

Death duties have been imposed by the State continuously since 1880. The tax is payable on assessment or within six months after the death of the deceased. Rates and incidence of the tax were altered in 1921, 1931, 1933, 1939 and 1952.

The dutiable value of an estate is the assessed value of all property of the deceased situated in New South Wales at his death, and in the case of deceased persons domiciled in New South Wales at death, it includes personal property outside New South Wales. Irrespective of domicile at death, an estate includes every specialty debt secured to the deceased over property in New South Wales. Where duty is paid on personal property situated in any part of Her Majesty's Dominions outside New South Wales, a refund is allowed of the duty paid in the Dominions or the duty paid in New South Wales, whichever is the less. Deductions are allowed in respect of all debts actually due and owing by the deceased.

Since 25th November, 1952, duty has also been levied on any property in which the deceased or any other person had an estate or interest ceasing on the death of the deceased (referred to as property subject to a "limited interest"). The purpose of this provision (first introduced in 1939 but repealed after fourteen months' operation) was to enable death duty to be collected in respect of property placed under settlement.

Property subject to a limited interest is assessed for death duty as a separate estate, and is subject to the same rules regarding domicile as other estates (see above). No duty is payable when the value of the property subject to a limited interest does not exceed £7,500, if it was included in the dutiable estate of the person who created the limited interest, and if it passes to that person's widow, widower, children or grandchildren on the cessation of the limited interest. A reduction is made in the amount of duty if the person for whose life the interest was created dies within eleven years after the death of the person who created it. If death is within five years, no duty is payable; if death occurs within six years, an allowance of sixty per cent. of the duty is made, falling by ten per cent. each year thereafter to ten per cent. where death occurs in the eleventh year. The exemptions and rates of duty indicated below apply to this class of property as well as to ordinary estates.

Death duty is levied under several scales of rates graded according to the value of the estate, and the rates rise with each additional £1,000 of value to the maximum where the value exceeds £100,000 if the deceased was domiciled in New South Wales, or £75,000 if domiciled elsewhere at The lowest scale applies to bequests of a philanthropic nature, as specified in the Stamp Duties Act; and there are separate scales for property of persons domiciled in New South Wales at date of death, which passes to beneficiaries within certain degrees of kinship. ferent scales apply to various portions of an estate, duty under each scale is calculated according to the rate applicable to the total amount of the estate. For example, if the dutiable value of the estate of a person with local domicile at death is £10,000, the rate of duty on the portion passing to public hospitals, etc., is 44 per cent.; on the portion passing to widow or lineal issue, 5½ per cent., or to widower, brother or sister or issue of such, $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; and on other property, $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Duty is not charged on estates of persons with New South Wales domicile if the value does not exceed £1,000, nor on property passing to widow, widower or children under 21 years of age if the value of the estate does not exceed £2,500.

The rates of duty payable under the various scales where the date of death was 25th November, 1952, or later, are shown in the following table:—

Table 451.—State Death Duties (N.S.W.).

			· ·	. <u> </u>	
		Ra	tes of Duty Payab	le on Property	
Final Balance of Estat	te.	A. Passing to public hospital or trust for poor relief or education in New South Wales.	B. Passing to widow or lineal issue of deceased.	C. Passing to widower, lineal ancestor, brother or sister or issue of brother or sister.	Other.
	D	omicile in Ne	w South Wali	es.	
£1,001 to £2,000		21%	31%	51%	81%
£2,001 to £3,000	•••	$2\frac{1}{2}\%$	$3\frac{2}{3}\%$	$5\frac{2}{3}\%$	$8\frac{2}{3}\%$
£3,001 to £4,000		2¾% Rising by ↓	4% per cent. per	6% £1,000 to	9%
£60,001 to £61,000	•••	17% Rising by ‡	18½% * per cent. per	20½% £1,000 to	23¼%
£75,001 to £76,000		20%	22%	24%	27%
£100,001 and over	•	Rising by $\frac{1}{5}$ 25%	per cent. per 1 27%	29%	32 %
	Dox	HOLLE OUTSIDE	New South W	ALES.	
£500 or under		3 %		8%	
£501 to £1,000	•••	3½% Rising	by ½ per cent.	8½% per £1,000 to—	· · ·
£50,001 to £51,000	•••	20% Rising		25% . per £1,000 to—	
£65,001 to £66,000	•••	23% Rising	by $\frac{1}{5}$ per cent.	30% per £1,000 to—	
£75,001 and over	•••	25%	• • • •	32%	

Note—In certain cases the rates in this table are subject to concessions and allowances—see text.

Provision is made for abatement of duty, where necessary, so that the value of the estate will not be reduced by the tax below the value (less duty) of an estate of the highest value taxable in the next lower grade.

^{*} The rate in Column A rises by 7 per cent. per £1,000.

If the value of an estate—local domicile—does not exceed £7,500, property passing to the widow or widower and/or children under 21 years of age is dutiable as follows:—

\mathbf{Final}	Balance	of Estate			\mathbf{R}	ate of Du	ty.
£	£	,					
2,500	or under	•••		\mathbf{E}_{2}	rempt.		
2,501	to 3,000	•••	•••	¥ 1	ates ir	Column I	$3 \ \mathrm{or} \ \mathrm{C} \ \mathrm{of} \ \mathrm{Table} \ 451.$
3,001	to 4,000		• • •	3 5	,,	,,	,,
4,001	to 5,000	•••	•••	7 10	,,	,,	,,
5,001	to 6,000	•••		<u>4</u> 5	,,	,,	,,
6,001	to 7,500	•••	•••	10	,,	,,	,,

Particulars of the amount of death duty collected in each of the past five years are shown in Table 449. The number and value of estates assessed annually are shown on page 642.

STATE STAMP DUTIES

Stamp Duty is imposed on a considerable number of legal and commercial documents, as described in the 1939-40 issue of the Year Book. The amount of Stamp Duty collected in each of the past five years is shown in Table 449.

STATE TAXES ON RACING AND BETTING.

Taxes in respect of horse and greyhound racing and trotting contests include taxes on racing clubs and associations and on bookmakers.

Taxes on Racing Clubs and Associations.

Racing clubs and associations have to pay as tax a fixed proportion of licence or registration fees received by them from bookmakers. All clubs impose a licence or registration fee on bookmakers and since 1st January, 1948, metropolitan horse racing clubs have imposed a charge of 1 per cent. on bookmakers' turnover. From the proceeds of these fees or charges, clubs operating racecourses within 40 miles of the General Post Office, Sydney, must remit 50 per cent. as tax to the State Government, and in respect of racecourses in the remainder of the State, the proportion payable as tax is 20 per cent.

Greyhound racing clubs which conduct meetings within 40 miles of the General Post Office, Sydney, are required to pay tax at the rate of 15 per cent. of their gross income arising out of the conduct of these meetings.

Taxes on Bookmakers.

Taxes payable by bookmakers direct to the State Government comprise a registration tax, stamp duty on bets made, and a tax on the total amount of bets.

The registration tax is payable in respect of the licences issued by the racing clubs and associations to entitle bookmakers to operate on various racecourses or groups of racecourses.

Stamp duty is payable on betting tickets issued by bookmakers; it is also payable on the number of credit bets made, at the same rate as if tickets were issued. From 1st October, 1932, to 31st October, 1955, the rates were one penny for each ticket issued in the saddling paddock and one-halfpenny in the other parts of the racecourse; since 1st November, 1955, they have been twopence and one penny, respectively.

A tax on bookmakers' turnover has been charged since 1st October, 1932, as a percentage levy on the total amount of bets made by backers. The rate was first fixed at 1 per cent., reduced to ½ per cent. on 1st January, 1938, increased to ½ per cent. on 4th November, 1939, and further increased to 1 per cent. on 19th September, 1952.

Totalisator Tax.

Totalisator tax is payable by registered racing clubs and associations which, when directed by the Government, must establish an approved totalisator on the racecourses at which they hold race meetings. Commission is deducted by the club concerned from the total amount invested by patrons, a proportion being paid as tax to the Treasury and the balance retained by the club. The rate of commission was 10 per cent. of the investments from January, 1938, until September, 1952, when it was increased to 12½ per cent. The Government's share was 5 per cent. in respect of metropolitan meetings (except trotting) and 2 per cent. elsewhere until September, 1952; since that date it has been 7½ per cent. for all metropolitan meetings (including trotting) and 4½ per cent. for meetings in other centres. Unpaid fractions and unclaimed dividends are also payable to the Treasury.

The following table shows the total amount of taxation collected by the State in connection with betting, horse and greyhound racing in the last eleven years:—

Year ended 30th June.	Racing Clubs and Associations.	Bookmakers' Licences.	Bookmakers' Turnover.	Betting Tickets.	Totalisator.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1944	49,483	34,894	142,515	57,877	262,687	547,456
1945	65,315	41,874	182,464	65,053	331,987	686,693
1946	76,134	44,833	257,972	77,570	425,389	881,898
1947	92,181	47,281	276,904	76,675	413,425	906,466
1948	109,716	45,978	328,696	97,865	484,356	1,066,611
1949	374,718	44,761	340,915	95,918	498,640	1,354,952
1950	313,720	47,887	373,320	98,399	519,463	1,352,789
1951	334,956	43,564	410,366	96,558	612,704	1,498,148
1952	419,626	47,184	577,423	117,679	839,443	2,001,355
1953	394,091	46,346	979,311	105,686	1,067,165	2,592,599
1954	437,428	45,280	1,144,019	112,420	1,150,653	2,889,800

Table 452.—State Taxes on Racing and Betting.

The receipts from racing clubs and associations in 1948-49 included £263,874, representing one-half of the levy of 1 per cent. on bookmakers' turnovers imposed by metropolitan clubs from 1st January, 1948; an amount of £176,205 applied to the year 1948-49 and £87,669 represented collections in 1947-48 which had been held in suspense pending the result of litigation.

Commonwealth entertainments tax on admission to race meetings, which was imposed from 1st October, 1942, to 30th September, 1953, amounted in New South Wales to £307,245 in 1950-51, £375,679 in 1951-52 and £407,567 in 1952-53. These amounts are exclusive of tax on periodical and season tickets.

Further references to taxes on betting and racing are contained in the chapter "Social Condition."

STATE MOTOR TAX

Taxes are levied by the State on motor vehicles, and fees and charges are imposed in respect of motor transport services and the registration and licensing of vehicles and drivers in terms of the Motor Vehicles (Taxation) Act, the Motor Tax Management Act, the Transport Act, and the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act. Details as to the rates of taxes, fees and charges, the amounts collected and their allocation among the various road and transport funds are shown in the chapter "Motor Transport and Road Traffic." See also Tables 449 and 468 in this chapter.

COMMONWEALTH TAXES.

UNIFORM INCOME TAX AND ENTERTAINMENT TAX.

The Commonwealth Government has been the sole authority in Australia levying taxation on incomes in respect of income derived after 1st July, 1942. The Commonwealth tax is levied at uniform rates throughout Australia, and it replaced the separate taxes on incomes formerly levied by the Commonwealth and each of the States. Uniform income tax was originally intended as a temporary wartime measure, but the Commonwealth passed legislation in 1946 to continue it indefinitely.

Commonwealth taxation of entertainments replaced State taxation in this field from 1st October, 1942. The Commonwealth tax was discontinued from 1st October, 1953, but up to 31st December, 1954, State taxation of entertainments had not been re-introduced in New South Wales.

In return for discontinuing income taxes, the States are reimbursed by annual grants from the Commonwealth, which are conditional upon a State refraining from levying tax on incomes.

A description of the methods of determining the reimbursement grants to the States in each year from 1942-43 to 1947-48 is given on pages 788 and 789 of Year Book No. 52.

Since 1948-49 the aggregate reimbursement grant to be made by the Commonwealth and its distribution between the States have been determined as follows:—

- (1) Aggregate reimbursement grant.—The aggregate grant to be distributed among the States in any year is computed by (a) increasing the basic sum of £45,000,000 by the proportion by which the total population of the States at the beginning of the financial year has increased over the population of the States at 1st July, 1947, and (b) increasing the resultant amount by the percentage, if any, by which the average wage per person employed in the year preceding the year of grant exceeds the average wage in 1945-46.
- (2) Distribution of aggregate reimbursement grant.—The aggregate grant is distributed between the States in accordance with the following formula:—
 - (a) In the nine years 1948-49 to 1956-57, a part of the total, diminishing by one-tenth yearly, viz., from nine-tenths in 1948-49 to one-tenth in 1956-57, is allocated in the same proportions as the aggregate grant in 1946-47—see Table 453. The balance (i.e., one-tenth in

1948-49, rising to nine-tenths in 1956-57) is distributed in proportion to the adjusted populations of the States. The adjusted population of a State is calculated by a special formula (described on page 789 of Year Book No. 52) devised to allow for differences between States in the density of population and the proportion of children of school age.

(b) In 1957-58 and each year thereafter the total amount is to be distributed in proportion to the adjusted populations of the States.

If, in any year, the amount due to a State is less than the amount allotted to it in 1946-47, the State is to be paid the same as in 1946-47, and the balance is to be distributed amongst the remaining States as if they were all the States.

As the amounts calculated in accordance with the above formula were deemed insufficient for the financial needs of the States, supplementary grants have been made each year since 1950-51. Particulars of the annual reimbursement and supplementary grants to the States since the introduction of the uniform tax plan are shown in the following table:—

Table 453.—Uniform Taxation—Annual Reimbursements to States and Supplementary Grants.

(£ thousand.)

Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tas- mania.	Total.
	Re	imbursemer	nt Grants 1	ınder Unifo	rm Taxatio	n Formula	*
1942-43 to	-			1	l	1	•
1945-46†	15.517	6,890	5.821	2,458	2,644	925	34,255
1946-47	16,477	8,860	6,601	3,458	3,384	1,220	40,000
1947-48	18,537	9,967	7,426	3,890	3,807	1,373	45,000
1948-49	22,022	12,098	8,832	4,630	4,495	1,667	53,744
1949-50	25,490	14,304	10,231	5,370	5,172	1,970	62,537
1950-51	28,539	16,338	11,465	6,040	5,767	2,249	70,398
1951-52	34,827	20,376	13,994	7,410	7,010	2,806	86,423
1952-53	43,491	26,085	17,491	9,343	8,744	3,601	108,755
1953-54	47,766	29,378	19,279	10,388	9,630	4,066	120,507
			Suppleme	ntary Gran	nts.		
1950-51	8,277	5,910	2,814	1,229	1.410	360	20,000
1951-52	13,073	9,124	5,006	2,790	2,390	1.194	33,577
1952-53	10,495	7,131	4,221	2,254	2,110	934	27,145
1953-54	8,519	5,622	3,438	1,853	1,717	766	21,915
	ļ 	Total of Re	eimhursem	ents and Su	pplementar	ry Grants	
1942-43 to		10-22 01 20			ppiomonear	y Granos.	
1945-46†	15,517	6,890	5,821	2,458	2,644	925	34,255
1946-47	16,477	8,860	6,601	3,458	3,384	1,220	40,000
1947-48	18,537	9,967	7.426	3,890	3,807	1,373	45,000
1948-49	22,022	12,098	8,832	4,630	4,495	1.667	53,744
1949-50	25,490	14,304	10,231	5,370	5,172	1,970	62,53 7
1950-51	36.816	22,248	14,279	7,269	7,177	2.609	90,398
1951-52	47,900	29,500	19,000	10,200	9,400	4,000	120,000
1952-53	53,986	33,216	21,712	11,597	10,854	4,535	135,900
1953–54	56,285	35,000	22,717	12,241	11,347	4,832	142,422

^{*} Comprises Commonwealth grant and arrears of State income tax collected.
† Total reimbursements for 1942-43 were reduced by £191,466, as Uniform Entertainments Tax operated for only nine months of that year.

The reimbursement grants shown above are the gross amounts receivable by the States under the uniform tax plan. The amount receivable from the Commonwealth as grant in any year is the net amount after deducting arrears of State income tax collected in the year. In the event of the uniform income tax ceasing to operate, an amount equivalent to the aggregate of such deductions, less refunds of State taxes made by the Commonwealth, is to be paid to the States, with interest thereon to 30th June, 1946, at a rate not less than 3 per cent. per annum. Collections of arrears of State income taxes totalled £12,197,526 to 30th June, 1954, while the Commonwealth paid £1,362,164 in refunds of State income taxes.

The proportionate distribution of the reimbursement and supplementary grants to the States is shown in the following table:—

Table 454.—Uniform Taxation—Reimbursement and Supplementary Grants— Proportionate Distribution among the States.

Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.					
			REIMBU	RSEMENT G	RANTS.							
1942–43 to 1945–46	% 45·30	20·11	16.99	% 7·18	% 7·72	2·70	100.00					
1946-47 and 1947-48	41.19	22.15	16.50	8-65	8-46	3.05	100·0 6					
1947-48 J 1948-49	40.98	22.51	16.43	8.62	8.36	3.10	100.00					
1949-50	40.76	22.87	16.36	8.59	8.27	3.15	100.00					
1950-51	40.54	23.21	16.29	8.58	8-19	3.19	100.00					
1951-52	40·30 39·99	23.58	16.19	8.57	8·11 8·04	3.25 3.31	100·00					
1952-53 1953-54	39.64	23.99 24.38	16·08 16·00	8·59 8·62	7.99	3.37	100.00					
		SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS.										
195051	41.39	29·55	14 07	% 6·14	% 7:05	1.80	100.00					
1951-52	38.93	27.17	14.91	8.31	7.12	3.56	100.00					
1952 - 53	38.66	26.27	15.55	8.31	7.77	3.44	100.00					
1953-54	38.87	25.65	15.69	8.46	7.84	3.49	100.00					

COMMONWEALTH INCOME TAX AND SOCIAL SERVICES CONTRIBUTION.

Taxation on incomes has been levied by the Commonwealth since 1915-16. Commonwealth taxation of incomes is imposed as Income Tax and Social Services Contribution. From 1st January, 1946, these were separate levies on the incomes of individuals, and they continued as such until combined into a single levy on income derived in 1950-51.

As from July, 1944, the taxation on incomes of individuals has been on the "pay as you earn" system. Under this system, individuals are required to make payments on a prescribed scale during a year on account of tax on income derived in that year. In the case of employees, instalments are deducted at the source from weekly, etc., salaries and wages. Non-employees are required to pay in a lump sum a provisional tax which, as a rule, is calculated on the assumption that income of the current year will be equal to that of the previous year. The actual liability for income tax and social services contribution is finally assessed from returns which all taxpayers must render after the close of the income year. Differences between instalments and provisional tax paid, and the liability assessed, are adjusted in assessment notices.

Wool Sales Deduction, 1950-51. This tax was levied in the year 1950-51 only, as an extension of the "pay as you earn" system following a steep rise in the price of wool. Producers of wool were required to pay 20 per cent. of the value of wool sold or exported (other than skin wool) in 1950-51, the proceeds being applied to payment of income tax for that year.

Residents of Australia are liable for tax on income derived in Australia and on dividends from sources outside Australia. The tax on ex-Australian dividends, however, is limited to any excess of Australian tax over non-Australian tax thereon. Other income from non-Australian sources is exempt if subject to tax in the country where it is derived.

Non-Residents of Australia are liable for tax on income derived from sources within Australia.

Agreements between Australia and the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States of America provide for the avoidance of double taxation of income originating in one country and accruing to a resident of the other country.

Exemptions.—Certain incomes are exempt from income tax and social services contribution, including the official salary of the Governor-General, the State Governors and official representatives of other countries, and of prescribed international organisations; expense allowances paid to members of the Commonwealth Parliament; the revenue of local authorities and of charitable, religious, scientific and similar institutions not carried on for gain; the pay and allowances earned by members of the Defence Forces during war service; income from gold mining; scholarships, bursaries, etc. (full-time students); war pensions and invalid, age and widows' pensions; child endowment; unemployment and sickness benefits; and tuberculosis benefits.

There is a general exemption from the tax where the taxable income does not exceed £104. Where, however, there are dependants, the concessions allowed have the effect of raising the limit of exemption as illustrated in the following table:—

	1949	9–50.	Income Tax and Social Services Contribution.		
Individuals with Dependants as under.	Social Services Contri- bution.	Income Tax.	1950–51 to 1952–53.	1953-54 and 1954-55.	
	£	£	£	£	
None	104	500	104	104	
Wife	200	660	208	234	
" and child	283	771	286	312	
" "two children	317	827	338	364	
" " three children	350	883	390	416	
", ", four children	400	939	442	468	

Table 455.-Limits of Income not Subject to Tax.

Aged persons (i.e., males 65 years or over and females 60 years or over) are exempt from tax if their net income (gross income, including pensions and other exempt income, less allowable expenses incurred in earning it) did not exceed £375 in 1953-54 or 1954-55. If contributing to the maintenance of a spouse similarly qualified by age, such a taxpayer is exempt from tax if the income of the couple does not exceed £750. Where the income exceeds these exemption levels but does not exceed £415 (married couples £973), the amount of tax payable is limited to half the difference between the exemption levels stated and the amount of the net income.

Taxable Income is calculated by deducting from gross income (other than exempt income) the allowable expenses incurred in earning it, and, in the case of individual taxpayers, any applicable concessional allowances for dependants. A full list of concessional allowances which may be deducted is shown below.

Concessional Deductions.—Concessions for dependants, medical expenses, etc., allowed to resident taxpayers by way of deductions in determining taxable income are as follows:—

(1) Prescribed Deductions for Dependants Resident in Australia:-

Allowable

	De	ductions.
		£
(a)	Spouse of the taxpayer	130
(b)	Daughter keeping house for widowed taxpayer .	130
(c)	Housekeeper caring for dependent children under age 16 years or invalid relative (not allowed if deduction claimed under (a) or (b))	
(d)	Mother or father dependent on taxpayer, each	130
(e)	Children under age 16 years—	
	One child	78
	Each other child	52
(f)	Invalid child, step-child, brother or sister, age 16 years or over, each (less amount of any invalid pension received)	
(g)	Children aged 16 to 21 years, at school or university (full time) each (less value of any Government assistance for education)	
	orniment assistance for education,	10

For dependants (a) and (b), the amount allowed as a deduction is reduced by £2 for every £1 by which the separate net income of the dependants exceeds £65, and for dependants (e) to (g) by £2 for every £1 by which the separate net income exceeds £52. In the case of a dependent parent, it is reduced by the full amount of the separate net income of the parent. If a dependant is partially maintained during the year of income, a partial deduction based on the above amounts is allowed.

- (2) Actual Payments in the Year of Income in respect of Residents of Australia for:—
 - (a) Medical and hospital expenses (including dental expenses up to £30, optical expenses, cost of artificial limb, eye or hearing aid and pay of personal attendant in cases of blindness or total invalidity) up to £150 each for the taxpayer, his spouse, his children under 21 years and other dependants except housekeeper;
 - (b) funeral expenses up to £30 each for dependants as in(a);
 - (e) life, sickness or accident insurance, deferred annuity, superannuation and medical, hospital and friendly society benefit up to an aggregate of £200 in respect of the tax-payer, his spouse or children; and
 - (d) education expenses up to £75 for each dependent child under 21 years receiving full-time education.

The amount of the deduction allowed for medical or funeral expenses is reduced to the extent to which the taxpayer is, or is entitled to be, recouped such expenses by a government, public authority, society or institution.

Other deductions of a concessional nature allowed to both residents and non-residents of Australia are:—

- (a) The amount of rates and land tax paid on non-income producing property;
- (b) the amount of gifts of £1 and upwards made to approved public institutions and funds and to the Commonwealth or a State for defence purposes; and
- (c) one-third of the amount of calls paid on shares in companies engaged in Australia in afforestation or mining or prospecting for gold, silver, certain other metals and oil.

A special deduction (zone allowance) of £20 or £120 is made from the income of residents of certain prescribed areas by reason of uncongenial climatic conditions, isolation and high living costs.

A deduction of up to £120 (depending on the period of oversea service in the year of income) is made from the income of members of the Detence Forces serving in certain oversea localities.

Rebates of tax on interest from government loans are given as follows:—

- (a) A rebate of the excess of tax at current rates over tax at 1930-31 rates on interest from Commonwealth loans issued prior to 1st January, 1940; and
- (b) a rebate of 2s. in the £1 on interest from Commonwealth loans of later issue and State and semi-governmental loans issued free of State income tax.

Rates of Income Tax and Social Services Contribution.—The rates of tax payable by individuals on income derived from all sources in 1953-54 and 1954-55 are shown in the next table. An additional tax on income from property was abolished in respect of income derived after 30th June, 1953.

Table 456.—Income Tax and Social Services Contribution—1953-54 and 1954-55 Income.

		1954-55	Income.				
Total Taxa	able Income.	1953-54	Income.	1954-55	Income.		
Not Less Than.	Not More Than.	Tax on Amount in First Column.	Tax on each £1 of Balance of Taxable Income.	Tax on Amount in First Column.	Tax on each £1 of Balance of Taxable Income.		
£	£	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	d.		
•••	100*	Nil	1	Nil	1		
100*	149*	0 8 4	4	0 8 4	3		
150	199	1 5 0	9	1 0 10	7		
200	249	3 2 6	13	2 10 0	11		
25 0	299	5 16 8	17	4 15 10	15		
300	399	9 7 6	22	7 18 4	20		
400	499	18 10 10	28	$16 \ 5 \ 0$	26		
500	599	30 4 2	33	27 1 8	30		
600	699	43 19 2	38	39 11 8	34		
700	799	59 15 10	42	$53\ 15\ 0$	38		
800	899	77 5 10	46	69 11 8	42		
900	999	96 9 2	50	87 1 8	46		
1,000	1,199	117 5 10	56	$106 \ 5 \ 0$	52		
1,200	1,399	163 19 2	64	149 11 8	59		
1,400	1,599	217 5 10	71	198 15 0	65		
1,600	1,799	276 9 2	78	252 18 4	71		
1,800	1,999	341 9 2	85	312 1 8	77		
2,000	2,399	412 5 10	93	376 5 0	85		
2,400	2,799	567 5 10	100	517 18 4	92		
2,800	3,199	733 19 2	107	671 5 0	99		
3,200	3,599	912 5 10	114	836 5 0	105		
3,600	3,9 99	1,102 5 10	121	1,011 5 0	111		
4,000	4,399	1,303 19 2	128	1,196 5 0	117		
4,400	4,999	1,517 5 10	136	1,391 5 0	124		
5,000	5,999	1,857 5 10	144	1,701 5 0	132		
6,000	7,999	2,457 5 10	151	2,251 5 0	139		
8,000	9,999	3,715 12 6	158	3,409 11 8	145		
10,000	15,999	5,032 5 10	165	4,617 18 4	152		
16,000	and over	9,157 5 10	168	8,417 18 4	160		

^{*} Minimum amount of tax payable is 10s. Tax is not levied on a taxable income of less than £105.

Averaging of Income of Primary Producers.—In respect of income of primary producers derived prior to 1950-51, the rate of tax on taxable income from all sources was determined by reference to the average taxable income over a period of five years ending with the year of income. Subsequently the averaging provisions were amended to apply only in respect of the first £4,000 of taxable income, and primary producers may elect to withdraw from the averaging system.

Amount of Tax Payable.—Examples of the amount of tax payable on incomes of individuals derived in 1954-55, are shown in the following table. "Actual incomes" are amounts of income before any deductions of a concessional nature have been made (see page 534), and in calculating the tax payable no allowance has been made for concessional deductions, other than for the dependants indicated in the headings.

Actual	Person	Per	son with Dependa	ints.
Income.	without Dependants.			Wife and Two Children.
£	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s,
150	1 1			
200	2 10	*		
250	4 16	0 13	•	
300	7 18	1 12		
350	12 2	3 8	0 19	
400	$1\overline{6}$ $\overline{5}$	6 1	2 5	0 18
500	27 2	13 15	7 8	4 7
600	39 12	$\frac{13}{23} \frac{17}{17}$	15 12	11 5
800	69 12	49 10	38 12	32 2
1,000	106 5	81 17	68 6	$60 \ 2$
1,250	161 17	132 5	115 7	104 7
1.500	$\frac{1}{225}$ 17	191 7	172 4	159 8
2.000	376 5	334 11	309 14	294 7
3,000	753 15	700 2	668 4	648 5
4,000	1,196 5	1,136 2	1.100 1	1,076 0
5,000	1,701 5	1.634 2	1,593 16	1,566 18
10,000	4,617 18	4,539 7	4,492 5	4,460 17
20,000	11.084 12	10.997 18	10.945 18	10,911 5

Table 457.—Tax Payable on Income of Individuals—1954-55.*

After 1944-45, when the highest wartime rates applied, the rates of tax were progressively reduced, and the concessions for dependants were enlarged in 1947-48. Other extensions of concessional allowances were made from time to time. The rates in 1950-51 were approximately the same as in 1949-50, but some reductions, particularly in the lower income ranges, resulted from the introduction of a system of stepped rates, which replaced the system formerly in use under which the rates were graduated for each £ of income. In 1951-52 the tax payable was increased by an additional charge of 10 per cent., imposed at a flat rate on the amount as calculated at the rates in force in 1950-51. This additional charge was abolished in 1952-53, when the rates were the same as in 1950-51. Further reductions in the rates were made in 1953-54 and 1954-55 and the concessions for certain dependants were enlarged in 1953-54.

Examples of the amounts of tax payable on income derived from personal exertion by a person with a dependent wife, are shown in the following table for the last six years:—

Table 458.—Tax Payable on Income from Personal Exertion—Person with Dependent Wife.*

Actual	Incor	na		Income Year.							
			1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.			
£			£	£ 1.6	£	£	£	£			
250	• • •		1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	0.8	0.7			
300			4.9	3⋅8	4.1	i 3 ⋅8	2.0	1.6			
350	• • • •		9.8	7.0	7.7	7.0	4.2	3.4			
400			14.4	11.3	12.5	11.3	7:3	6.1			
500	• • • •		25.8	22.1	24.3	22.1	15.8	13.8			
600			40.3	35.3	38.9	35.3	26.7	23.9			
800			74.3	69.3	76.2	69.3	55.1	49.5			
,000			116.9	110.8	121.9	110.8	90.7	81.9			
,250			180.6	174.0	191.4	174.0	145.3	132.3			
,500			255.0	247.2	271.9	247.2	209.3	191.4			
,000			435.5	426.8	469.4	426·8	366.3	334.6			
,000			884-1	876.4	964.0	876·4	765.2	700.1			
.000		••••	2,050.8	2.022.5							
,000			5,592.5	5,545·4	2,224·7 6,100·0	$2,022.5 \\ 5,545.4$	1,783.6 4,946.7	1,634·1 4,539·4			

^{*} Tax on income was imposed by means of separate levies for income tax and social services contribution in 1949-50, and as a single levy for income tax and social services contribution thereafter.

^{*} Income from all sources, including property.

Assessments of Resident Individuals.—Analysis of the assessments of Commonwealth tax on incomes derived in 1950-51 and 1951-52 by individuals resident in New South Wales and Australia is shown below. The particulars are classified according to the actual income of taxpayers, which includes certain deductions of a concessional nature and exempt income.

Table 459.—Commonwealth Tax Assessments—Resident Individuals.

Grade of	19	950-51 Income	e.	19	951-52 Income	·.		
Actual Income.	Taxpayers.	axpayers. Taxable Tax Assessed.		Taxpayers.	Taxable Income.	Tax Assessed.		
£	Number.	£ tho	usand.	Number.	£ tho	ısand.		
		Res	sidents of Ne	w South Wal	es.			
200 and under	96,635	14.604	189	70,465	10.589	151		
201 to 300	131,840	31,092	870	98,359	23,329	729		
301 , 400	161,050	51,693	2,307	116,144	37,553	1,858		
401 ,, 500	154,841	59,145	3.340	141,963	58,284	3,845		
501 ,, 600	209,900	90,256	5,793	129,343	61,646	4,826		
601 , 800	281,457	146,201	11,453	349,151	197,315	18,408		
801 ,, 1,000	91.522	61,765	6,077	214,176	149,026	16,689		
1,001 , 1,250	39,381	34,994	4,288	90,724	79,416	10,787		
1,251 ,, 1,500	18,361	20,826	3,041	32,047	35,939	5,962		
1,501 ,, 2,000	17,353	25,778	4,502	27,615	40,082	8,118		
2,001 3,000	16,225	35,379	7,677	19,406	41.157	11,088		
3,001 , 4,000	8,369	26,530	6,855	7,899	24,465	8,382		
4,001 , 5,000	5,040	20,917	6,347	3,851	15,611	6,261		
5,001 ,, 10,000	8,950	57,312	25,697	4,967	30,219	15,621		
10,001 ,, 15,000	1,939	22,293	13,051	772	8,633	5,588		
15,001 and over	1,515	36,970	24,780	440	9,979	7,360		
Total	1,244,378	735,755	126,267	1,307,322	823,243	125,673		
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Residents o	f Australia.				
200 and under	266,134	40.052	517	200.711	30.249	434		
201 to 300	351,062	82,283	2,282	270,729	64,014	1,985		
301 ,, 400	412,396	130,963	5,777	307,080	98,803	4,860		
401 ,, 500	440,555	165,136	9,177	363,271	146,947	9,569		
501 ,, 600	553,803	234,847	15,008	371,461	173,497	13,350		
601 ,, 800	690,242	356,898	27,805	921,099	511,856	46,986		
801 ,, 1,000	228,259	154,084	15,060	503,078	349,424	38,939		
1,001 ,, 1,250	101,209	89,886	10,921	214,482	187,557	25,203		
1,251 ,, 1,500	48,123	54,859	7,823	80,305	90,178	14,657		
1,501 ,, 2,000	49,840	74,510	12,618	72,535	106,247	21,019		
2,001 ,, 3,000	47,681	104,672	22,152	56,460	121,117	31,511		
3,001 ,, 4,000	24,374	77,720	19,662	23,868	74,698	24,598		
4,001 ,, 5,000	14,102	58,736	17,761	12,018	49,206	19,168		
5,001 ,, 10,000	23,366	149,261	66,729	15,086	92,354	47,391		
10,001 ,, 15,000	4,917	56,479	33,056	2,355	26,393	17,027		
15,001 and over	3,952	97,607	65,359	1,323	30,207	22,233		
Total	3,260,015	1,927,993	331,707	3,415,861	2,152,747	338,930		

Of the total number of taxpayers in New South Wales in 1951-52, 1,119,601, or 86 per cent., had an actual income of £1,000 or less; 150,386, or 11 per cent.. an income of between £1,001 and £2,000; and 37,335, or

3 per cent., an income of £2,001 or more. The first of these three groups contributed £46,506,000, or 37 per cent. of the total income tax assessed; the second, £24,867,000, or 20 per cent.; and the third, £54,300,000, or 43 per cent.

Commonwealth Taxation of Companies.

Company Income Tax is levied on the net income of a company derived in the year preceding the year of tax. A co-operative company is allowed a deduction of the amount distributed among its shareholders as rebates or bonuses based on business done by shareholders with the company, as well as the amount of interest or dividends on shares distributed to shareholders. Otherwise, dividends paid by companies to shareholders are not allowed as a deduction and are assessable in the hands of the shareholder, but a resident company receives a rebate of the tax on dividends included in taxable income.

Company Tax on income derived in 1952-53 and 1953-54 is levied at the following rates per £ of taxable income:—

	pence.
(a) Public Companies—	-
Mutual Life Assurance Companies—	
On first £5,000 of taxable income	48
On balance of taxable income	72
Other Public Companies-	
On first £5,000 of taxable income	7 2
On balance of taxable income	84
(b) Private Companies—	
(i) Primary Tax—	
On first £5,000 of taxable income	48
On balance of taxable income	72
(ii) Undistributed profits tax—see below.	

Private Company Undistributed Profits Tax.—This tax is imposed on private companies which do not make a sufficient distribution of their distributable income.

The method of applying this tax is broadly illustrated by the following: The distributable income is found by deducting primary tax payable from the taxable income. From the distributable income a further deduction is made of a retention allowance (described below). The balance then remaining represents a sufficient distribution and tax is levied at the rate of 10s. in each £ on the excess of this amount over dividends paid from taxable income within a prescribed period.

The retention allowance is the portion of the distributable income which a private company may retain free of undistributed profits tax. In respect of income derived in 1952-53 or 1953-54 it is calculated, firstly, by deducting the primary tax on the taxable income proportionately from the components of that income (private company dividends, other property income and non-property income), then by taking the sum of the following: (a) 10 per cent. of the net other property income and (b) the aggregate of the following percentages of the net non-property income—50 per cent. of the first £1,000, then 40 per cent., 35 per cent., and 30 per cent., respectively, of each succeeding £1,000 up to £4,000, and 25 per cent. of the balance in excess of £4,000. No retention allowance is made in respect of dividends received from other private companies.

No rebate of tax is allowed to shareholders on dividends received by them out of private company income derived in 1951-52 and later years on which undistributed profits tax has been paid. However, rebates are allowed to shareholders in respect of such dividends received out of income of 1950-51 and earlier years, but these are to be discontinued after 31st December, 1962

Commonwealth Tax on Incomes—Collections and Reimbursements.

The amount of tax on incomes collected by the Commonwealth in each year since 1946-47, inclusive of tax instalments deducted from the wages of employees, is shown below, together with particulars of reimbursements to the States:—

Table 460.—Commonwealth Tax on Incomes—Collections and Reimbursements to the States.

	1	Income Tax	Collected.*		Amour	tates.	Amount		
Year ended 30th June.	From Indi- viduals.	From Com- panies.	Wool Deduc- tion.†	Total.	Re- imburse- ments.‡	Arrears of State Income Taxes.	Total.	Retained by Common- wealth.	
				£ thous	and.				
1947	154,406	53,359		207,765	39,464	536	40,000	167,765	
1948	163,111	69,789		232,900	44,588	412	45,000	187,900	
1949	199,469	72,878	·	272,347	53,487	257	53,744	218,603	
1950	195,976	83,678		279,654	62,270	267	62,537	217,117	
1951	251,422	90,536	109,531	451,489	90,107	291	90,398	361,091	
1952	394,371	150,809	5,963	551,143	119,845	155	120,000	431,148	
1953	389,933	167,027	(—) 2,223	554,737	135,768	132	135,900	418,83	
1954	394,049	134,132		528,181	142,330	92	142,422	385,75	

^{*} Includes social services contribution.

The amount of tax on incomes collected by the Commonwealth in 1952-53, viz. £555 million, was the highest on record. In 1953-54 the figure fell by 5 per cent. to £528 million.

Of the total income tax paid in 1953-54, 75 per cent. was collected from individuals and 25 per cent. from companies, as compared with 74 per cent. and 26 per cent., respectively, in 1946-47. The amount distributed to the States rose from £40 million or 19 per cent. of the total collections in 1946-47 to £142 million, or 27 per cent. of the total, in 1953-54.

[†] Advance payment of tax collected by 20 per cent. levy on value of wool sold

⁻operated for one year only, viz., 1950-51. (See page 533.)

[‡] Includes supplementary grants.

⁽⁻⁾ Refunds.

COMMONWEALTH ENTERTAINMENTS TAX.

Commonwealth Entertainments Tax was levied for the first time in January, 1917, and discontinued in October, 1933. It was re-imposed on 1st October, 1942, and abolished on 30th September, 1953. Particulars of the tax are given on page 535 of Year Book No. 53.

COMMONWEALTH LAND TAX.

The land tax, first imposed in 1910, was levied yearly thereafter until it was abolished from 1st July, 1952. Particulars of the tax are given on page 536 of Year Book No. 53.

COMMONWEALTH ESTATE DUTIES.

The Estates Duty Assessment Act came into operation on 21st December, 1914, and provides for the imposition of a Commonwealth duty on properties of persons dying after the commencement of the Act.

Where the whole of the estate passes to the widow, widower, children or grandchildren, there is a statutory exemption of £5,000 from the value of the estate for duty and it diminishes by £1 for every £3 of value in excess of £5,000. Where no part of the estate passes to the widow, widower, children or grandchildren, the exemption is £2,500, diminishing by £1 for every £3 of value in excess of £2,500. Proportionate deductions are allowed when only part of an estate passes to the widow, widower, children or grandchildren. These exemptions apply to the estates of persons dying after 27th October, 1953. Particulars of those allowed up to that date are given on page 537 of Year Book No. 53.

The rates of duty, ranging from 1 per cent. to 15 per cent. of the dutiable value of the estate, remained unchanged from the date of commencement in 1914 to 20th May, 1940, when a new scale, ranging from 3 per cent. to 20 per cent., was introduced. The rates on estates exceeding £20,000 in value were increased in the following year, and the rates on estates of persons dying on or after 3rd December, 1941, are as follows:—

Value for Duty of the Est	ate.	Rates of Duty (per cent. of value for duty).
Not exceeding £10,000	•••	 3 per cent.
£10,001 to £20,000	•••	 3 per cent. increasing by $\frac{3}{100}$ per cent. for every £100 of value in excess of £10,000.
£20,001 to £120,000	•••	 6 per cent, increasing by $\frac{2}{100}$ per cent, for every £100 of value in excess of £20,000.
£120,001 to £499,999	•••	 26 per cent. increasing by $\frac{1}{200}$ per cent. for every £1,000 of value in excess of £120,000.
£500,000 or more		 27.9 per cent.

The amount of Federal estate duty collected in the Commonwealth was £8,392,727 in 1952-53 and £9,824,605 in 1953-54.

GIFT DUTY.

A gift duty has been imposed by the Commonwealth on dispositions of property, real or personal, made after 28th October, 1941, without adequate consideration in money or money's worth. Gifts by residents are subject to duty if the property concerned is situated in or out of Australia, and gifts by non-residents, if the property is in Australia.

In respect of gifts made on or after 3rd June, 1947, duty is not payable unless the aggregate value of all gifts by the same donor at the same time, or during the period of 18 months previously or 18 months subsequently, exceeds £2,000. The previous exemption was £500. The rates of duty, based on the aggregate value of the donor's gifts within the period of three years, are the same as the rates of estate duty shown above.

Duty is not payable in respect of gifts by employers in the form of contributions to funds for employees' pensions, etc., or retiring allowances, gratuities or bonuses; gifts to institutions or organisations not carried on for profit; gifts to the Commonwealth or a State; business gifts for the purpose of obtaining commercial benefit or writing off irrecoverable debts; premiums up to £100 per annum for life assurance for the benefit of wife or children; small gifts to the same donee which do not exceed in the aggregate £50 during the period of three years; and gifts for the maintenance, education or apprenticeship of any person, having regard to the legal and moral obligations of the donor to afford such assistance.

Commonwealth receipts from gift duty were £1,161,912 in 1952-53 and £1,385,624 in 1953-54.

PAY-ROLL TAX.

A tax on pay-rolls was introduced by the Commonwealth in July, 1941.

The tax is payable by employers, including the State Government and statutory bodies, and municipal and local government bodies; it is also payable by Commonwealth public authorities in cases where wages are not paid out of the Commonwealth Consolidated Revenue Fund. Employers whose pay-roll does not exceed £6,240 in the year (£1,040 until 1st October, 1953, and £4,160 from that date to 1st September, 1954), religious or public benevolent institutions and public and non-profit private hospitals, are exempt. The tax is not levied on wages paid by the Governor-General or State Governors, or wages paid to official staffs of United Kingdom or Dominion trade commissioners, diplomatic or consular representatives of any country, or of prescribed international organisations.

The tax is levied on the amount of wages, salaries, commission, bonuses and allowances paid or payable, less a deduction of £6,240 per annum. As a general rule, the tax is collected monthly on pay-rolls which exceed £120 a week, and adjustment is made annually where necessary. The rate of tax is 24 per cent.

Receipts from pay-roll tax in Australia amounted to £40,171,356 in 1952-53 and £40,383,789 in 1953-54.

CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND PRIMAGE DUTIES.

The power to impose customs and excise duties in Australia is vested exclusively in the Commonwealth. Particulars regarding the customs and excise tariffs and the ad valorem primage duty, are published in the chapter "Oversea Trade".

Customs, excise and primage duties collected by the Commonwealth amounted to £183,824,180 in 1952-53 and £220,217,099 in 1953-54.

SALES TAX.

A sales tax on locally manufactured and imported goods has been imposed by the Commonwealth since 1st August, 1930. The tax is payable by manufacturers and wholesale merchants on sales of taxable goods to

retailers or consumers, and by importers on taxable goods imported by retailers, consumers and users. The tax is not charged on sales by manufacturers or wholesale merchants to other manufacturers or merchants (unless the goods are for use by the purchaser).

Certain goods are exempt from the tax and since November, 1940, taxable goods have been classified into groups, each with a different rate of sales tax. The list of exempt goods and the classification of taxable goods have been varied from time to time.

The rates of sales tax charged from time to time have varied as follows:-

Date.	per cen	t. Date.		per cent.
19 3 0—1st Aug	$2\frac{1}{2}$	1942—1st May	.	$12\frac{1}{2}$ or 25
1931—11th July	6	1943 – 21st July		$7\frac{1}{2}$, $12\frac{1}{2}$ or 25
1933—26th Oct	5	1946—15th Nov		10 or 25
1936—11th Sept	4	1949—8th Sept		8½ or 25
1938—22nd Sept	5	1950—13th Oct		83, 10, 25 or 331
1939—9th Sept	6	1951—27th Sept	12½, 20,	25, 331, 50 or 663
19403rd May	81	1952—7th Aug		$12\frac{1}{2}$, 20, $33\frac{1}{3}$ or 50
1940—22nd Nov	5, 10 or 15	1953—10th Sept		12½ or 16¾
1941—30th Oct	5, 10 or 20	1954—19th Aug		10, 12½ or 16¾

The amount of sales tax collected in Australia was £89,067,254 in 1952-53 and £95,688,559 in 1953-54.

WOOL TAX AND WHEAT EXPORT CHARGE.

Particulars of the tax on wool are given in the chapter "Pastoral Industry" and particulars of the wheat export charge in the chapter "Agriculture." Proceeds of these charges are used for the special purposes of the wool-growing and wheat industries, and are therefore to be distinguished from taxation as applied to general revenue purposes.

STATE FINANCE.

The divisions of the public accounts of the State of New South Wales at 30th June, 1954, are listed in Table 471. The following are the chief operating accounts:—

The Consolidated Revenue Fund was created by the Constitution Act. All taxes and territorial and other revenues of the Crown are paid to this fund, unless it is prescribed by statute that they are to be paid into some other fund. Subject to certain charges fixed by the Constitution Act, the fund may be appropriated by Parliament for expenditure on specific purposes, as prescribed by statute. Parliamentary appropriations may be either special or annual. A special appropriation is one which is contained in an Act, which itself gives authority for the expenditure incurred on the object or function to which it relates. Annual appropriations are made each year to meet expenses of government not covered by special appropriations and not provided for by payments from special funds. Annual appropriations or balances of consolidated revenue are not available for expenditure after the end of the year for which they were voted.

The Government Railways Fund, described on page 127; the Metropolitan and Newcastle Transport Trust Funds, relating to the operations of the Government tram and omnibus services; and Sydney Harbour Trust Fund, operated by the Maritime Services Board of N.S.W. (see page 114).

Particulars of the Closer Settlement Fund for the promotion of land settlement are shown on page 555.

The Road Transport and Traffic Fund and the State Transport (Coordination) Fund, dealing with the administration and control of road traffic and the regulation of commercial motor vehicles, are described in the chapter "Motor Transport and Road Traffic."

The Special Deposits Account comprises trust moneys and working balances of State departments and undertakings. Funds held in this account are not subject to annual appropriations by Parliament, and balances may be expended at any time. A statement of the Special Deposit Account balances is shown on page 559.

The General Loan Account receives moneys borrowed by the Government on the issue of stock, Treasury bills, and debentures under the authority of a Loan Act. All expenditure from loan moneys must be authorised under a General Loan Appropriation Act, in the same manner as the ordinary expenditure chargeable to the general revenue. At the close of a financial year, unapplied appropriations and balances or appropriations made by a General Loan Appropriation Act passed two years or longer lapse, except for the payment of claims in respect of any outstanding contract or work in progress.

REVENUE ACCOUNTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

A summary of the combined revenue operations of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and the chief business undertakings of the State is shown in Table 461. Though not embracing all State activities, the table covers the field comprised by the State revenue budget.

The Consolidated Revenue Fund relates mainly to the administrative functions of government, including the provision of social services. It is on a "cash" or "receipts and payments" basis, while the accounts of the business undertakings are on an "income and expenditure" basis.

In aggregating the "cash" and "income and expenditure" accounts to form a single statement, it is necessary to eliminate double counting of debt charges which arises from the book-keeping practice of paying all debt charges from Consolidated Revenue Fund in the first instance, and offsetting such payments with recoups from the business undertakings of a share of the debt charges applicable to them. When, by reason of unprofitable working, the undertakings are unable to recoup their due proportion of the charges, the amount unrecouped remains as a payment from the Consolidated Revenue Fund and is also included as an accrued charge in the "income and expenditure" accounts of the undertaking. In the table below, such unrecouped amounts have been deducted from payments of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, as they are fully reflected in the expenditure of the business undertakings.

Another adjustment is made to eliminate duplication arising from inter-fund payments in the nature of grants from the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the business undertakings.

Table 461 .- State Revenue and Expenditure.

	Con-		Business U	ndertakings.		
Year ended 30th June.	solidated Revenue Fund.	Railways.	Trams and Buses.	Sydney Harbour.	Total.	Total Budget.
			£ thou	isand.		·
		Rı	EVENUE.			
1950	. 57 505			. 1050	EA 970	100 404
	57,525	43,922	$9,299 \\ 10,272$	1,658	54,879 $62,475$	108,404
1050	68,643 86,481	50,248 69,710	11,190	$1,955 \\ 2,354$	83,254	130,318
7070	96,625		11,190 $11,526$	2,021	87,023	168,935 182,848
1051	100,077	73,476	11,750	2,471	90,590	188,692
1954	100,077	76,369	11,750	2,411	90,090	100,092
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	T				
	-		ENDITURE.	<i>c</i> n ,		
	E	kpenses (excl	uding Debt	Charges).		
1950	48,068	38,913	9,755	961	49,629	93,697
1951	70,3-0	48,844	11,471	1,158	61,473	113,843
1952	1	63,643	14,087	1,659	79,389	151,117
1953	00'007	66,097	14,628	1,532	82,257	164,258
1954	a	67,283	14,278	1,771	83,332	168,851
	In	terest and E	xchange on	Interest.		
1950	6,250	5,953	291	417	6,661	12,911
1951	0.004	6,211	304	419	6,934	13,318
1952	l a'a	6,698	363	417	7,478	14,092
1953	0.05	6,916	423	428	7,767	14,722
1954		7,050	474	432	7,956	15,712
					,	10,712
	Contribu	itions to Nat	ional Debt	Sinking Fu	n d.	
1950	1,260	1,550	57	106	1,713	2,973
1951		1,610	57	107	1,774	3,124
1952	1 1 001	1,821	63	113	1,997	3,628
1953	1 2 2 2	1,912	72	116	2,100	3,771
1954	7'000	1,882	75	115	2,072	4,001
		Total	Expenditure	·.		
1950	55,578	46,416	10,103	1,484	58,003	109,581
1951	00,004	56,665	11,832	1,684	70,181	130,285
1952	00'0	72.162	14,513	2.189	88,864	168,837
1953	01 405	74,925	15,123	2,076	92,124	182,751
1954	0=1=0	76,215	14,827	2,318	93,360	188,564
200x	1 01,410	10,210	1 1,027	-,010	00,000	

^{*} Excludes inter-fund transfers—see text preceding table.

Payments omitted from the particulars shown for the Consolidated Revenue Fund as representing charges attributable to the business undertakings comprise debt charges (amounting to £4,850,363 in 1949-50, £7,181,093 in 1950-51, £4,334,287 in 1951-52, £1,925,315 in 1952-53 and £544,632 in 1953-54) and grants (amounting to £2,600,000 in 1952-53 and £1,900,000 in 1953-54) towards the accumulated losses of the tram and omnibus services. Inter-fund items omitted from total "revenue" and "working expenses" comprise the following payments from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, viz.: (a) Annual contribution to the railways of £1,000,000 (£800,000 prior to 1953-54) towards offsetting losses on developmental country

services; (b) grants in 1949-50 towards offsetting losses incurred during the general coal strike—£3,000,000 to the railways and £200,000 to the trams and omnibuses; and (c) contributions in 1953-54 towards superannuation costs—£800,000 to the railways and £175,000 to the trams and omnibuses.

The budgetary results of the State are strongly influenced by the finances of the transport services. Since 1945-46, deficits incurred on those services have largely offset surpluses of the Consolidated Revenue Fund (achieved in each year from 1941-42), and in 1946-47, 1947-48 and 1949-50 they were sufficient to convert otherwise favourable results into net Budget deficiencies

Rail fares and freight rates and tram and omnibus fares were increased at intervals between July, 1947, and November, 1951, and other measures were taken to assist the undertakings, but in most years the resultant increases in revenue were insufficient to offset rising costs. However, as the result of a reduction in the deficit of the trams and omnibuses, and surpluses achieved by the railways and the Sydney Harbour Trust, the total deficit of the business undertakings in 1953-54, viz. £2,770,000, was the lowest since 1948-49. Although this deficit reduced the Consolidated Revenue Fund surplus from £2,898,000 to £128,000, this was the highest Budget surplus since 1948-49.

More detailed statements of the receipts and payments of the Consolidated Revenue Fund are shown in the following pages, and of the transport services and Sydney Harbour Works elsewhere in this volume.

In the last eight years the surpluses and deficiencies of the several accounts forming the State revenue budget were as follows:—

Year ended 30th June.		(Con-			Bus	siness U	ndert	takings.				
		solidated Revenue Fund.		Ra	ilways.	1	Trams and Buses.		Sydney arbour.		Total.		Total Budget.
							£ tho	usan	ł.				
1947		+	172		1,558	1-	601	1+	137	j –	2,022	1-	1,850
1948		+	319	+	112	-	676	+	123	-	441	-	122
1949		+	2,261	-	1,915	-	309	1+	127	_	2,097	+	164
1950		+	1,947	_	2,494	-	804	1-	174	-	3,124	-	1,177
1951		+	7,739	-	6,417		1,560	+	271	-	7,706	+	33
$1952 \dots$		+	5,708		2,452	-	3,323	+	165	-	5,610	+	98
1953		+	5,198	-	1,449	-	3,597	-	55		5,101	+	97
1954		+	2,898	1	154	_	3,077	+	153	-	2,770	+	128

Table 462.—State Revenue Accounts—Surplus or Deficit.

Contributions to the National Debt Sinking Fund are charged to the several accounts before striking the balances. Such contributions amounted to £3,770,803 in 1952-53 and £4,000,974 in 1953-54, and in the five years ended 1953-54 totalled £17,497,249.

GOVERNMENTAL RECEIPTS.

The following table provides a summary of the main items of Governmental receipts during the last five years:—

Table	463Consolidated	Revenue	Fund-Receipts.
Labic	TOO COMSORMATED	1/6 A GTI GG	I WITH - INCREMENTS.

Classification.	Year ended 30th June.							
Classification,	1950,	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.			
Receipts from Commonwealth for—	£	£	£	£	£			
Interest on Public Debt	2,917,411	2,917,411	2,917,411	2,917,411	2,917,411			
Reimbursement-Uniform Taxes	25,331,151	36,613,369*	47,818,370*	53,919,454*	56,252,141*			
Losses in General Coal Strike	3,260,757		******		,			
Hospital Benefits	1,900,000	2,020,000	1.840,000	1,940,000	2,050,000			
Mental Institutions Benefits	97,036	198,165	203,505	208,888	209,772			
Tuberculosis Campaign	8,009		726,854	744,888	1,200,000			
Pharmaceutical Benefits	******		400,000		252,339			
Emergency Housekeeping Services	******		5,900	5,900	5,900			
Supply of Milk to School Children	******	35,683	440,316	701,448	881,600			
Price Control, etc.	244,739	259,072	400,470	430,547				
Cattle Tick Eradication	253,325	53,000	53,325	53,325	53,325			
Herd Recording	10,414	11,688	14,548	34,943	17,842			
Total of foregoing	34,022,842	42,108,388	51,820,699	60,956,804	63,840,330			
Taxes	11,936,227	14,546,587	16,214,187	17,800,610	19,103,798			
Land Revenue	3,279,175	3,545,429	5,848,675	5,157,833	3,644,042			
Receipts for Services Rendered	2,877,029	3,214,604	3,581,743	5,299,166	6,134,728			
General Miscellaneous	5,409,421	5,228,229	6,016,187	7,410,559	7,353,788			
Total Amount	57,524,694	68,643,237	86,481,491	96,624,972	100,076,686			
Per Head of Population	£18 5s. 9d.	£21 3s. 11d.	£26 2s. 3d.	£28 14s. 0d.	£29 7s. 9d			

^{*} Includes supplementary grants-see page 531.

Receipts from the Commonwealth constitute the principal source of governmental revenue. Those shown in the table amounted to £63,840,330 or 64 per cent. of the total receipts in 1953-54, whilst State taxes represented 19 per cent., land revenue 6 per cent., and other receipts 11 per cent.

Certain Commonwealth grants such as contributions to sinking fund for repayment of the State debt, and grants for roads, are paid into special funds, and other amounts are received for services rendered as shown in Table 465. The system of Commonwealth aid for roads is described on page 156.

Particulars of the amount of each State tax collected are shown in Table 449.

Lands, Forestry and Mining Revenue.

At the establishment of responsible government in 1856, the control of lands was vested exclusively in the Parliament of New South Wales. At that date, only 7,000,000 acres had been alienated, and approximately 191,000,000 acres of land were owned by the Crown. Nearly all these lands have been made available for settlement. Large areas are occupied under various leasehold tenures and are in course of sale on terms.

Mining Occupation

Total, Land Revenue

Forestry

Miscellaneous

In a considerable area of the State, the Crown has reserved to itself mineral rights, which produce a substantial income from royalties. In addition, State forests and timber reserves and land within irrigation areas return revenue to the Government.

The receipts from lands, mineral resources, and forests credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund during the last five years are shown below:—

Particulars.	Year ended 30th June.							
-	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.			
Alienations	£ 629,623	£ 502,753	£ 509,203	£ 422,392	£ 401,203			
Leases—War Service Land Settlement Other	140,210 536,184	265,863 529,045	227,542 514,664	271,845 517,873	283,297° 552,803°			
Western Lands (Leases, etc.)	189,884	349,240	267,062	265,041	299,903			

1,272,942

589,368

36.218

3,545,429

1,329,472

420,927

32.875

3,279,175

3.340.273

950,319

39.612

5,848,675

2.471.479

1,160,907

5.157.833

48.296

865,398

58.591

1.182.847

3,644.042

Table 464.—Governmental Revenue from Land. Minerals and Forests.

Receipts from alienations have declined with a falling off in new instalment purchases, and conversion of some tenures from instalment purchase to leasehold, but the decline has been offset by an increase in receipts from leaseholds, particularly War Service Land Settlement leases. Receipts from leases in the Western Lands Division in 1950-51 included payments on account of retrospective increases in rentals, and the rise in the revenue from these lands in 1953-54 reflected the subdivision of larger holdings in the Division.

Mining revenue is derived mainly from royalties on minerals, which are determined either on the basis of quantity mined, e.g., coal, or, in the case of silver, lead and zinc from the Broken Hill field, as a proportion of net profits earned by the mining companies. Net receipts (gross receipts less refunds) from royalties amounted to £2,449,246 in 1952-53 and £840,499 in 1953-54. Gross collections in the respective years comprised royalty on coal £389,690 and £390,172, on silver, lead, zinc £2,055,522 and £462,753, and on gold and other minerals £33,606 and £34,224. Royalty on silver, lead, zinc increased sharply in 1951-52, but declined in the following two years owing to heavy falls in the prices of these metals.

The revenue of the Forestry Commission is derived from royalties, and fees charged for licences, permits and timber inspection, and also from timber-getting operations carried on by the Commission. Surplus funds from timber-getting (regarded as royalties) and all other receipts of the Commission are paid to the Consolidated Revenue Fund, from which one-half of the gross receipts from royalties and licence and permit fees, etc., are transferred to a special fund set apart for afforestation and re-afforestation. The amount included in Table 464 is the net amount credited to consolidated revenue after transfers to the special fund, which amounted to

£1,042,457 in 1952-53 and £1,140,843 in 1953-54. The revenue of the Forestry Commission in 1953-54 was £2,475,112, of which £1,910,679 was derived from royalties, licenses and permits, £531,422 from the Commission's timbergetting operations, and £31,113 from timber inspection fees.

Receipts for Services Rendered.

Fees charged in respect of services rendered by the administrative departments which are within the ambit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund amount to a considerable sum. The principal items are shown below:—

Table 465 .- Governmental Revenue-Receipts for Services Rendered.

Particulars.		Year e	ended 30th J	une.	
Particulars,	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.
	£	£	£	£	£
Harbour Rates and Fees, Pilotage,	588,232	633,765	723,099	941,138	1,137,637
·Fees—					
Registrar-General	407,082	463,897	462,664	533,324	670,683
Public Trustee	120,395	136,495	138,462	173,352	193,915
Law Courts	215,787	224,982	277,030	333,349	358,775
Valuation of Land	72,595	78,580	128,788	133,931	208,777
Department of Education	260,929	260,279	410,949	463,187	483,797
Grain Elevators—Handling Fees, etc.	486,801	548,702	511,042	637,902	727,675
Meat Inspection				122,552	147,479
Police Services				814,378	876,877
Maintenance of Inmates of Public Institutions	59,406	56,184	66,582	80,358	112,530
Maintenance of Patients in Mental Hospitals	174,581	114,211	125,329	195,096	176,869
Commonwealth Contributions—					
Maintenance of Pensioners in Institutions	21,645	40,012	63,283	45,404	66,094
Reconstruction Training Scheme	92,281	101,213	37,558	26,546	10,010
Other Services	39,685	57,273	69,123	126,792	162,831
*Other	337,610	499,011	567,834	671,857	800,779
Total	2,877,029	3,214,604	3,581,743	5,299,166	6,134,728

Receipts from pilotage, harbour and light dues in all ports, and from tonnage and wharfage rates, rents, etc., in ports other than Sydney are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Tonnage and wharfage rates, rents, etc., collected in the port of Sydney are paid into the Sydney Harbour Trust (Maritime Services Board) Fund.

Since 1951-52, a proportion of the fees received by law courts has been transferred to a Suitors' Fund in the Special Deposits Account to meet the costs of appeals to courts on questions of law in certain circumstances. The amounts shown above exclude such transfers, which totalled £14,627 in 1951-52, £30,080 in 1952-53, and £32,876 in 1953-54.

Fees for meat inspection and police supervision and control of traffic were credited as receipts of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the first time in 1952-53. Meat inspection, formerly carried out by the Metropolitan Meat Industry Board, was taken over by the Department of Agriculture on 1st July, 1952. The cost of police supervision of traffic is borne by the special roads funds, principally the Road Transport and Traffic Fund, which recoup the Consolidated Revenue Fund for these services. Prior to 1952-53, such recoups were set off against expenditure, but since that year, a part of the amount representing pay-roll tax on police salaries has been set off against expenditure, and the balance has been shown as a receipt of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

General Miscellaneous Receipts.

All items not placed under headings already shown are included in the general miscellaneous group:—

Table 466 .- Governmental Revenue-General Miscellaneous Receipts.

The state of	 	Year o	ended 30th J	une.	
Particulars.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.
Miscellaneons Interest Collections-	£	£	£	£	£
Metropolitan Water Board Advances	152,834	149,681	146,417	143,037	139,539
Country Water Supply and Sewerage Works	23,512	37,230	17,291	12,695	11,931
Housing Commission Advances	77,949	97,935	131,754	224,189	212,794
Rural Bank Agencies	128,607	94,468	58,274	103,465	89,785
Daily Credit Balances with Banks	111,139	63,002	97,361	142,823	189,155
War Service Land Settlement Loans	39,361	123,561	123,481	198,905	213,388
Other Interest	70,296	63,790	61,515	75,166	111,207
Rents of Premises	90,770	101,956	143,759	160,566	154,971
Rents Darling Harbour Resumed Area	58,402	62,416	68,383	79,414	85,640
Fines and Forfeitures	258,739	299,665	430,388	502,631	510,911
Repayments—Advances for Unemployment Relief				,	
Repayment—Balances not required	12,528	12,528	6,264	18,793	12,528
Repayments to Credit of Votes previous	28,522	31,132	34,193	42,529	35,839
years	943,373	285,797	471,805	773,953	498,046
State Lotteries (Gross Profit)	2,533,495	2,852,245	3,202,795	3,749,500	3,844,510
State Superannuation Board—Repayment of part of Employers' contributions and Interest thereon				3. 7	0,011,010
Tourist Bureau Callactions	117,360	86,580	56,760	27,900	
Prison Industries	240,988	254,870	241,585	275,746	301,636
Sale of Products, etc., of Departments	146,832	169,122	229,484	279,344	278,014
Water Conservation and Irrigation Bonta	169,134	221,719	223,557	288,740	322,338
mates, etc	16,693	21,285	23,951	41,860	37,825
Other Miscellaneous Receipts	188,887	199,247	247,170	269,303	303,736
Total	5,409,421	5,228,229	6,016,187	7,410,559	7,353,788

Miscellaneous interest collections, broadly stated, consist of interest on funds, other than general loan account funds, advanced to various semi-governmental bodies and interest on the State's daily credit balances with banks. Interest payable by the business undertakings and by other bodies outside the ambit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund on loan moneys forming part of the public debt of the State is also payable to that fund, but most of the amount received is offset against the gross interest liability of the State.

GOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE.

The Governmental expenditure from revenue during the last five years is shown in the following table. The ordinary departmental expenditure is classified according to functions:—

Table 467.—Consolidated Revenue Fund-Expenditure.

		Year	ended 30th	June.	
Classification.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954,
Ordinary Departmental—					
Legislature and General Administration (exclusive of interest, etc., shown	£	£	£	£	£
below)	3,727,511	5,066,696	7,526,878	7,557,528	7,304,703
Maintenance of Law, Order, and Public Safety	5,532,733	6,134,862	7,958,448 863,044	9,821,279 837,266	$10,397,293\\742,254$
Regulation of Trade and Industry Education	567,749 13,170,263	625,463 15,846,273	20,513,482	25,095,988	27,270,125 537,320
Science, Art and Research Public Health and Recreation	243,204 11,689,050	296,980 13,704,359	436,557 19,012,339	517,729 20,550,132	20,817,694
Social Amelioration Development and Maintenance of State	2,003,576	2,060,110	2,379,063	2,838,755	3,037,119
Resources	9,565,904 849,735	7,778,755 750,450	10,406,015 720,234	11,548,686 774,288	14,149,365 938,348
War Obligations	178,420 540,000	184,030 721,921	216,597 2,495,000	265,382 2,994,256	259,322 2,039,963
Total Ordinary Departmental	48,068,145	53,169,899	72,527,657	82,801,289	87,493,506
Public Debt Charges—					
Interest Exchange on Interest	5,664,191 585,919	5,768,048 616,108	5,977,790 636.184	6,281,509 673,496	7,090,075 666,124
Sinking Fund	1,259,809	1,349,476	1,631,329	1,670,574	1,929,297
Total Public Debt Charges *	7,509,919	7,733,632	8,245,303	8,625,579	9,685,496
Total Governmental	55,578,064	60,903,531	80,772,960	91,426,868	97,179,002
Amount Per Head of Population	£ s. d. 17 13 4	£ s. d. 18 16 2	£ s. d. 24 7 9	£ s. d. 27 3 2	£ s. d. 28 10 9

^{*} Excludes payments by Consolidated Revenue Fund of debt charges due, but unpaid by, business undertakings (see pages 544 and 545).

Largely owing to increases in prices and in the rates of salaries and wages, ordinary departmental expenditure rose by 36 per cent. in 1951-52 as compared with 1950-51, and by a further 14 per cent. in 1952-53, but, as the result of a temporary trend towards price and wage stabilisation, the increase in 1953-54 was only 6 per cent. Salaries and wages paid in 1953-54 amounted to £39,067,000, or 45 per cent. of the total ordinary departmental expenditure, and of this sum 49 per cent. was paid to employees classified under "Education".

The two largest items of ordinary departmental expenditure are education and public health, which accounted for 31 per cent. and 24 per cent., respectively, of the total in 1953-54. Expenditure on education includes the administrative expenses of the Department of Education, expenditure (mainly of a non-capital nature) on primary, secondary, technical and agricultural education provided by the State, the cost of training teachers, and grants to the universities and other educational institutions. In 1953-54, expenditure on administration and primary, secondary and technical education and on the training of teachers, amounted to £24,997,000 and grants to the universities totalled £1,941,875. Further details of expenditure on education are given in the chapter "Education".

Subsidies to hospitals and similar institutions, which is the largest item within the function "public health and recreation", amounted to £14,705,000 in 1953-54. Against this expenditure on subsidies, however, the State receives an annual grant (amounting to £2,050,000 in 1953-54) from the Commonwealth, under the Hospitals Benefits Act (see page 547). Other activities classified under public health and recreation are mental hospitals and other institutions, baby health centres, administration of public health generally, and the upkeep of the Botanic Gardens and certain parks.

Expenditure in 1953-54 on the principal activities embraced by the function "development and maintenance of State resources" was:-Agricultural and pastoral (mainly the cost of services rendered by the Department of Agriculture and the Soil Conservation Service) £4,524,000; public works, £2,973,000 (including grants of £450,000 to the Main Roads Department and £174,000 to the Department of Government Transport); land settlement £1,459,000; forestry £912,000; navigation £529,000; tourist bureau and tourist resorts £363,000; and water conservation and irrigation £521.000. Also included under this classification is a grant (£800,000 yearly until 1952-53 and £1,000,000 in 1953-54) to the railways towards offsetting losses incurred in operating developmental railways in country districts, and grants of £800,000 to the railways and £175,000 to the Department of Government Transport in 1953-54 towards costs of superannuation. In the main, the expenditures listed above include the administrative expenses of the several departments concerned, and the costs of services rendered and of maintenance and renewals. Expenditure of a capital nature for these purposes is normally met from loan funds, details of which are shown in Table 475.

The cost of police services, £6,355,000 in 1953-54, is the major item within the function "maintenance of law, order and public safety." Other items in 1953-54 included the Department of the Attorney-General and of Justice £2,044,000, prisons £1,120,000, custody and care of delinquent children £362,000, prevention of fire and flood and provision of bathing safeguards, etc., £290,000, and salaries of the judiciary £191,000.

Of the expenditure of £7,305,000 in 1953-54 on the Legislature and general administration, £602,000 was for the Legislature, etc., £33,000 for electoral services and £1,089,000 represented Federal Pay-roll Tax paid from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Entries giving rise to the item "Adjustment of Old Accounts" were in the nature of book-keeping adjustments. Their effect was to transfer to Consolidated Revenue Fund part of long standing overdraft balances of other Treasury Accounts, to which certain expenditure incurred in earlier years had been charged. The amounts from 1949-50 to 1951-52 included grants to the tramway and omnibus services of £540,000, £772,000 and £2,370,000 respectively, which were applied in reduction of accumulated losses.

ROAD AND TRAFFIC FUNDS.

Revenues derived by the State from the taxation and registration of road transport vehicles, licensing of drivers, etc., are paid into separate funds and devoted to road and traffic purposes. Particulars of the funds (viz., Road Transport and Traffic, Public Vehicles, State Transport Coordination and Main Roads) are shown in the chapters "Motor Transport and Road Traffic" and "Roads and Bridges".

The following table shows a brief classification of the receipts and payments of these funds in the years ended 30th June, 1952 to 1954:—

Table 468.—Motor Taxes, Fees, etc.—Receipts and Disbursements.

Receipts.	Yea	r ended Ju	ne.	Dishumoments	Year	ended June	э.
200007pou.	1952.	1953.	1954.	Disbursements.	1952.	1953.	1954.
		ROAD T	RANSPORT A	ND TRAFFIC FUND.			
Registration, Dri- vers' Licences.	£	£	£	Administration	£	£	£
	1,521,425 67,367	1,573,648 63,159	1,674,189 70,171	Administration and Control Traffic Facilities Paid to Road Making Author-	1,510,753 29,527	1,560,134 44,520	1,614,649 66,500
				ities	48,512	32,153	63,20
Total	1,588,792	1,636,807	1,744,360	Total	1,588,792	1,636,807	1,744,360
	Рив	пс Укнісь	es Fund (S	SPECIAL DEPOSITS A	CCOUNT).		
Motor Tor Dublin	£	£	£ (£	£	£
Motor Tax, Public Vehicles Omnibus Service	239,015	277,083	281,975	Traffic Facilities Paid to Road	90,984	180,248	88,030
Licences	25,196	19,153	19,538	Making Author- ities Paid to Tramways	187,235 13,174	213,742 10,352	$\frac{224,078}{9,554}$
Total	264,211	296,236	301,513	Total	291,393	404,342	321,65
		STATE T	RANSPORT	Co-ordination Fun	i .		
Licences	£ 52,723	£ 442	£ 0.50		£	£	£
Commercial Motor Transport Charges—	52,725	55,443	56,956	Administration and Transport Control Paid to Railways Paid to Tramways		129,465 1,453,915 870	187,73 1,750,00 1,50
Passengers	70,361	60,221	48,273			ĺ 1	
Permits, etc Miscellaneous	1,499,352 7,267 13,565	1,479,694 6,295 11,997	1,801,005 6,720 59,305		1		
Total	1,643,268	1,613,650	1,952,259	Total	1,635,002	1,584,250	1,939,24
		MAIN ROAI	S SPECIAL	DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS			
	£	£	£ ,	Paid to Road	£	£	£
Motor Tax (except Public Vehicles)	5,210,905	6,405,639	6,756,288	Making Author-		6,405,639	6,756,288
			TOTAL A	ALL FUNDS.			
Motor Tax	£ 440 000	£ £ 6,682,722	£ 000 000	1	£	£	£
Registration, Drivers' Licences, etc. Special Licences,	1,521,425	1,573,648	7,038,263 1,674,189	Administration	1,605,237 120,511	1,689,599 224,768	1,802,38 154,53
mercial Motor		1,620,806	1,932,492	Making Author- ities	5,446,652	6,651,534	7,043,56
Miscellaneous	80,932	75,156	1,932,492	Paid to Railways and Tramways		1,465,137	1,761,06
	8,707,176	9,952,332	10,754,420	Total Payments			10,761,54

Contributions by the Commonwealth Government towards the activities of the Road Safety Council, and for the supply of special information, viz., £21,463 in 1951-52, £12,390 in 1952-53 and £16,107 in 1953-54, have been deducted from the revenue and expenditure of the Road Transport and Traffic Fund.

The funds distributed amongst road-making authorities are paid, for the most part, to the Main Roads Department, and only small amounts are paid to municipal and shire councils.

Amounts paid to the railways and tramways from the State Transport Co-ordination Fund are derived from fees and charges imposed on motor vehicles carrying passengers or goods in competition with those undertakings.

STATE ENTERPRISES.

The principal State enterprises are those usually known as business undertakings, viz., railways, tramways and motor omnibus services, and Sydney Harbour Works. The capital of these enterprises has been provided by the State Treasury, mostly from loan funds. Their financial operations are kept in a separate account in the State Treasury, and these, combined with the Consolidated Revenue Fund, form the State revenue budget as shown on page 545.

In addition to the business undertakings, there is a number of State-owned utilities and trading concerns. The capital of such enterprises has been provided from State loan and revenue funds and, in some cases, from surplus earnings. Their revenue accounts, however, have not been brought within the scope of the State Revenue Budget, although they are part of the Special Deposits Accounts in the Treasury. The following table shows the revenue and expenditure of the major State enterprises (other than the business undertakings) which were in operation in 1953-54:—

Table 4	69.—State	Enterprises-Revenue	and	Expenditure.	1953-54.
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		Expenditure.					
Enterprise.	Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Interest and Ex- change.	and Depre- Ex- ciation.*		Surplus or Deficit (—).	
Electricity Commission of	£	£ 19,539,410	£	£	£	£	
State Coal Mines	27,047,786 1,609,218	1,454,348	3,304,040 50.37 2	3,758,075 96,653	26,601,525 1,601,373	446,261 7,845	
	1,009,210	1,404,040	50,512	90,033	1,601,575	7,049	
New South Wales Government Engineering and Shipbuilding†	2,522,399	2,252,099	41,605	65,162	2,358,866	163,533§	
State Brickworks†	726,903	636,028	15,506	15,581	667,115	59,788	
Metropolitan Mcat Industry Board	2,314,955	2,144,496	26,675	57,362	2,228,533	86,422	
Water Supply-	Ì			1			
South-West Tablelands:	72,956	85,249	32,113	18,382	135,744	() 62,788	
Junee‡	14,345	14,358	7,049	4,405	25,812	(-) 11,467	
Fish River‡	8,059	13,333			13,333	() 5,274	
New South Wales Housing Com- mission	3,751,447	1,701,822	1,622,390	552,525	3,876,737	()125,290	
Sydney Harbour Transport Board	264,021	315,714	9,336	15,610	340,660	() 76,639	

[·] Includes repayment of capital in some undertakings.

[†] Year ended 31st March preceding.

[#]Year ended 31st December preceding.

[§]Includes provision for dividends to employees under profit sharing schemes— Engineering and Shipbuilding £90,523; Brickworks £17,907.

The Electricity Commission of New South Wales, which was established on 22nd May, 1950, operates generating stations and supplies bulk electricity to distributing authorities. It took over the former Southern Electricity Supply on 1st November, 1950, the generation sections of the Sydney County Council on 1st January, 1952, and of the Railways on 1st January, 1953. It has also undertaken an extensive programme of power station construction. In 1953-54 the Commission earned a surplus of £446,261. Further particulars of the operations of the Commission are given in the chapter "Factories".

Coal mines at Lithgow, Awaba and Liddell are operated by the State Mines Control Authority and a mine at Oakdale is in the course of development. The particulars shown in the last table cover the operations of the three producing mines, and they also include the administrative expenses of the Authority. In 1953-54 the State Coal Mines earned a surplus of £7,845.

The New South Wales Government Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertaking, which was established in 1942, carries out engineering work, shipbuilding and repairs on behalf of the Commonwealth and State Governments and private firms. It has earned a surplus in each year since operations commenced, the amount in 1953-54 being £163,533.

The State Brickworks realised a surplus of £59,788 in 1953-54, as compared with only £2,830 in 1952-53.

The Metropolitan Meat Industry Board controls the slaughter of stock and sale of meat in the metropolitan area, its main sources of revenue being fees and charges for slaughtering and the use of cold storage facilities, and receipts from the sale of by-products. The Board has achieved a surplus in each of the last three years, the amount in 1953-54 being £86,422.

The Sydney Harbour Transport Board operates certain ferry services on Sydney Harbour. These were taken over from Sydney Ferries Ltd. on 1st July, 1951, to ensure their continued operation. In 1953-54 the Board recorded a deficit of £76,639.

The State Government has controlled the Sydney fish markets since September, 1945, and a branch market at Wollongong since January, 1948. Revenue from the markets amounted to £133,402 in 1952-53 and £150,174 in 1953-54, returning surpluses of £40,888 and £51,050 respectively.

The activities of the Rural Bank of New South Wales are reviewed on page 594 and of the Government Insurance Office of New South Wales on page 633.

Further particulars of the Housing Commission are given in the chapter "Housing and Building".

CLOSER SETTLEMENT ACCOUNT.

The Closer Settlement Fund is maintained as a separate account, and its transactions are not included in the ordinary revenue budget of the State.

It was established under an Act passed in 1906, and in 1928 its scope was widened to embrace the accounts of returned soldier settlers.

* 5979-2 K 5,146

The operations of the fund are confined to settlement projects instituted prior to the adoption of new schemes for the settlement on the land of ex-servicemen of the 1939-45 war. In respect of these latter projects, financial transactions pass through the General Loan Account and Consolidated Revenue Fund

A large measure of relief has been granted to debtors of the fund in the form of reduction of capital value of the lands, and debts have been written off and interest charges, etc., reduced or suspended because of financial difficulties of settlers. As a result, the fund disclosed a deficiency of £3,256,207 at 30th June, 1954. Particulars of the operations of the fund on an income and expenditure basis in the last six years are summarised below:—

Year		Inco	ome.							
ended 30th June.	Interest.	Rentals.	Other Income.	Total.	Interest.	Adminis- tration, etc.	Debts Written Off.	Forfeit- ures, etc.	Total.	Deficiency.
					· ·					
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1949	161,402	128,492	2,400	292,294	228,115	39,100	50,030	33,977	351,222	58,928
1950	138,827	131,345	10,879	280,851	226,074	38,807	27,532	3,419	295,832	14,981
1951	129,975	129,891	2,881	262,747	223,934	39,374	7,714	11,804	282,826	20,079
1952	109,641	132,522	8,543	250,706	221,699	46,047	1,639	1,005	270,390	19,684
1953	99,250	134,951	9,921	244,122	219,362	44,006	2,379	4,623	270,370	26,248
1954	91,014	133,526	5,970	230,510	216,924	40,741	1,292	1	258,958	28,448
		1								

Table 470.-Closer Settlement Fund-Income and Expenditure.

The fund is required to pay interest on its loan debt and contribute to the National Debt Sinking Fund, but is not charged with a share of the exchange on interest paid on the State overseas debt. The charge for interest was reduced from 3½ per cent. to 2 per cent. from 1st July, 1944.

At 30th June, 1954, liabilities of the fund consisted of creditors £51,435, and capital items, viz., loan liability, £10,783,913, grants from State revenue, £1,635,000, Crown lands, £373,714, and assurance fees received under the Real Property Act, £787,665. Assets totalling £10,375,510 were represented by debtors for land, advances and interest, £2,435,391; land £5,472,576 (including £5,309,632 let under leasehold), buildings, plant, etc., £200, and bank balance, £2,467,343.

LEDGER BALANCES.

The Audit Act provides that the Treasurer may arrange with any bank for the transaction of the general banking business of the State. The various accounts open at 30th June, 1953 and 1954, are shown below. All amounts paid into any of the accounts mentioned are deemed to be "public moneys".

Table 471.-State Accounts-Balance at 30th June.

	Bal	ance.		Balance.	
Account.	1953.	1954.	Account.	1953.	1954.
Credit Balances.	£ tho	usand.	Debit Balances.	£ tho	usand.
Consolidated Revenue Government Railways Metropolitan Transport Trust Newcastle and District Transport Trust Sydney Harbour Trust Renewals Road Transport and Traffic State Transport (Co-ordination) General Loan Special Deposits Special Accounts— Supreme Court Miners' Accident Relief Closer Settlement	1,553 1,392 101 35 253 1,189 7 86 6,929 52,719 521 77 2,408	2,006 3,480 133 89 470 1,122 7 99 3,209 62,729 555 77 2,467	Advances for Departmental Working Accounts and Other Purposes and Advances to be Recovered Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board—Advance Debenture Deposit Account Fixed Deposit Account Debits not Transferred to Treasurer's Public Accounts	4,345	2,253 3,910 17,100 10,000 254
Total Credit Balances	67,270	76,443	Total Debit Balances	31,582	33,517

All the accounts are combined to form the "Treasurer's General Banking Account", in which the balances of the accounts in credit offset the overdrafts on others.

The account "Advances for Departmental Working Accounts and Other Purposes, and Advances to be Recovered" embraces a number of individual accounts which have been opened for the purpose of drawing against the Treasurer's General Banking Account to provide capital for Departmental Working Accounts and certain advances of a recoverable nature. The debit balances at 30th June, 1954, consisted largely of sums advanced to Government accounts, the chief being the Railways Fund, £325,000, and Family Endowment Fund, £1,698,984. The advances as stated for Railways and Family Endowment Funds were made prior to 1932-33, and represent balances outstanding after repayments since 1940-41 of £6,725,000 and £800,000, respectively, from votes of the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Since 1952-53, capital for Departmental Working Accounts has been provided largely from votes of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board Advance Account represents the outstanding balance of repayable advances from the Treasurer's General Banking Account. These advances, amounting to £6,495,000, were made to the Board between April, 1925, and June, 1929, and are being paid by annual instalments of £243,314, including principal and interest, spread over a period of forty years.

The Debenture Deposit Account is a medium for the withdrawal, for investment in the Commonwealth Bank, of the net amount of cash held in other accounts which is not required for immediate use. The account was opened in December, 1945, when short-dated Treasury Bills, until then used for financing cash deficiencies, were funded into long-term debentures. Under the funding arrangements, surplus cash, which formerly was applied to the temporary retirement of Treasury Bills, is deposited with the Commonwealth Bank, where it earns interest at the rate of 1 per cent., and may be withdrawn as required. During 1953-54, further sums were placed on fixed deposit with trading banks, the amount at the end of the year totalling £10,000,000. The investments in the Commonwealth Bank and on fixed deposit are included in the credit balance of the Special Deposits Account.

The net ledger balances at 30th June in each of the last five years were represented by the following assets:—

Table 472.—State Accounts—Net Credit Balances at 30th June.

Balances held	in—			1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.
Sydney—				£	£	£	£	£
General Cash Balance				1,489,299	1,924,489	3,399,681	2,330,647	1,112,844
Deposit with Commonwe	alth 1	Bank		10,000,000	16,400,000	12,700,000	23,000,000	17,100,000
Fixed Deposits							•••••	10,000,000
				11,489,299	18,324,489	16,099,681	25,330,647	28,212,844
London-								
Cash Balance	•••	•••	•••	39,697*	27,188*	31,110*	10,459†	544,769
Remittances in Transit	•••		•••	1,462,320	1,456,050	2,557,870	961,500	525,500
Securities				6,533,787	7,557,527	8,789,976	9,385,246	13,643,397
Total				19,525,103	27,365,254	27,478,637	35,687,852	42,926,510

^{*} At 30th April.

The net credit balances at the end of the year are not indicative of the cash position of the State throughout the year. For example, the balance at any time in the Consolidated Revenue Fund is influenced to a degree by seasonal variations in receipts, and in the General Loan Account, by the spread of the loan flotation programme and the rate of spending on loan works.

[†] At 31st May.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS.

The Special Deposits Account and the Special Accounts form a very important division of the public finances, not only from the nature and volume of the transactions, but also by reason of the manner in which they are used in connection with the general finances of the State.

The Special Deposits Account comprises a number of individual accounts for recording transactions on funds deposited with the Treasurer, e.g., working balances of State departments and undertakings and trust moneys. The Special Accounts mainly comprise trust moneys of the Supreme Court and the Public Trustee.

The great bulk of these funds bear interest, whether invested or not, and it is the custom to merge them into the "Treasurer's General Banking Account". They thus provide a substantial reserve against which the Treasurer may draw to meet temporary requirements or to finance overdrafts on other accounts, and the power to use them enables the Government to effect a large saving in the interest which might otherwise be charged for loan accommodation.

The following table dissects the cash balances of the Special Deposits and Special Accounts as between those consisting of Government funds, such as departmental working accounts, and trust moneys representing Treasury liabilities. Balances held in the Debenture Deposit Accounts and on fixed deposit (see page 558) are excluded.

Balance.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953,	1954.
Cash— Trust Funds	£ 8,131,289	£ 8,101,891	£ 8,822,391	£ 8,377,142	£ 9,851,461
Government Funds		11,187,137	9,183,433	12,554,536	12,766,190
Securities	6,456,787	7,480,527	8,712,976	9,308,246	13,566,397
Total	22,922,162	26,769,555	26,718,800	30,239,924	36,184,048

Table 473.—Special Deposits and Special Accounts at 30th June.

STATE LOAN FUNDS.

Moneys raised on loan by the State are credited to the General Loan Account, with the exception of loans used in funding revenue deficiencies, and small amounts credited to the Closer Settlement Fund for the conversion, at maturity, of portion of the fund's loan debt.

The loans credited to the General Loan Account comprise both new loans to be expended on works and services, and conversion or renewal loans for repayment of maturing loans. Additional credits are obtained from repayments to the account of loan moneys expended in earlier years. These repayments are derived mainly from the sale of land, works, materials, etc., acquired by means of loan funds, and the repayment of loan capital advanced to settlers and local governing and statutory bodies. Normally they constitute an important contribution towards the funds available for expenditure on new loan works.

The expenditure from the General Loan Account is subject to Parliamentary appropriation, and consists of amounts expended on works and services, repayment of maturing loans—mostly from the proceeds of conversion loans—and the payment of flotation expenses and stamp duty on the transfer of stocks issued in London.

ANNUAL LOAN EXPENDITURE ON WORKS AND SERVICES

Particulars of the loan expenditure on works and services by the State Government are set out in the following table, which shows the average annual amounts in quinquennial periods since 1901, and the annual amounts during the last ten years. Gross loan expenditure represents the new expenditure in each period; from this, repayments to the loan account are deducted to obtain the net loan expenditure, or net amount added to the accumulated loan expenditure outstanding:—

Year ended 30th June.	Gross Loan Expendi- ture.	Repayments of Amounts Spent in Previous Years.	Net Loan Expendi- ture.	Year ended 30th June.	Gross Loan Expendi- ture.	Repay- ments of Amounts Spent in Previous Years.	Net Loan Expendi- ture.
Annual Average—	£	£	£		£	£	£
1901-05	3,441,660	226,920	3,214,740	1945	3,138,747	1,415,934	1,722,813
1906-10	2,248,947	157,127	2,091,820	1946	4,554,301	1,291,173	3,263,128
1911-15	7,032,586	357,577	6,675,009	1947	9,102,014	462,251	8,639,763
1916-20	6,996,935	479,126	6,517,809	1948	16,241,077	1,111,961	15,129,116
1921-25	11,829,369	1,220,688	10,608,681	1949	22,959,550	904,004	22,055,546
1926-30	12,594,670	1,183,143	11,411,527	1950	27,218,611	2,368,332	24,850,279
1931-35	6,700,108	712,895	5,987,213	1951	41,167,801	3,019,250	38,148,551
1936-40	8,103,669	1,961,692	6,141,977	1952	65,354,129	1,921,028	63,433,101
1941-45	3,787,497	1,280,200	2,507,297	1953	54,551,330	3,004,856	51,546,474
1946–50	16,015,111	1,227,544	14,787,567	1954	60,020,860	3,293,857	56,727,003

Table 474.—Annual Loan Expenditure on Works and Services.

The expenditures shown in the table do not include flotation expenses and stamp duty on transfers of stock issued in London, which are paid from the proceeds of loans. Such expenses amounted to £266,370 in 1952-53 and £243,369 in 1953-54.

Particulars in Table 474 exclude the value of transactions relating to (a) Closer Settlement Debentures amounting to £5,041,500, which were issued between 1914-15 and 1929-30 in part payment of large estates acquired for closer settlement, and (b) Commonwealth advances of £1,419,593, which were expended between 1925-26 and 1930-31 on the construction of the Grafton-Kyogle-South Brisbane railway line. Liability in respect of both items is reflected in the public debt of the State, but the transactions were not passed through the General Loan Account, although they provided works and services of a type usually acquired from loans.

DISTRIBUTION OF ANNUAL LOAN EXPENDITURE.

The principal items of the gross loan expenditure by the State Government on works and services, and of repayments to the loan account, during each of the past five years, are as follows:—

Table 475.—Distribution of Annual Loan Expenditure.

		Yea	r ended 30th	June.	
Work or Service.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.
Gros	s Loan Exp	ENDITURE.			
n	£	£	£	£ 220	£
Man and and and	10,810,000 258,566	15,910,000 340,000	21,160,000 921,000	18,250,000 710,000	13,000,000 320,000
Oib	597,500	845,000	1,579,000	1,330,000	485,000
Sydney Harbour Ferries		100,000	250,000	100,000	150,000
Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage .	320,169	450,779	821,564	1,205,132	3,610,114
Water Conservation and Irrigation—			1		
Museumbides Testackies Asse	384,906	515,637	574,221	840,555	1,082,454
Olember To	564,133	596,317	833,843	779,556	1,927,550
Burrendong Dam	619,125	634,156	683,552	325,353	()163,694
	268,923	395,219	521,933	830,692	909,065
041	414,654	557,817	680,495	429,174	510,497
Other	662,579	702,089	1,063,380	1,068,262	828,323
Harbours, Rivers, Wharves, etc	ŀ				
	290,500	390,000	515,000	498,600	425,400
D 1 = D - 1	459,799	535,686	866,270	629,797	833,533
	700	215,507	225,349	150,083 25,258	400,000 100,333
Circular Quay Improvements	27,558	6,032	26,488	25,238	100,333
Industrial Undertakings, etc.—			1		
Electricity	. 590,155	5,098,861	15,002,543	14,683,000	16,500,000
Coal Mines, Tourist Resorts, Shipbuildin	2,	3,000,001	,,,	22,000,000	10,000,000
Brickworks, Abattoirs, etc	794,382	1,185,132	1,259,840	959,456	914,974
Land and Agriculture—		1			
-	4 957 047	4 505 504	4 004 090	0.001.400	4 007 070
War (1939-45) Service Settlement		4,595,786	4,004,632 753,000	2,091,439 148,000	4,267,953
Coll Congonwation	703,194 100,589	715,108 225,998	262,418	212.996	178,021 235,30 6
Other	40.000	213,636	490,969	212,996 421,997	780,917
Housing		1,232,039	3,803,071	251,021	1,070,000
Public Buildings, Sites, etc					
	100 027	00.007	100.005	901 955	000 500
Courts, Police Stations and Gaols Educational and Scientific	4 404 004	82,087 2,637,848	182,095 4,505,799	381,255 4,055,409	206,560 5,310,113
Hospitals and Charitable		2,229,967	3,092,519	3,335,211	4,845,919
Recreation Reserves, Parks, Baths, etc	2,255	500		18	
Administrative		270,314	522,016	346,219	411,734
Miscellaneous Works in Shires and Munic	271,278	481,850	638,440	328,027	586,542
palities		4,436	114,692	164,820	284,246
Total Gross Loan Expenditure o			\		
Works and Services	. 27,218,611	41,167,801	65,354,129	54,551,330	60,020,860
	<u> </u>	1	1	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
7					
KEPA Y	MENTS TO LO		г.		
Railways	.\ 352,581	255,672	225,650	303,075	1,668,822
Tramways		11,602	13,998	22,846	19,879
Omnibuses	. 37,695	18,934	54,660	40,464	41,097
Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage	. 31,286	12,534 401,493	13,002	17,323	47,796
Water Conservation and Irrigation		401,493	189,567	154,485	80,905
Harbours, Rivers, Wharves, etc Roads, Bridges and Punts		12,053 61,481	20,641 96,666	9,327 78,263	15,890 47,189
Industrial Undertakings, etc.		89,192	71,655	68,680	148,192
Land and Agriculture	1 007 004	1,495,665	797,903	1,110,601	1,049,742
Housing	. 344,978	505,660	327,118	1,157,704	62,192
Public Buildings, Sites, etc Miscellaneous Works in Shires and Municipal Public Buildings, Sites, etc	14,009	109,371	71,343	11,353	86,741
palities shires and Municipalities	000	2,250	154	178	166
Unemployment Relief Works, etc		43,953	38,671	30,557	25,246
Total Repayments		3,019,250	1,921,028	3,004,856	3,293,857
Not Loop Expenditure on Washe	-	0,010,200	-,021,020	-5,004,000	0,200,001
Net Loan Expenditure on Works an Services	. 24,850,279	38,148,551	63,433,101	51,546,474	56,727,003

Gross loan expenditure on works and services increased sharply from £27,000,000 in 1949-50 to £65,000,000 in 1951-52. In the next year, it fell by 17 per cent. to £54,000,000, but it rose again to £60,000,000 in 1953-54. Of the total expenditure in the latter year, 28 per cent. was on electricity works and 22 per cent. on the railways. In the same year, buildings and sites for educational and scientific purposes absorbed 9 per cent. of gross loan expenditure, water conservation and irrigation 8 per cent., hospitals and charitable institutions 8 per cent., and war service land settlement 7 per cent. The expenditure of £3,610,114 in 1953-54 on water supply, sewerage and drainage included advances of £2,500,000 to the Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board, of which £2,000,000 was advanced, free of interest and sinking fund charges for the first three years, towards the cost of constructing the Warragamba Dam.

TOTAL LOAN EXPENDITURE.

A broad view of the field of State capital investment is provided by the following table, which shows the aggregate loan expenditure on principal works and services from 1853 to 1954:—

Table 476.—Accumulated Loan Expenditure on Works and Services, 1853 to 1954.

						
W	ork or	Service			Amount.	Work or Service. Amount.
Railways					£ 235,479,480	Grain Elevators 6,836,183
Tramways		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••		9,904,730	3,000,100
Omnibuses				•••	8,130,595	Land and Agriculture—
Ferries				•••	600,000	Closer Settlement 11,568,689
_ 00	•••	•••	•••	•••	000,000	War (1939-1945) Service
Water Supp	oly. Sev	verage	and D	rain-		Settlement 24,028,996
age-	,					Forestry 4,096,181
Metropoli	tan				31,543,980	Soil Conservation 1,250,852
Hunter D					7,390,077	Other 2,734,432
Country '	Cowns		•••	•••	8,739,052	,,,
					-,,	Housing—
Water Cons	ervatio	n and l	Irrigati	on		Observatory Hill Resumed Area 946.778
Water an	d Drair	age Tr	usts, e	tc.	8.169.355	Military Hutments 808,634
Murrumb	idgee In	rrigatio	n Area		14,293,883	Other 7,453,474
River Mu	rray Co	mmiss	on		3,444,179	
Wyangala	a Stora	ge Rese	rvoir	. 	1,209,923	Public Buildings, Sites, etc.—
Keepit St		leservo	ir		3,652,000	Courts, Gaols, and Police Stations 2,645,127
Glenbawi					5,407,223	Educational and Scientific 28,906,825
Burrendo	ng Dan	a	•••		2,387,256	Hospitals and Charitable 22,955,346
Other			•••		3,853,475	Recreation Reserves, Parks, Baths,
						etc 1.008,786
Harbours,			ves, e	tc		Administrative 2,878,385
Sydney F	Iarbour	• •••	•••		15,030,499	Other 4,093,416
Other	•••				14,574,809	
Roads, Brid			s (Har	ponr		Miscellaneous Works in Shires and
Bridge £8					21,629,396	Municipalities 2,339,777
Circular Qu	ay Imp	roveme	$_{ m nts}$	• • • •	412,352	
						Unemployment Relief (including
						Grants and Repayable Advances
Industrial T				_		to Shires and Municipalities) 16,028,847
Newcastle		ekyard,	Di	edge		
Repairs		- :::		•••	2,133,367	Immigration 569,930
Tourist B				•••	284,884	277 3 4 6 34 6
Abattoirs				ng	3,076,337	Works transferred to Commonwealth
Eiectricit		•••	•••	•••	74,502,512	and Other services 4,103,595
Coal Mine Brick and		/ online	•••	•••	2,862,282	Total Loan Expenditure on Works
Other		TOLKS	•••	•••	1,433,257 307,015	and Services to 30th June, 1954 625,706,171
Other	•••	•••	•••	•••	907,019	and bervices to both o the, 100# 020,100,111
		_			I	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

It is apparent from the above table that a large proportion of the loan expenditure has been devoted to the establishment of assets which provide essential aids to industry and community services, and constitute

valuable assets. Normally, these assets return sufficient revenue to pay a large proportion of the interest, sinking fund, etc., on the Public Debt. Some, however, are of a developmental character, and promote the growth of settlement and industry without earning any part of the capital debt charges on money spent in their construction. Transport services (i.e., railways, tramways, omnibuses and ferries) are the most important object of investment and account for 40.6 per cent. of the total loan expenditure; electricity represents 11.9 per cent.; public buildings, sites, etc., 10.0 per cent.; water, sewerage and drainage, 7.6 per cent.; land and agriculture (mainly closer settlement), 7.0 per cent.; and water conservation and irrigation, 6.8 per cent.

At 30th June, 1954, the accumulated loan expenditure on works and services amounted to £625,706,171, and the public debt of the State was £614,494,835. The difference between the two amounts is due to a number of factors, such as the inclusion in the public debt of certain items which are not recorded in the General Loan Account, and the redemption of public debt from the sinking fund. The following statement furnishes a reconciliation:—

Table 477.—Reconciliation of Accumulated Loan Expenditure with Public Debt of State, 30th June, 1954.

imulated Loan Expenditure f and Services (Table 476)	rom (General	Loan	Accoun	t on W	orks	£	€ 25 704 1
and services (Table 476)	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	••••	•••••	625,706,17
Add—Loan Expenditure not:	shown	in Gen	eral L	oan Acc	count—	.		
Commonwealth Advance-	-Gra	fton-So	ath Br	isbane :	Railway	y	1,443,576	
Closer Settlement Debent	ures	•••		•••			1,144,750	
Advances to Settlers							120,050	
Immigration Debentures		***	•••	***			329,700	
Revenue Deficiencies—								
To 1927-28							9,693,378	
After 1927–28	•••	•••				•••	37,864,373	
Flotation and Negotiation			•••		••••		27,552,182	
2 - o to to o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o		OLLOS	•••	•••	•••		41,000,104	78,148,0
Unawanded Year Funda						- 1		
Unexpended Loan Funds	***	•••	•••	•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••••	•••••	3,209,0
								707,063,20
Less—Redemptions of Public						i		
National Debt Sinking		•••	•••		•••		72,877,410	
Previous Sinking Fund	•••	•••	•••	• • • •		•••	4,738,084	
Revenue Accounts		•••		•••			10,164,868	
Debt cancelled by Cor	nmon	wealth	in resp	pect of	Prope	rties		
transferred from Sta	te to	Common	wealt.	h	•••	•••	4,788,005	92,568,36
Public Debt at 30th June	1054	(Table	470 +	~ 494)		-		614,494,83
runic Dent at 30th June	, 1904	(Table	3 413 6	0 484)		• • • •		014,494,80

Thus, the aggregate State loan expenditure to 30th June, 1954, consists of £628,744,247 expended on works and services of various kinds, £47,557,751 expended to meet revenue deficiencies, and £27,552,182 consisting of discounts allowed to lenders and other loan expenses. The total liability in respect of this expenditure, with £3,209,022 unexpended loan money on hand, was covered by loans which have been offset to the extent of £92,568,367 by redemptions of debt from revenue and sinking fund and transfer of certain properties to the Commonwealth.

LOAN RAISINGS AND COST OF MANAGEMENT, ETC.

Matters relating to the raising of loans by Australian Governments, with certain exceptions, are determined by the Australian Loan Council in terms of the Financial Agreement of 1927, to which reference is made on page 575. Operations incidental to the flotation of loans are conducted by the Commonwealth Government, and the loans are secured by the issue of Commonwealth stock, debentures, bonds, etc. Each State is liable to the Commonwealth for the loans raised on its behalf.

The following table shows particulars of loans placed on the market by the Commonwealth Government since 1949-50 for public subscription in Australia, and the amounts allotted therefrom to the Commonwealth, New South Wales and other State Governments. These do not include a number of smaller loans raised by direct negotiation with financial institutions and Government instrumentalities.

Table 478.—Commonwealth Loans Raised by Public Subscription in Australia.

		Float	ted by Co Aust	mmonwea ralian Gov	th on Accou	int of all	Share	of New R	aising
Date of Flotation.		Interest	T		Amount	of Loan.	Common-	New	0.11
		Rate.	Issue Price.	Year of Maturity.	Conver- sion.*	New Raising.†	wealth.	South Wales.	Other States.
1949-50	_	per cent.	£				housand.		
September	{	$\frac{2}{3\frac{1}{8}}$	100 100	1953 1960-63	29,608 59,482	$8,035 \\ 37,132$]}	20,000	25,167
March	{	2 31	100 100	1953 1961-64	2,235 1,890	8,433 52,245	29,102	10,526	21,050
1950-51				1001 01					
August	{	$\frac{2}{3\frac{1}{8}}$	100 100	1953 1961–64	$9,716 \\ 27,387$	6,531 41,770	} 1,301	9,942	37,058
November	₹	2 31	100 100	1953 1961–64	14,698 102,130	1,978 28,024	\frac{1}{2}	7,000	23,000
May	Ţ	2 3 1	100 100 99	1954	•••	3,275	325	22,744	25,737
1951-52-		38	99	1962-65		45,531	<u></u>		
August	{	2 34	100 100	1954 1962–65	•••	8,913 23,587	3,840	9,463	19,197
November	Ţ	2	100	1954	5,077	2,794	1,470	3,932	8,144
March	}	3 ≵ 2	100 100	1962–65 1955	$21,690 \\ 33,744$	10,752 5,277	1,787	5,164	10,698
	_[34		1962-65	10,723	12,372	5 1,101	3,104	10,080
1952–53— November		41/2	100	1961		20,269	2,459	5,762	12,048
March	{	$\frac{3}{4\frac{1}{2}}$	99·5 100	1955 1962	$30,196 \\ 17,015$	13,911 17,886	3,588	8,477	19,732
1953-54	ļ			ļ					
September	{	$\begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 4\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	100 100	1955 1966	$\substack{12,235\S\\16,739\S}$	11,313 55,005	6,850	19,469	39,999
March	{	$\begin{array}{c} 3\\ 4\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	98·5 100	1957 1967	6,563§ 7,634§	8,474 43,469	} 71	16,988	34,884
1954-55									
August	{	$\begin{array}{c} 3\\ 4\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	98·5 100	1957 1967	$683\S \ 4,167\S$	7,062 39,325	}	14,578	31,809
November	{	$\frac{3}{4\frac{1}{2}}$	98·75 100	1957 1967	$\substack{12,875\S\\62,019\S}$	5,627 31,373	}	11,628	25,372

^{*} Converted stocks and cash subscriptions used to redeem unconverted stocks.

[†] Cash subscriptions available for public works and services.

[‡] For Commonwealth works and services and advances to States for housing.

[§] Value of stocks converted. Unconverted stocks were redeemed from sinking fund, etc.

Funds for loan works, additional to the public loan raisings, have been provided in each of the last three years by the Commonwealth Government to make up the difference between ordinary loan proceeds and approved loan programmes of the Commonwealth and States. Such funds were made available by the issue of special loans which were subscribed from the following sources:—

Source of Subscription.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.
National Debt Commission and Debt Redemption Reserve—	£'000	£'000	£,000
Transfers from Commonwealth Revenue	98,500		56,010
Australian currency proceeds of International Bank Loans	27,000	18,500	18,000
Other Commonwealth Trust Funds	34,500	104,325	5,750
Total	160,000	122,825	79,760

These loans were issued at the end of the respective financial years on the same terms as those shown in Table 478 for public loans raised in the preceding March.

At 30th June, 1954, the loans outstanding on account of the State of New South Wales amounted to £614,494,835, of which £481,610,959 was owing in Australia, £122,281,184 in London and £10,602,692 in New York. These loans are represented by Commonwealth securities. Inscription and management of the securities are conducted by the Commonwealth Government, but the State is required to pay expenses allocated to its share of the total securities issued. Commission and other expenses of management are charged to revenue; the amount of such expenses was £134,634 in 1952-53 and £116,698 in 1953-54.

Expenses incidental to the issue of loans, such as underwriting commission, brokerage, advertising, printing, etc., are paid from the proceeds of loans. The amount in 1953-54 was £243,369.

Savings Certificates.

Moneys were obtained by the Commonwealth from March, 1940, to January, 1949, by the sale of Savings Certificates (called War Savings Certificates until June, 1946). The certificates were issued in multiples of £1 and could be cashed on demand. The net amount raised (i.e., sales less redemptions) in Australia reached a maximum of £65,200,000 in October, 1948. After sales were discontinued at the end of January, 1949, the amount outstanding gradually declined and at 30th June, 1954, only £30,300,000 was still held in the form of these certificates, the last of which will mature in 1960. Further particulars are given on page 561 of Year Book No. 53 and in Table 509 of this issue.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt of New South Wales had its origin in 1841, when, on 28th December, the first loan amounting to £49,000 was offered locally. The first overseas loan was raised in London in 1854.

The growth of the debt to 1895 is described in earlier issues of the Year Book, and subsequent movements are shown in the following table:—

At 30th June.	Long Term Debt.	Short Term Debt.	Total Public Debt.	Per Head of Population.
	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1901	67,361,246	l I	67,361,246	49 6 11
1911	95,523,926	1	95,523,926	57 9 9
1921	175,084,911		175,084,911	83 4 9
1931	268,268,698	19,037,033	287,305,731	112 9 5
1941	327.084.672	41,890,276	368,974,948	131 16 10
1946	343,444,060	9,795,876	353,239,936	119 18 9
1949	386,697,478+	9,795,876	396,493,354†	$128 \ 4 \ 2$
1950	415,493,065	9,795,876	425,288,941	133 3 7
1951	452,444,958	9,795,876	462,240,834	141 0 3
1952	512,695,618	9,795,876	522,491,494	156 9 2
1953	559,126,938	9,795,876	568,922,814	168 2 8
1954	604,698,959	9,795,876	614,494,835	179 9 10

Table 479.-Public Debt of New South Wales.*

The nominal amount of debt, as quoted in these tables, has been increased on several occasions by changes in the currency unit at which liability is taken to account. This occurs when London maturities (expressed in sterling) are repaid from loans raised in Australia (expressed in Australian currency). Nominal increases in the debt from this cause in the last ten years are shown below:—

Table 480.—Public Debt of New South Wales—Nominal Increases Due to Change of Register.

Y	Year.		Year, London Loans Repaid.		Face Value of New Loans Raised in Australia.	Nominal Increase in Public Debt.	
1944–45				£ stg. 5,896,231	£ Aust. 7,392,400	£ Aust. 1,496,169	
1945-46				1,086,788	1,362,560	275,772	
1947-48		•••		2,999,801	3,761,000	761,199	
1948-49				637,870	799,730	161,860	
1949–50		•••		3,981,057	4,991,250	1,010,193	
1950–51		•••		9,400,000	11,785,250	2,385,250	
Total, 19	44-4 5	to 195	3-54	24,001,747	30,092,190	6,090,443	

In considering the rate of growth of the debt, attention should be paid to variations in the purchasing power of the money expended, the steady growth of population throughout the period, the economic development of the State, as measured by the growth of its wealth, income and productiveness, and the earning power of the works constructed from loans.

Includes overseas debt at book values, unadjusted for changes in relationship between Australian and overseas currencies.

⁺ Excludes £1,145,217 not repaid until 1st July, 1949, as the relevant conversion loan, raised in 1948-49, is included in the debt outstanding.

Furthermore, comparisons of the rate of growth of the State debt with that of other States of Australia should take into account the differences in the distribution of governmental functions as between the central and local governments, and the inclusion or non-inclusion of the capital debts of public utilities controlled by governmental authority.

Similarly, in making international comparisons care should be taken to allow for differences in the distribution of debt as between central, provincial and local governments, and the existence or otherwise of reproductive assets acquired from loan funds.

DOMICILE OF PUBLIC DEBT.

For many years the London money market was the principal source of New South Wales loan moneys. Loan funds amounting to approximately £14,000,000 were obtained in New York in 1926-27 and 1927-28.

Since 1931, the State's requirements for new loan capital have been met from local resources. The total oversea debt has therefore declined as a result of redemptions through the sinking fund, and as a result of repayment of maturing London loans from locally raised loans.

The following table shows the amount of State public debt outstanding in Australia, London and New York at intervals since 1901:—

		Public Debt Outstanding—							
At 30th June.	Australia.	Over	sea.	Total	Australia.	Oversea.			
		London.	New York.	Public Debt.					
	£ (Aust.)	£ (stg.)	£*	£	per cent.	per cent			
1901	12,690,796	54,670,450		67,361,246	18.84	81.16			
1911	29,968,321	65,555,605	•••	95,523,926	31.37	68.63			
1921	66,667,308	108,417,603	•••	175,084,911	38.08	61.92			
1931	107,501,666	165,978,441	13,825,624	287,305,731	$37 \cdot 42$	62.58			
1941	197,961,784	158,696,920	12,316,244	368,974,94 8	53.65	46.35			
1946	197,198,139	144,675,312	11,366,485	353,239,936	55.83	$44 \cdot 17$			
1949	246,432,916	138,864,712†	11,195,726	396,493,354†	$62 \cdot 15$	37.85			
1950	279,390,223	134,825,462	11,073,256	425,288,941	65.69	34· 3 1			
1951	328,353,645	122,943,184	10,944,005	462,240,834	71.04	28.96			
1952	388,785,608	122,885,584	10,820,302	522,491,494	74.41	25.59			
1953	435,578,305	122,658,184	10,686,325	568,922,814	76.56	$23 \cdot 44$			
1954	481,610,959	122,281,184	10,602,692	614,494,835	78.38	21.62			

Table 481.—Public Debt of New South Wales, Place of Domicile.

The public debt as shown in Tables 479 to 484 represents the amounts used for book-keeping purposes, without adjustment for the considerable changes in the value of Australian currency relatively to English and American currencies. The London debt, therefore, represents the amount repayable in sterling, and the New York debt represents the amount repayable in dollars converted at the rate of 4.8665 dollars to £1.

[•] Repayable in "Dollars"—converted at rate of 4.8665 dollars to £1.

† See note † to Table 479.

If the overseas debt outstanding at 30th June, 1954, were converted to Australian currency at the rates of exchange operative at that date, the public debt would amount to £657,928,083, viz., £481,610,959 owing in Australia, £153,310,034 owing in London and £23,007,090 owing in New York

DOMICILE AND RATES OF INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT.

The following tables show the amount of New South Wales public debt in the various registers and the rates of interest as at 30th June, 1954:—

Table 482.—Public Debt of New South Wales at 30th June, 1954.

Domicile and Rates of Interest.

	Public	Debt Outsta	nding.		
Rate per cent.	Australia.	London.	New York.	Total Public Debt.	Annual Interest.
£ s. d.	£ (Aust.)	£ (stg.)	£*	£	£
Short Term Securities— 2 15 0		9,795,876		9,795,876	269,387
Long Term Securities—					
5 0 0	•••	1,000		1,000	50
4 10 0 4 0 0	1	11,789,758 15,101,261		100,342,268 15,101,261	4,515,402 604,050
Total £4 and under £5	88,552,510	26,891,019		115,443,529	5,119,452
3 17 6 3 15 0	05 199 150			19,99 6 ,170 25,133,150	774,852 942,493
3 10 0		3,774,050	3,196,753	6,970,803	243,978
Total £3 10s. and under £4	45,129,320	3,774,050	3,196,753	52,100,123	1,961,323
3 9 9 3 7 6 3 5 0 3 2 6 3 2 0	47,636,276 184,929,955	 1,824,400 	3,598,685 3,807,254 	2,700 3,598,685 53,267,930 184,929,955 469,610	94 121,456 1,731,208 5,779,061 14,558
3 0 0	37,552,222	59,696,200		97,248,422	2,917,453
Total, £3 and under £3 10	270,590,763	61,520,600	7,405,939	339,517,302	10,563,830
2 15 0 2 14 3 2 10 0 2 6 6 2 0 0	285,849	10,864,600 9,432,089 		10,864,600 285,849 9,432,089 645,653 53,496,470	298,776 7,754 235,802 15,011 1,069,929
Total, £2 and under £3	54,427,972	20,296,689		74,724,661	1,627,272
1 0 0 Matured	1 7 7 7	1,950		22,910,319 2,025	229,103
Total Long Term	481,610,959	112,485,308	10,602,692	604,698,959	19,501,030
Total Public Debt	481,610,959	122,281,184	10,602,692	614,494,835	19,770,417

^{*} Repayable in "Dollars"—converted at the rate of 4.8665 dollars to £1.

The debt of £22,910,319 at 1 per cent. interest consists of debentures issued to the Commonwealth Bank in 1944-45 for the funding of deficiency Treasury Bills, which bore the same interest rate. The initial debenture issue, £26,120,000, has been reduced by annual redemptions through the Sinking Fund totalling £3,209,681.

The amount of annual interest as shown in the table represented an average rate of 3.22 per cent. on the face value of the debt at 30th June, 1954, and the corresponding rates on the debt on the several registers were Australia 3.23 per cent., London 3.17 per cent., and New York 3.37 per cent. Rates thus calculated take no account of the fact that portion of the debt has been issued at a discount; consequently they understate the actual interest charge on cash proceeds of the debt.

Particulars of the annual interest charge on the debt outstanding at 30th June, and the nominal rate of interest, in 1939 and each of the last five years are shown in the following table:—

Table 483.—Public Debt of New South Wales—Annual Interest and Average Nominal Interest Rates.

Debt Outstanding.	At 30th June—							
Debt Outstanding.	1939.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.		
Australia—								
Debt £ thous.	188,413	279,390	328,354	388,786	435,57 8	481,611		
Annual Interest £ thous.	6,418	8,637	9,842	11,251	13,322	15,537		
Average Rate per cent.	3.41	3.09	3.00	2.89	3.06	3.23		
London— Debt £ thous. Annual Interest £ thous. Average Rate per cent.		134,826 4,125 3.06	122,943 3,710 3·02	122,885 3,750 3.05	122,658 3,860 3·15	122,281 3,876 3·17		
New York—					}			
Debt £ thous.	12,713	11.073	10,944	10,820	10,686	10,603		
Annual Interest £ thous.		373	369	364	360	357		
Average Rate per cent.		3.37	3.37	3.37	3.37	3.37		
Total—								
Debt £ thous.	359,878	425,289	462,241	522,491	568,922	614,495		
Annual Interest £ thous.		13,135	13,921	15,365	17,542	19,770		
Average Rate per cent.	3.59	3.09	3.01	2.94	3.07	3.22		

Ordinarily, the interest bill of the State is slow to reflect changes in the level of market rates, which take effect gradually as new loans and conversions of maturing loans to which they apply, increase in ratio to the total debt. The decrease in the average rate of interest on the debt outstanding in Australia between 1939 and 1952 reflects the downward trend in the rates at which new Commonwealth loans were issued during the war and post-war periods. The increase since 1952 is due to increases in the rates at which these loans have been issued since May, 1951. Recent changes in the rates of interest on new loans are shown in Table 478, and the yields on Government securities sold on stock exchanges in Australia, and the rates of discount on Treasury Bills, are shown on pages 603 and 604.

DOMICILE AND TERM OF PUBLIC DEBT.

The dates of repayment of the debt extend to 1983, and the amounts falling due for redemption in successive years vary considerably. This is seen from the following table, which shows the amount outstanding as at 30th June, 1954, in Australia, in London and in New York, according to the latest due dates for repayment:—

Table 484.—Public Debt of New South Wales, at 30th June, 1954— Domicile and Dates of Maturity.

Year of Maturity	Pt	Public Debt Outstanding—				
(ended 30th June).	Australia.	London.	New York.	Public Debt.		
	£thous. (Aust.)	£thous. (stg.).	£thous.*	£thous.		
Short Term Debt	•••	9,796	•••	9,796		
Long Term Debt-	}					
1955	66,870		***	66,870		
1956	34,336		•••	34,336		
1957	17,393	"	3,807	21,200		
1958 ,	16,410	20,091	•••	36,501		
1959	16,601	3,774	•••	20,375		
1960	29,929		•••	29,929		
1961	20,776	13,935	•••	34,711		
1962	6,958		3,599	10,557		
1963	54,636	11,790	•••	66,426		
1964	46,226		•••	46,226		
1965	55,684	12,870	***	68,554		
1966-1970	95,661	9,904	3,197	108,762		
1971-1975	4,488	36,394	***	40,882		
1976-1980	5,593	3,724	•••	9,317		
1981-1983	3,614		•••	3,614		
Interminable	364		•••	364		
Permanent	1	1	•••	2		
Government Option	6,071		***	6,071		
Overdue		2	•••	2		
Total, Long Term	481,611	112,485	10,603	604,699		
Total Public Debt	481,611	122,281	10,603	614,495		

^{*} Repayable in "Dollars"—converted at rate of 4.8665 dollars to £1.

The loans have been classified according to the latest date of maturity, but some of them are redeemable earlier at the Government's option, subject to notice ranging up to twelve months being given. The loans outstanding at 30th June, 1954, included £83,281,742 which had passed the earliest maturity date, and £6,070,723 issued on terms placing redemption within the option of the Government. These loans comprise £74,975,723 in Australia, £3,774,050 in London and £10,602,692 in New York.

The following table indicates the movements which have taken place in the public debt of New South Wales during the last five years. It shows the conversion loans and new loans raised, including those arranged privately, as well as those publicly subscribed shown in Table 478; redemptions from conversions, sinking fund and the loan account are also shown:—

Table 485.-Transactions on Public Debt of New South Wales.

Destination		Year	ended 30th Ju	ine—	
Particulars.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.
	Long T	TERM LOANS RA	AISED.		
Conversion or Renewal Loans—Overseas— Cash Subscribed and	£	£	£	£	£
Converted Stocks Discounts	3,635,472	:::		11,553,963 235,795	6,121,056 30,759
Australia— Cash Subscribed and Converted Stocks* Discounts	18,888,490a	39,036,323 <i>b</i>	14,954,490	7,180,160	9,143,695
m				23,035	26,655
Total Conversions	22,523,962	39,036,323	14,954,490	18,992,953	15,322,165
New Loans— Australia— Cash Subscribed	29,467,000	40,744,085	64,000,000	51,178,000	53,250,000
Discounts		214,415		71,265	92,700
Total New Loans	29,467,000	40,958,500	64,000,000	51,249,265	53,342,700
Total Long Term Loans Raised	51,990,962	79,994,823	78,954,490	70,242,218	68,664,865
	LONG TE	ERM LOANS REI	AID.		
rom Conversion and Renewal Loans—	£	£	£	£	£
Overseas	7,616,529 13,897,240	9,400,000 27,251,073	14,954,490	11,553,963 7,180,160	6,121,056 9,143,695
From Sinking Fund and Revenue Accounts—				[
Overseas Australia From Loan Accounts	180,663 1,500,943	2,611,529 3,780,328 	181,303 3,568,037 	597,172 4,479,603	491,392 7,336,701
Total Long Term Loans Repaid	23,195,375	43,042,930	18,703,830	23,810,898	23,092,844
	N	ET INCREASE.			
n Long Term Debt n Short Term Debt	28,795,587 	36,951,893 	60,250,660 	46,431,320 	£ 45,572,021
n Public Debt	28,795,587	36,951,893	60,250,660	46,431,320	45,572,021

^{*}Includes loans raised in Australia: (a) £4,991,250 and (b) £11,785,250, for the conversion of London loans amounting to £ stg. 3,981,057 and £ stg. 9,400,000.

LOANS GUARANTEED BY THE STATE.

In addition to liability for its own loans, the State has guaranteed, in terms of various Acts, the loans and overdrafts of certain corporate bodies and institutions, etc., engaged, as a rule, in the promotion of public welfare and development. The guarantees extend to all loans issued by

certain corporate bodies, the issue of the loans being subject to the Governor's approval. In other cases, with minor exceptions, the guarantee is given by the Treasurer with the Governor's approval, and on the recommendation of the appropriate administrative authority.

The loans and overdrafts under State guarantee as at 30th June, 1954, are summarised in the following statement. The amounts shown do not indicate the net amount of the contingent liability of the State, because sinking funds for repayment have been accumulated in respect of some of the loans. Furthermore, the amounts shown under the Government Guarantees Act, 1934-1948, represent the limit of overdrafts and not the amount outstanding.

Table 486.—Loans Guaranteed by State, 30th June, 1954.

Loans Issued by—		£	£
Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board	•••	64,680,354	
Hunter District Water Board	• • •	7,432,000	
Broken Hill Water Board	•••	2,901,990	
Electricity Commission of New South Wales	•••	7,610,950	
Rural Bank of New South Wales	•••	17,462,189	
Public Hospitals	•••	906,215	
Municipal, Shire, and County Councils		881,162	
Fire Commissioners	•••	10,000	
	-		101,884,860
Overdrafts and Advances (under Government Guarantees	Act,		
1934-1948—Limit of Guarantee)—			
		102,549,575	
1934-1948—Limit of Guarantee)—		102,549,575 685,650	
1934-1948—Limit of Guarantee)— Co-operative Building Societies		,- ,	
1934-1948—Limit of Guarantee)— Co-operative Building Societies Other Co-operative Societies, Marketing Boards, etc.		685,650	103,243,075
1934-1948—Limit of Guarantee)— Co-operative Building Societies Other Co-operative Societies, Marketing Boards, etc.		685,650 7,850	103,243,075

The loans shown for the Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board and the Electricity Commission of New South Wales in each case include an amount of £stg.2,000,000 repayable in London.

THE INTEREST BILL OF THE STATE.

The amount of annual interest on the public debt of New South Wales as at 30th June, 1954, is shown in Table 482 as £19,770,417. This amount is calculated to represent a full year's interest at the rates applicable to the various loans outstanding at that date. It differs, therefore, from the amount of interest actually paid, which embodies the effects of changes in the composition of the loan debt during the year, and includes interest paid on temporary deposits lodged with the Government.

The amount of interest actually paid during the year ended 30th June, 1954, was £17,904,879, viz., £17,725,559 on Debentures and Funded Stocks,

and £179,320 on moneys held temporarily by the Government. The amount paid overseas was £4,226,792, viz., £3,867,460 in Loudon and £359,332 in New York, and the balance of £13,678,087 was paid in Australia.

The amounts of overseas interest payments are recorded for book-keeping purposes in the same terms as the amounts of overseas debt, as explained on page 567. An additional charge, therefore, is incurred in acquiring, at current rates, the sterling and dollar funds with which to pay interest in London and New York. The additional charge is taken into account as exchange, and amounted to £1,399,452 in the year ended 30th June, 1954.

The following table shows the amount of interest actually paid on the public debt in Australia, London and New York at intervals since 1901; it also shows the interest paid on moneys temporarily held by the Government (i.e., bank overdrafts and Special Deposits accounts) and, since 1931, the cost of exchange on overseas interest payments:—

Table 487.—Interest and Exchange on Public Debt and Temporary Advances—Amount Paid.

		Interest Pa	aid on				
Year ended 30th June.	I	Public Debt.		Moneys in Temporary Possession	Total Interest Paid.	Exchange on Overseas Interest Payments.	Total Interest and Exchange.
	Australia.	London.	New York.	of Govern- ment.		•	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1901	355,354	1,991,499		151,604	2,498,457		2,498,457
1911	914,967	2,321,489		81,001	3,317,457		3,317,457
1921	2,690,626	4,422,115		416,691	7,529,432		7,529,432
1931	5,517,620	7,256,883	583,567	768,651	14,126,721	536,645	14,663,366
1936	5,594,412	6,643,050	640,785	278,511	13,156,758	1,846,921	15,003,679
1941	6,588,214	5,875,452	604,389	346,566	13,414,621	1,801,558	15,216,179
1946	6,203,777	5,483,327	557,387	257,187	12,501,678	1,640,060	14,141,738
1949	7,288,100	4,605,140	381,052	175,290	12,449,582	1,312,611	13,762,193
1950	8,202,141	4,244,292	377,022	172,713	12,996,168	1,374,409	14,370,577
1951	8,961,097	3,920,433	372,953	163,356	13,417,839	1,382,227	14,800,066
1952	10,266,942	3,716,148	368,623	158,854	14,510,567	1,381,450	15,892,017
1953	11,326,616	4,042,721	420,983	162,102	15,952,422	1,438,867	17,391,289
1954	13,498,767	3,867,460	359,332	179,320	17,904,879	1,399,452	19,304,331

A proportion of the interest, exchange on interest payments overseas, and sinking fund contributions, is allocated to the various business undertakings and other activities that have been provided with capital from State loan funds and are conducted as separate enterprises or accounts, and the balance is chargeable to the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The amounts chargeable to the undertakings as interest and exchange on interest in 1952-53 and 1953-54 are shown below, and details of sinking fund contributions are given in Table 491.

Table	488.—Public	Debt-Interest	and	Exchange	Chargeable	to	State
		Undert	akins	zs.			

	1952	2–53.	1953–54.		
Undertakings, etc.	Interest.	Exchange on Interest.	Interest.	Exchange on Interest.	
	£	£	£	£	
Railways	6,342,000	574,000	6,523,000	527,000	
Tramways and Motor Omnibuses	388,232	34,620	439,304	35,186	
Maritime Services Board (Sydney Harbour)	392,906	35,382	400,242	31,611	
Closer Settlement Fund	219,362		216,924		
Electricity Commission of N.S.W	1,238,438	36,801	2,112,548	59,390	
Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and					
Draînage Board	427,152	38,100	434,815	34,979	
Hunter District Water Board	104,093	9,298	102,816	8,276	
Sydney Harbour Bridge	220,243	19,665	216,264	17,394	
Main Roads Department	111,896	10,000	125,348	10,028	
Other	203,719	7,504	231,666	8,017	
Total	9,648,041	765,370	10,802,927	731,881	

A classification of the public debt of New South Wales as at 30th June, 1954, according to the nominal rates of interest payable, is shown in Table 482.

The average "effective rates of interest" quoted below are calculated on the basis of the amount of interest actually paid, and take into account changes in the composition of the debt during each year, by reason of the flotation of new loans, conversion of old loans and redemptions from sinking funds, etc. The rate was 3.66 per cent. in 1900-01, and 3.489 per cent. in 1912-13. During the next ten years there was a gradual rise to 5.1606 per cent. in 1922-23, and the rate remained above 5 per cent. until 1931-32, the peak being 5.172 per cent. in 1929-30. Variations since 1930-31 are shown below:—

Table 489.—Interest on Public Debt of New South Wales—Average Effective Rates.

Year ended 30th June,	Rate per cent.	Year ended 30th June.	Rate per cent.	Year ended 30th June.	Rate per cent.
1931	5.14421	1939	3.67296	1947	3.44141
1932	4.85673	1940	3.67829	1948	3.36639
1933	4.37804	1941	3.66042	1949	3.27587
1934	4.12554	1942	3.62519	1950	3.1932
1935	3.92041	1943	3.59375	1951	3.12339
1936	3.81666	1.944	3.61055	1952	3.04602
1937	3.70787	1945	3.60326	1953	3.0766
1938	3.66774	1946	3.50954	1954	3.19663

REDEMPTIONS AND SINKING FUNDS.

An account of the debt redemptions and sinking funds of New South Wales prior to the transfer to the National Debt Commission in terms of the Financial Agreement, was published on pages 170 and 171 of the Official Year Book for 1929-30. The present sinking fund is described below.

FINANCIAL AGREEMENT, 1927.

The financial agreement between the Commonwealth and States was brought into operation as from 1st July, 1927. The provisions were outlined on page 682 of the 1930-31 Year Book, and full details are given in the Commonwealth Year Book, No. 31, on pages 21 to 33.

In terms of the agreement, the Australian Loan Council was created to co-ordinate public borrowing. All borrowings by the States are arranged by the Commonwealth, in accordance with the decisions of the Council, which consists of a Minister of the Commonwealth and of each State. The Council determines the amount, rates and conditions of loans to be raised, after consideration of the annual programmes submitted by the Commonwealth and by each State. In June, 1939, by common consent, the borrowings of local governing and semi-governmental authorities were brought within the purview of the Loan Council.

On 1st July, 1929, the Commonwealth took over the debts of the States, and assumed, as between the Commonwealth and States, the liabilities of the States to bondholders. The Commonwealth also relieved the States of the liability of principal, interest and sinking fund on an amount of debt equal to the value of properties transferred to the Commonwealth after federation.

The Commonwealth, as agent for the States, has agreed to pay to bond-holders interest due on the public debt of the States and, for a period of fifty-eight years from the 1st July, 1927, to contribute £7,584,912 per annum towards the interest, the States to pay the balance to the Commonwealth. After this period, the States will pay to the Commonwealth the whole of the interest due. The contribution by the Commonwealth is equal to the amount paid by the Commonwealth to the States in 1926-27, at the rate of 25s. per head of population, and the contribution to New South Wales is £2,917,411 per annum.

NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUND.

A national debt sinking fund was established in terms of the financial agreement, and is controlled by the National Debt Commission. The annual payments to the fund on account of State debts are contributed partly by the Commonwealth and partly by the States. The contributions in respect of New South Wales debt commenced as from 1st July, 1928, one year after the commencing date of other States.

Contributions in respect of the net debt outstanding on 1st July, 1927, are payable for a period of fifty-eight years at the rate of 7s. 6d. per cent. per annum, the Commonwealth contributing 2s. 6d. per cent. and the State 5s. per cent. The rate on new loans raised after 1st July, 1927, other than revenue deficiency loans, is 10s. per cent. for a period of fifty-three years, of which the Commonwealth pays 5s. and the State 5s. The State's

contribution may be increased to shorten the period of repayment of loans expended on wasting assets. Contributions on special revenue deficiency loans incurred during the depression were at the rate of 10s. per cent., shared equally by the Commonwealth and State until 30th June, 1944, when the rate was increased to 20s. per cent. (Commonwealth 5s. and State 15s.), to provide for repayment in thirty-nine years. On other loans raised to meet revenue deficiencies, annual contributions at a rate not less than 4 per cent. are payable by the State. Loan securities redeemed and repurchased by the sinking fund are cancelled, and the State is required to pay interest at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum on the cancelled securities, in addition to the contributions stated above. Additional contributions are paid by the State to recoup the sinking fund for appropriations from the fund to meet discounts on conversion loans; the contribution in respect of each conversion loan is spread over the currency of the loan.

The operations of the National Debt Sinking Fund in regard to the debts of the State of New South Wales during each of the last six years, and the aggregate since 1st July, 1928, are shown below:—

Table 490.—National Debt Sinking Fund—Transactions on Account of New South Wales.

			•	RECEIPTS.			
Year		Contribut	ions by—				
ended 30th		State of	New South	Wales.	Federal Aid	Interest.	Total
June.	Common- wealth.	On Loans Issued.	4½% on Cancelled Securities.	Total New South Wales.	Roads.	<u> </u>	Receipts.
	£		£	•		£	£
1949	745.501	1,502,434	1,753,239	3,255,673	I	18,925	4,020,099
1950	803,708	1,563,209	1,931,608	3,494,817		9,580	4,308,105
1951	876,556	1,638,739	2,049,207	3,687,946	•••	12,676	4,577,178
1952	980,101	1,745,088	2,289,852	4,034,940	•••	15,199	5,030,240
1953	1,126,516	1,889,479	2,449,803	4,339,282 4,662,960	•••	$29,462 \\ 42,119$	5,495,260 5,978,490
1954	1,273,411	2,018,443	2,644,517	4,602,900		42,119	3,970,490
Total, 1929–1954	17,471,611	32,469,623	27,544,085	60,013,708	468,692	407,972	78,361,983

	PAYMENTS. Net Cost of Securities Repurchased and Redeemed. (Australian Currency.)					ALUE OF SEC SED AND RE	
	Australia.	London.	New York.	Total.	Australia.	London.	New York.
	£	£	£	£	£	£ stg.	£*
1949	3,769,736	212,297	157,826	4,139,859	3,748,746	169,330	113,428
1950	1,507,327	67,988	211,764	1,787,079	1,500,943	58,193	122,470
1951	3,788,712	3,091,323	261,024	7,141,059	3,780,328	2,482,278	129,251
1952	3,410,127	64,153	242,991	3,717,271	3,568,037	57,600	123,703
1953	4,034,295	550,979	268,309	4,853,583	4,479,603	463,195	133,977
1954	6,769,260	497,986	177,064	7,444,310	7,310,046	407,759	83,633
Total, 1929–1954	45,461,708	32,34	3,372	77,805,080	46,526,611	22,469,093	3,881,705

^{*} Face value of securities in dollars converted at \$4.8665 to £1.

The payments shown in the table for repurchases and redemptions of securities are expressed in terms of Australian currency, the exchange on overseas remittances being included in the net cost of securities acquired in London and New York.

The face value of securities repurchased and redeemed corresponds with the value at which the securities were included in the statement of public debt (Tables 479 to 484), as described on page 567. During the twenty-six years the sinking fund has been in operation, the average price in Australian currency paid for £100 face value of securities repurchased and redeemed was £97 14s. 3d. in Australia, £122 14s. 10d. in London and New York, and £106 15s. 3d. in the three centres. In 1953-54 the average price per £100 face value was £92 12s. 1d. in Australia, £122 2s. 7d. in London, £211 14s. 4d. in New York, and the general average was £95 8s. 5d. The balance at credit of the sinking fund as at 30th June, 1954, was £556,903.

Sinking Fund contributions chargeable to State undertakings and other activities conducted as separate enterprises or accounts are shown in the following table. The amount of interest and exchange on interest chargeable to these undertakings is given in Table 488.

Table 491.—National Debt Sinking Fund—Contributions Chargeable to State Undertakings.

Amount Cha	argeable in res	pect of Year.
1951–52.	1952–53.	1953–54.
£	£	£
1,821,000	1,912,000	1,882,000
62,432	72,428	74,394
113,224	115,801	115,284
114,511	119,231	124,565
46,230	136,456	241,812
124,904	131,300	137,928
31,079	32,269	33,867
66,372	65,577	61,857
27,419	29,131	31,118
30,916	36,097	30,838
2,438,087	2,650,290	2,733,663
	£ 1,821,000 62,432 113,224 114,511 46,230 124,904 31,079 66,372 27,419 30,916	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

PRIVATE FINANCE

CURRENCY.

Currency matters in Australia are under the supervision of the Common-wealth Government.

COINAGE.

The Commonwealth Coinage Act, 1909-1947, empowers the Commonwealth Treasurer to make and issue gold, silver and bronze coins of specified denominations. The denominations of silver coins are the two shillings, shilling, sixpence and threepence, and of bronze coins the penny and halfpenny. In 1937 a limited issue was made of an additional silver coin, the crown, equivalent in value to five shillings.

Gold coins, the sovereign and half-sovereign, went out of circulation during the First World War (1914-1918); they have been replaced as units of internal currency by the pound note (equivalent to 20 shillings or 240 pennies) and the ten shilling note.

Australian silver coins are legal tender in Australia up to forty shillings, and bronze coins up to one shilling. Australian notes are legal tender for any amount.

The standard fineness of silver coins was fixed at $\frac{37}{40}$ fine silver, $\frac{3}{40}$ alloy, until 8th July, 1947, when it was altered to one-half fine silver and one-half alloy. Bronze coins are of mixed metal—copper, tin and zinc, and since 1943 the issue of bronze coins containing copper and zinc only has been permitted.

The standard fineness of gold coins as fixed by the Coinage Act was $\frac{11}{12}$ fine gold, $\frac{1}{12}$ alloy; standard or sovereign gold thus having a fineness of 22 carats and the standard weight of a sovereign being 123.27447 grains.

Branches of the Royal Mint are in operation in Melbourne (Victoria) and in Perth (Western Australia).

PAPER CURRENCY.

Prior to 1910, the right to issue paper currency in New South Wales was vested in private banking institutions by virtue of Royal Charter or special Act of Parliament, and a tax of 2 per cent. per annum was imposed by the State on the bank notes current. In 1910, the Commonwealth Parliament authorised the issue of Australian notes, and to prevent the circulation of other notes, declared notes issued by any of the States not to be legal tender, and imposed a tax of 10 per cent. per anum on the notes of the trading banks issued or re-issued after 1st July, 1911. The Commonwealth Bank Act, 1945-1953, prohibits the issue of notes by any person, including a State.

The Australian note issue was controlled by the Commonwealth Treasury until 1920, when it was transferred to the Note Issue Department of the Commonwealth Bank, under the management of a Board of Directors. Since 1924, the Note Issue Department has been managed by the authority controlling the Commonwealth Bank.

The notes are legal tender and are issued in denominations of 10s., £1, £5, £10, £20, £50, £100, and £1,000. A provision that the notes were to be

redeemable in gold coin was withdrawn in 1932. The money derived from the issue may be invested in gold, on deposit with any bank, or in securities of the Government of the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth or a State. The requirement of a reserve in gold and/or English sterling amounting to not less than 25 per cent. of the notes on issue was abolished as from 21st August, 1945.

The amount of Australian notes in circulation since 1938-39 is shown in the following table:—

Year	N	otes held by	_	Month of	Notes held by—		-
ended June.	Public.	Banks,	Total.	June.	Public.	Banks.	Total.
		£ thousand	.		£	thousand.	
1939	32,874	15,788	48,612	1939	32,701	14,829	47,53
1944	147,735	15,907	163,642	1944	172,027	15,610	187,63
1945	176,997	16,732	193,729	1945	169,715	15,779	185,49
1946	175,391	16,760	192,151	1946	182,043	15,671	197,71
1947	180,661	18,740	199,401	1947	182,229	19,326	201,55
1948	175,845	22,245	198,090	1948	173,128	22,657	195,78
1949	178,649	24,912	203,561	1949	186,193	24,862	211,05
1950	194,272	27,926	222,198	1950	201,949	28,677	230,62
1951	218,742	32,631	251,373	1951	238,580	35,003	273,58
1952	255,096	37,939	293,035	1952	264,485	37,485	301,97
1953	281,986	36,855	318,841	1953	291,936	36,044	327,98
1954	300,303	38,512	338,815	1954	305,787	38,669	344,45

Table 492.—Australian Note Issue—Averages of Weekly Figures.

There was a sharp rise in the amount of notes held by the public during the war (1939-45), and in June, 1944, it had increased by £139,326,000 or 426 per cent., compared with June, 1939. A small decline of £2,312,000 between June, 1944, and June, 1945, coincided with the movement of Allied Forces from Australia, and there was another fall of £9,101,000 between June, 1947, and June, 1948. Since 1948, the public note holdings have grown continuously as a result of the rapid increase in prices and incomes. Public holdings in the month of June increased by 18.1 per cent. in 1951 as compared with 1950, by a further 10.9 per cent. in 1952, and by a further 10.4 per cent. in 1953. The relative smallness of the expansion in 1954, viz., 4.7 per cent., was largely due to a temporary trend towards price stabilisation.

The following table shows particulars of the note issue at the end of June, 1939, and the last six years. Apart from the general expansion of the note issue occasioned by the inflation of prices and incomes, the most significant feature of the table is the decline in the relative importance of £1 notes as compared with £5 and £10 notes. £1 notes are still the most numerous, numbering 68,745,000 in June, 1954, or three times as many as in June, 1939, but £5 notes numbered 33,899,000 in June, 1954, or fifteen times as

many as before the war. £10 notes numbered 9,503,000 in 1954, or nineteen times as many as in 1939. Of the total value of the note issue in June, 1954, £1 notes represented 20 per cent., £5 notes 49 per cent., and £10 notes 28 per cent.

Table	493.—Australian	Note	Issue-	_Denomination	of	Notes.
Labie	433.—Austranian	HOLE	issue-	—Denomination	O.	110163.

Denom-		Last Wednesday in June.										
inatio	n.	1939.*	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.				
		£ thousand.										
10s.		4,124	8,366	8,659	9,133	9,495	9,812	9,860				
£1		20,776	65,166	65,974	68,730	67,894	67,622	68,745				
£5		11,580	85,033	94,620	117,015	140,959	159,056	169,496				
£10		5,147	54,008	61,911	79,904	83,438	91,674	95,033				
£20		104	8	8	7	7	6	6				
£50		1,285	72	67	64	57	53	50				
£100		2,306	108	74	66	61	59	56				
£1,000		2,208	94	•••	351	810	386	581				
Held by-	_											
Public		32,701	189,111	203,245	240,140	265,243	293,032	306, 192				
Banks	•••	14,829	23,744	28,068	35,130	37,4 78	35,636	37, 635				
Total		47,530	212,855	231,313	275,270	302,721	328,668	343,827				

^{*} Last Monday in June.

A statement of the profits of the Note Issue Department is shown on page 588, and the balance-sheet on page 586.

BANKING.

Banking business is conducted in Australia by sixteen trading banks and five savings banks. In addition to these, the Commonwealth Bank of Australia acts as the central bank. Statistics of central banking are contained in Table 494. Particulars of general banking business shown in Tables 499 to 502 relate to (1) the major private trading banks (seven in number since October, 1951), (2) the Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia (conducted as a division of the Commonwealth Bank until 2nd December, 1953), and (3) all trading banks, comprising the foregoing banks, three State Government banks (trading mainly in their respective States), and five other banks (three of them oversea institutions) whose business is either specialised and limited to a particular area, or confined largely to financing oversea trade. Statistics of savings banks are shown on page 597.

CONTROL OF BANKING.

Banking in Australia is controlled by Commonwealth legislation, apart from the business of the State banks, which is regulated by the laws of their respective States. However, certain provisions of the Commonwealth law relating to the control of gold and foreign exchange also apply to the State banks.

Wide controls over the banking system exercised by the Commonwealth under National Security Regulations during the war of 1939-1945 were made permanent by the Banking Act, 1945, which was brought into force on 21st August, 1945. Concurrently with this legislation, the Commonwealth Bank was reconstituted to strengthen its central banking functions, and to define its relationship with the Commonwealth Government on questions of financial policy. Important amendments to the Banking Act were made in 1953, and to the Commonwealth Bank Act in 1951 and 1953.

COMMONWEALTH BANK ACT, 1945-53.

The duty of the Commonwealth Bank, as defined in the Commonwealth Bank Act, 1945-1953, is to pursue a monetary and banking policy directed to the greatest advantage of the people of Australia, and to exercise its powers in the manner best contributing to the stability of the currency, the maintenance of full employment, and the economic prosperity and welfare of the people of Australia.

The Bank Board must keep the Treasurer informed of the monetary and banking policy of the Commonwealth Bank and the banking policy of the Commonwealth Trading Bank, and when there is difference of opinion, endeavour to reach agreement with the Treasurer. Failing agreement, the Treasurer may make a recommendation to the Governor-General-in-Council who may, by order, determine the policy to be followed by these banks. The Banks must adopt the policy ordered after the Treasurer indicates that the Government accepts responsibility for and will take such action within its powers as it considers necessary by reason of that policy. Within fifteen sitting days of his advice to the Board, the Treasurer must inform Parliament of the difference of opinion and of the order determining policy.

The development and control of the Commonwealth Bank are discussed on page 583.

Banking Act, 1945-53.

Under the Banking Act, 1945-53 (which was applied to the Commonwealth Trading Bank from 3rd December, 1953), banking business in Australia may be conducted only by a body corporate possessing the written authority of the Governor-General.

Each bank must maintain a Special Account with the Commonwealth Bank and, subject to prescribed limits, must hold therein such amounts as may be directed by the Commonwealth Bank. Prior to May, 1953, the maximum amount which a bank might be required to hold in its Special Account was the balance of such account at 21st August, 1945, plus any increased in its Australian assets after July, 1945. This was changed by a new formula, operative from May, 1953, which had the effect of (a) cancelling a large uncalled liability of the banks to make lodgments to their Special Accounts, (b) providing for annual adjustments (at the end of each September) of the uncalled liability, in order to prevent future large

accumulations, and (c) relating monthly adjustments to movements in Australian deposits. From May, 1953, until September, 1953, the maximum amount which a bank might be required to hold in its Special Account was the balance in that account on 10th October, 1952, plus 75 per cent. of any increase in its average Australian deposits for the month above the level in September, 1952. If, at 30th September in any subsequent year, the amount uncalled in the Special Account is more than 10 per cent. of the bank's average Australian deposits for the preceding month, then the maximum amount is reduced to the amount at credit in the Special Account at 30th September, plus 10 per cent. of the Bank's average Australian deposits for August of that year. This figure is then adjusted by 75 per cent. of the increase or decrease in the average Australian deposits each Provision is made so that the maximum amount will not be reduced below the amount at credit in the Special Account on 10th October. 1952, unless the average Australian deposits of the bank fall below 90 per cent. of the average Australian deposits for September, 1952. If the average Australian deposits fall below this level, the maximum amount is reduced by 75 per cent, of the decrease below 90 per cent, of the average Australian deposits for September, 1952.

If the amount to the credit of the Special Account exceeds the maximum amount, the Commonwealth Bank is required to repay the amount of the excess.

Special Accounts may be drawn upon only with the consent of the Commonwealth Bank, but amounts held in excess of the maximum must be repaid at the end of each month. The Commonwealth Bank is required to advise each bank from time to time of its estimate of likely movements during the financial year in the aggregate Australian deposits and liquid assets of all banks, and of its estimate of the likely variations in the total special account balances of all banks during each six months. Interest is paid on the daily balances of the accounts at a rate fixed by the Commonwealth Bank with the Treasurer's approval. The rates paid were 15s. per cent. until February, 1947, 10s. per cent. from that date until August, 1952, and 15s. per cent. since August, 1952.

When deemed necessary in the public interest, the Commonwealth Bank may determine the general advance policy to be followed by the banks. (A provision requiring prior approval of the Commonwealth Bank to the purchase of, or subscription to, Commonwealth, State or local government securities, or securities listed on a stock exchange in Australia, was repealed on 29th April, 1953.) Regulations may be issued by the Commonwealth Bank, with the approval of the Treasurer, to control rates of interest payable to or by the banks or other bodies in the course of banking business. Authority is given to the Commonwealth Bank to requisition on foreign currency receipts of the banks from their Australian business, and the Governor-General may issue regulations to control all dealings in foreign exchange. Provision is also made for the mobilisation of gold in Australia upon the issue of a proclamation by the Governor-General.

Prior to 29th April, 1953, each bank, unless otherwise authorised by the Commonwealth Bank, was required to hold in Australia tangible assets of a value not less than its deposit liabilities, but on that date this provision ceased to apply to banks then carrying on business in Australia if they were incorporated in the Queen's Dominions. Deposit liabilities in Australia have priority over all other liabilities. The banks must furnish

prescribed returns and such other information concerning their business as the Commonwealth Bank directs, but they may not be required to disclose the affairs of an individual customer, and the Bank is precluded from using any information not available for publication for other than central banking purposes. The Auditor-General is required to investigate the affairs of each bank periodically, and when directed by the Treasurer acting on the recommendation of the Commonwealth Bank. If a bank advises that its position is insecure, if it is unable to meet its obligations or, if the Commonwealth Bank, after receiving a report from the Auditor-General, is of the opinion that a bank's position is insecure, the Commonwealth Bank may investigate that bank's affairs and assume control of its business. Amalgamations of banks, or reconstructions, require the Treasurer's consent, but he may not withhold it unreasonably. Bodies such as pastoral companies and building societies which transact some banking business, though not engaged in the general business of banking, may be exempted from all or part of the Banking Act.

THE COMMONWEALTH BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

The Commonwealth Bank of Australia was constituted under an Act passed by the Federal Parliament in 1911. It commenced savings bank business on 15th July, 1912, and general trading bank business on 20th January, 1913. The Savings Bank Department was separated from the Commonwealth Bank in 1928, and the trading business carried on in the General Banking Division was transferred to the newly-created Commonwealth Trading Bank on 3rd December, 1953.

The Commonwealth Bank was controlled by a Governor until 1924, a Board of Directors until 1945, a Governor assisted by an Advisory Council until August, 1951, and a Board of Directors since the latter date. The present Board comprises the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank (who are chairman and vice-chairman respectively), the Secretary of the Commonwealth Treasury and seven other members, of whom at least five must not be officers of the Bank or of the Commonwealth Public Service. The Governor and Deputy Governor are appointed for a maximum term of seven years. Of the seven other members, those who are officers of the Bank or the Commonwealth Public Service are appointed during the pleasure of the Governor-General, and the remainder for a maximum term of five years. The administration of the Bank is controlled by the Governor.

The Commonwealth Bank is the central bank. It also controls the note issue and engages in special forms of lending in its Rural Credits, Mortgage Bank and Industrial Finance Departments. Its development as the central bank was hastened by the events of the economic depression of the 1930's and, to a greater extent, by the responsibilities imposed and powers conferred on it during the recent war. Most of its present central banking powers are derived from the provisions of the Banking Act, 1945-1953. The general functions of the Bank and its relationship with the Commonwealth Government, as defined in the Commonwealth Bank Act, 1945-1953, are stated on page 581.

Statistics of the note issue and central and general banking business of the Commonwealth Bank between 1929 and 1945 are shown on page 579 of Year Book No. 53. The general and central banking activities of the Bank were separated as from August, 1945, and the particulars given in the

following table, which relate to the note issue and central banking business in each year since 1945-46, are not comparable with the figures published for earlier years.

Table 494.—Commonwealth Bank—Note Issue and Central Banking Business.

Average of Weekly Figures (Australia and elsewhere).

Period.	Notes on Issue.	Special Accounts of Trading Banks.	Other Deposits of Trading Banks.	Other Liabilities (excl. Cap. and Reserves).	Gold and Balances Held Abroad.	Govern- ment and Other Securities.	Other Assets.
Year.	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
1945-46 ‡ 1946-47 1947-48 1948-49 1949-50 1950-51 1951-52 1952-53 1953-54	193,813 199,402 198,090 203,562 222,198 251,770 293,639 318,192 338,223	241,843 266,951 263,689 323,930 379,632 503,248 468,800 212,890 306,820	26,864 24,063 28,017 29,764 30,661 34,696 31,112 45,447 41,731	144,385 122,101 142,014 174,647 200,345 238,230 270,937 287,361 283,397	181,594 217,642 196,694 336,175 434,019 596,276 470,643 363,576 512,615	418,266 392,217 419,858 356,260 348,964 366,570 503,089 434,771 407,980	10,189 6,152 16,331 41,301 51,773 65,959 92,635 67,303 49,969
June—1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954	197,714 201,555 195,785 211,055 230,626 273,583 301,971 327,980 344,456	260,612 277,234 294,040 382,800 447,845 572,583 304,995 301,865 353,520	21,579 20,071 29,372 20,893 28,714 23,307 30,092 48,983 43,526	147,205 127,696 167,148 177,521 206,529 278,528 260,196 322,593 266,870	201,788 207,397 253,188 393,088 503,248 718,228 303,156 479,882 520,914	418,003 414,457 400,523 341,702 341,690 346,886 488,782 448,386 422,643	9,675 8,156 32,369 57,533 69,040 82,430 104,061 73,159 61,011

^{*}Includes Commonwealth Treasury Bills.

The Rural Credits Department was formed in 1925 to assist the marketing of products of the rural industries. The department may make seasonal advances upon the security of primary produce to co-operative associations, marketing boards and such other bodies as may be specified by proclamation. In lieu of making advances, the department may discount bills secured upon primary produce on behalf of any of these institutions.

The Mortgage Bank Department was established in September, 1943. It makes long-term loans to primary producers upon the security of a first mortgage of land used for primary production. The money lent may be used only in connection with the borrower's business of primary production or to discharge a prior encumbrance on land used for such purpose. Subject to a maximum of £10,000 (£5,000 prior to 6th January, 1949), loans may be granted up to 70 per cent. of the Bank's valuation of security for periods not less than five nor more than forty-one years. Borrowers are required to pay equal half-yearly instalments on account of principal and interest

 $[\]dagger$ Excludes Australian coin, cheques and bills of other Banks, and bills receivable (£15,910,000 at June, 1954).

[‡] Ten months ended June, 1946.

and such instalments may not be less than an amount calculated on the original loan at a rate of 1 per cent. per annum above the rate of interest chargeable, shown on page 606.

The Industrial Finance Department was opened on 2nd January, 1946, to provide finance for the establishment and development of industrial undertakings, particularly small undertakings, and to provide advice to promote the efficient organisation and conduct of undertakings. Financial accommodation is given by way of fixed term loans and hire purchase.

CAPITAL OF COMMONWEALTH BANK.

The aggregate capital of the Commonwealth Bank amounted to £16,143,000 and general reserves totalled £7,726,471 at 30th June, 1954. From a special reserve (premium on gold sold) of the Note Issue Department, transfers have been made to the Mortgage Bank Department, £1,000,000, and Industrial Finance Department, £2,000,000, and the balance of the account amounting to £4,754,954 at 30th June, 1954, is to be held for the purpose of preserving the external value of the currency and for purposes of the Note Issue Department.

Capital funds of the several departments of the Bank at 30th June, 1954, were derived from the following sources:—

Departmen	t.	Banking Profits.	Profits of Note Issue Department.	Note Issue Special Reserve.	Total Capital.
		£	£	£	£
Central Bank		 4,000,000			4,000,000
Rural Credits		 214,500	2,214,500		2,429,000
Mortgage Bank		 2,264,356	1,592,644	1,000,000	4,857,000
Industrial Finance		 428,500	428,500	2,000,000	4,857,000*
Total		 6,907,356	4,235,644	3,000,000	16,143,000

Table 495.—Commonwealth Bank-Sources of Capital.

In addition to the capitals stated and reserve accretions, funds may be obtained by way of advances from the following sources, viz., for the purposes of the Rural Credits Department, from the Treasurer and Commonwealth Bank; for the Mortgage Bank Department, from the Commonwealth Bank and Commonwealth Savings Bank; and for the Industrial Finance Department, from the Treasurer, Commonwealth Bank and Commonwealth Savings Bank. The balance outstanding in respect of advances from the Treasurer to the Rural Credits Department may not exceed £3,000,000 at any time, and advances by the Commonwealth Bank to either the Mortgage Bank Department or the Industrial Finance Department are limited to £1,000,000.

[•] Includes £2,000,000 from other funds of the Bank.

The following statement shows particulars as at 30th June, 1954, of the balance-sheets of the several departments of the Commonwealth Bank, together with an aggregate balance-sheet from which inter-departmental accounts totalling £50,190,000 have been excluded:—

Table 496 .- Commonwealth Bank-Balance-sheet at 30th June, 1954.

Particulars.	Central Bank.	Note Issue.	Rural Credits.	Mortgage Bank.	Industrial Finance.	All Depart- ments.
		Liabilit	ŒS.			
	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.
Capital	4,000		2,429	4,857	4,857	16,143
Reserves	4,810		821	378	1,717	7,726
Reserves — Profit on	1	1	1		1 -	
Gold		4,755				4,755
Notes on Issue		343,827				343,827
Deposits, Bills, etc.					1	
(incl. provisions)	. 683,634*	3,204	51,979	467	19,665	708,759
Total	692,444	351,786	55,229	5,702	26,239	1,081,210
		Asset	s.			
	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.
Gold, Balances Abroad	384,678	120,736				505,414
Australian Notes, Cash	2,357			161	553	2,357
Cheques, etc., of Banks	13,552					13,552
Government Securities†	226,471	231,002	<i></i>	548	1,785	459,806
Bills, Remit. in Transit	7,084					7,084
Premises	. 559					559
Loans, Advances, etc	. 57,743	48	55,229	4,993	23,901	92,438
Total	692,444	351,786	55,229	5,702	26,239	1,081,210

^{*}Includes Special Accounts of Trading Banks, £351,920,000, Other Deposits of Trading Banks, £54,405,000, and Other Deposits and Provisions for Contingencies, £271,933,000.

THE COMMONWEALTH TRADING BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

The Commonwealth Trading Bank was established by the Commonwealth Bank Act, 1945-1953, and commenced business on 3rd December, 1953, when it took over the assets, liabilities and trading business of the General Banking Division of the Commonwealth Bank. The General Banking Division was then abolished.

The Trading Bank is managed by a general manager, who is responsible to the Governor of the Commonwealth Bank, and its policy is determined by the Commonwealth Bank Board, which must ensure that it does not conflict with central banking policy. It is guaranteed by the Commonwealth, is empowered to carry on general banking business, is required to develop and expand its business, and, subject to the Treasurer's consent, it may arrange for other banks to amalgamate with it.

The Trading Bank is subject to the provisions of the Banking Act, 1945-1953, and must maintain a special account with the Commonwealth Bank. The General Banking Division of the Commonwealth Bank was not required to maintain a special account, but from July, 1952, it held

[†] Includes Commonwealth Treasury Bills and securities of local and semi-governmental authorities.

with the Central Bank an amount approximately equal to what it would have been required to lodge had it been subject to the special account provisions of the Banking Act.

The capital of the Commonwealth Trading Bank amounted to £4,857,000 and general reserves totalled £1,859,808 at 30th June, 1954. Of the total capital, £4,428,500 was derived from banking profits, and £428,500 from the profits of the Note Issue Department of the Commonwealth Bank.

The balance sheet of the Commonwealth Trading Bank as at 30th June, 1954, is shown in the following table:—

Table 497 .- Commonwealth Trading Bank, Balance-sheet at 30th June, 1954.

Liabilities.	Amount.	Assets.	Amount.
Capital	£ thous. 4,857 1,860 210,286 241	Coin, Bullion, Notes and Cash at Bankers	£ thous. 18,817 1,850 38,650 1,863 10,000 35,078 26,974 2,950 78,812 2,250
Total Liabilities	217,244	Total Assets	217,244

^{*} In London.

PROFITS OF COMMONWEALTH BANKS.

Subject to the exceptions noted in the next paragraph, the annual profits of the Commonwealth Bank and the Commonwealth Trading Bank are allocated as shown below:—

Commonwealth Bank—

Central Banking Business.—Half to National Debt Sinking Fund and half to the Commonwealth Bank reserve account.

Note Issue Department.—All to the Commonwealth Treasury.

Rural Credits Department.—Half to reserves and half to development fund for the promotion of primary industry.

Mortgage Bank and Industrial Finance Departments.—All to reserve accounts.

Commonwealth Trading Bank.—Half to National Debt Sinking Fund and half to reserve account.

For a period of five years from 1951-52, the Commonwealth Bank may, at its discretion, transfer up to £500,000 per annum from that portion of the profits of the Central Banking Business which would otherwise be payable to the reserve account, to the capital of certain other departments of * 5979-3 K 5146

the Bank and to the capital of the Commonwealth Trading Bank (General Banking Division of the Commonwealth Bank until 1952-53). Unless the Treasurer approves a different distribution, the Commonwealth Trading Bank and the Mortgage Bank and Industrial Finance Departments of the Commonwealth Bank are each to receive two-sevenths of the amount and the Rural Credits Department, one-seventh. In any year in which this arrangement operates, the Commonwealth Trading Bank and the departments of the Commonwealth Bank concerned are also to receive an equal amount, allocated in the same proportions, from the profits of the Note Issue Department. In each year from 1951-52 to 1953-54, the maximum permissible amount of £1,000,000 was transferred from profits to the capital accounts, in accordance with the prescribed formula.

As a result of amalgamations with State Savings Banks, part of the profits of the Commonwealth Savings Bank is payable to State authorities and the balance is divided equally between the reserve account and the National Debt Sinking Fund.

The following statement shows the net profits earned by the Commonwealth Bank, the Commonwealth Trading Bank and the Commonwealth Savings Bank in each of the last six years and the manner in which they were distributed:—

Table 498 —Commonwealth Banks—Net Profit

l able 498.—Commonwealth Danks—Net Front.												
Dord's land	Year ended 30th June—											
Particulars.	1949.	1950.	1950. 1951.		1953.	1954.						
Profits.												
Commonwealth Bank-	£	£	£	£	£	£						
Note Issue Department Central Banking Business Rural Credits Department Mortgage Bank Department Industrial Finance Dept. Commonwealth Trading Bank * Total Total	4,609,903 975,156 38,792 36,307 165,453 418,587 1,438,579 7,682,777	4,332,849 970,421 95,312 41,398 250,282 435,851 1,492,459 7,618,572	3,543,796 1,281,867 85,222 47,265 287,188 444,296 1,616,082 7,305,716	3,880,762 2,273,980 96,724 49,375 289,761 351,904 1,522,507 8,465,013	5,360,481 2,892,342 159,848 51,457 291,951 457,437 1,525,475 10,738,991	6,206,697 3,918,331 170,900 59,166 345,511 550,458† 2,031,371 13,282,434						
	DISTE	RIBUTION OF	PROFITS.									
	£	£	£	£	£	£						
Capital and Reserves Commonwealth Treasury National Debt Sinking Fund Rural Credits — Development	1,486,988 4,459,903 1,115,830	1,628,826 4,182,849 1,139,489	1,863,267 3,393,796 1,336,201	2,651,299 3,380,762 1,763,801	3,050,757 4,860,481 2,127,424	3,824,890 5,706,697 2,834,762						
Fund State Authorities	19,396 600,660	47,656 619,752	42,611 669,841	48,362 620,789	79,924 620,4 0 5	85,450 830,635						
Total	7,682,777	7,618,572	7,305,716	8,465,013	10,738,991	13,282,434						

^{*} General Banking Division of the Commonwealth Bank prior to 3rd December, 1953.

TRADING BANKS.

There were sixteen trading banks operating in Australia in June, 1954, twelve of them authorised private banks in terms of the Banking Act, 1945-1953, and four of them Government institutions. Of these, ten authorised private banks and two Government banks conducted business

[†] Profit after writing £110,320 off bank premises.

in New South Wales. These numbers exclude the Queensland National Bank Ltd., which is in process of voluntary liquidation and amalgamation with the National Bank of Australasia Ltd.

The number of branches and amount of deposits and advances of each bank in New South Wales and Australia in June, 1954, are shown below. Large sums held by the banks in the form of cash balances, special deposits with the Commonwealth Bank and investments in Government securities are omitted from this statement, but the totals for all banks are shown in later tables.

Table 499.—Trading Banks—Branches, Deposits and Advances, June, 1954.

	In N	ew South V	Vales.]	n Australia	٠.
Bank.	Branches.	Deposits.	Loans and Advances.	Branches.	Deposits.	Loans and Advances.
	No.	£ m	illion.	No.	£ m	illion.
Bank of N.S.W Commercial of Sydney Commercial of Australia National of Australasia † Bank of Adelaide Australia and New Zealand English, Scottish and Aus-	291 205 84 69 1 142	208·21 120·00 28·70 26·94 1·47 70·63	113·68 58·41 18·01 24·40 2·14 47·99	600 327 367 475 69 462	366·07 188·76 146·73 223·26 31·16 222·27	202·71 81·01 79·67 131·04 11·37 129·72
tralian Major Private Trading Banks	73 865	27·15 483·10	281.56	282 2,582	126·77 1,305·02	701:72
Commonwealth Trading ‡ Rural Bank of N.S.W.‡ Bank of New Zealand Comptoir National Bank of China	251 103 1 1	87·32 33·96 2·29 1·95 0·03	32·74 43·24 2·04 1·10	447 103 2 2 1	165·73 33·96 3·68 2·19 0·03	75·98 43·24 3·37 1·20
In N.S.W. (12)	1,222	608.65	360.68	3,137	1,510.61	825.51
State Bank (SouthAustralia) ‡ Rural (Western Australia) ‡ Ballarat Banking Co Brisbane P.B. & Banking Co.				28 33 2 1	9·50 7·58 0·65 2·18	5·52 10·96 0·44 2·76
	1,222	608.65	360.68	3,201	1,530.52	845-19

^{*} Excludes agencies numbering 202 in New South Wales and 1,196 in Australia.

The "major private trading banks" transact most of the trading bank business; they held 79 per cent. of the total deposits in New South Wales and 85 per cent. of the Australian total. The Commonwealth Trading Bank held 14 per cent. and 11 per cent. of deposits, respectively.

Of the major private trading banks, two were incorporated in this State, two in Victoria, one in South Australia and two in England. Five of the banks have branches in all the Australian States, and there are two with branches in four and five States, respectively. Three of the banks operate in New Zealand, but by far the greater proportion of their business is transacted in Australia.

[†] Includes Queensland National Bank Ltd. (in voluntary liquidation).

[‡] Government Banks.

The following table shows, in respect of the major private trading banks, the average amount of deposits and principal assets in Australia in the year and in the month of June of certain years since 1939. Also shown are figures in respect of the Commonwealth Trading Bank (General Banking Division of the Commonwealth Bank prior to 3rd December, 1953) and all trading banks as listed in Table 499.

Table 500,-Trading Banks-Deposits and Principal Assets in Australia.

		Deposits		Balances	Cash		Special Accounts	Govern- ment and	Ad- vances,
Period— Year or Month.	Not Bearing Interest.	Bearing Interest.	Total Deposits.	due to Other Banks.	Cash Items.	wealth Treasury Bills.	with Common- wealth Bank.	Muni- cipal Securi- ties.	Discounts, etc.
			Average	of Week	y Figur	es—£ th	ousand.		
			Majoi	PRIVATE	TRADING	BANKS.			
Year.	1	1	I		1		1	[
1938 – 39	118,868	198,792	317,660	†	33,597	21,533		20,477	288,109
1946-47	429,749	206,862	636,611	1,748	37,928	25,831	264,991	95,026	261,139
1947 - 48	471,604	201,891	673,495	11,934	44,389	18,089	262,258	65,606	329,850
1948-49*	565,140	211,262	776,402	32,522	48,016	22,111	322,670	61,454	368,582
1949-50*	685,587	224,477	910,064	33,227	51,960	26,502	377,006	83,813	403,889
1950-51	896,496	247,727	1,144,223	50,259	59,333	36,887	500,316	90,244	479,321
1951-52	963,524	238,217	1,201,741	61,527	60,590	32,402	465,991	68,416	621,435
1952-53	943,748	218,699	1,162,447	10,628	74,712	123,059	211,737	86,513	638,092
1953 - 54	1,035,707	239,773	1,275,480	3,361	71,243	99,368	285,226	130,306	658,534
June-1939	117,122	200,897	318,019	+	28,598	23,870		22,099	291,716
1947	446,727	201.616	648,343	2,520	34,406	13,800	275,422	80,553	289,741
1948	516.595	200,235	716,830	27,464	45,562	19,090	292,953	59,469	348,779
1949*	601,486	215,924	817,410	49,789	39,993	11,140	381,233	62,464	383,334
1950*	765,451	239,409	1,004,860	45,792	51,058	20,250	442,828	96,501	427,189
1951	987,593	250,122	1,237,715	63,207	50,476	32,750	569,616	92,993	509,459
1952	902,409	220,489	1,122,898	47,998	61,219	35,750	303,303	62,619	691,242
1953	1,010,124	228,841	1,238,965	3,483	76,647	100,500	300,753	115,676	601,816
1954	1,053,717	251,298	1,305,015	3,287	67,713	57,950	313,753	133,364	701,718
			Commony	VEALTH T	RADING E	BANK.‡			
June-1948	47,871	12,717	60,588	313	6,270	1	l	33,165	25,279
1949	55,689	12,478	68,167	2,452	4,693		ł	34,374	36,641
1950	68,107	16,283	84,390	2,769	4,892	6,500		29,824	52,725
1951	97,371	22,322	119,693	2,299	6,878	36,500		15,114	68,497
1952	89,289	19,828	109,117	3,424	7,072	23,000		22,116	71,197
1953	109,676	26,051	135,727	4,142	11,984	31,300	32,250	15,222	59,745
1954	127,906	37,829	165,735	325	14,093	12,600	38,650	35,078	75,978
			ALL	TRADING	BANKS. ‡				
June-1948	579,661	219,158	798,819	28,557	55,797	20,240	294,040	105,961	412,026
1949*		236,244	913,103	52,472	47,971	12,210	382,800	111,527	461,914
1950*	858,420	270,016	1,128,436	48,846	59,443	27,900	447,845	139,050	531,187
1951	1,121,918	285,480	1,407,398	65,919	62,400	73,795	572,583	123,094	635,461
1952	1,026,275	255,914	1,282,189	52,189	71,979	59,320	304,995	99,384	827,924
1953	1,158,247	269,738	1,427,985	7,875	94,364	138,705	334,115	144,566	724,819
1954	1,225,304	305,216	1,530,520	3,997	87,139	80,070	353,520	182,604	845,186
		<u> </u>		•	1		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	·	

^{*}In 1949 technical changes by certain banks in method of compilation had the effect of reducing deposits (not bearing interest) and advances by like amounts (the amounts in months of change were approximately £9,000,000 in January and £2,600,000 in July, 1949).

Deposits not bearing interest are on current account and may be withdrawn on demand. Further deposits on current account are included under "interest-bearing"; e.g., major private trading banks £20,435,000 and all trading banks £28,574,000 in June, 1954. The balance of the interest-bearing deposits represents amounts deposited for fixed terms—usually three, six,

[†] Not available.

[‡] Revised since last issue to exclude particulars relating to the Rural Credits, Mortgage, and Industrial Finance Departments of the Commonwealth Bank. Figures under Commonwealth Trading Bank refer to the General Banking Division of the Commonwealth Bank prior to 3rd December, 1953.

twelve or twenty-four months. Government balances held on deposit with the trading banks amounted to £41,288,000, viz., non-interest-bearing £13,327,000 and interest-bearing £27,961,000, in June, 1954, including £28,058,000 with the major private trading banks.

Balances due to other banks, as shown for the major private trading banks from June, 1948, to June, 1952, consisted largely of short term loans from the Central Bank. These loans were made in conjunction with the operation of the Special Accounts system mentioned below, and were designed to avoid rigidity in that system.

Cash items of the major private trading banks in June, 1954, comprised gold coin, £308,000; other coin, £3,610,000; Australian Notes, £29,583,000, and balances (other than Special Accounts) with the Commonwealth Bank, £34,212,000. Treasury Bills are usually of three months' currency and may be rediscounted at the Commonwealth Bank. Advances, discounts, etc., mainly comprise overdrafts repayable on demand.

The Special Accounts with the Commonwealth Bank represent funds which the trading banks are required to place on deposit with the Central Bank; they are used as a means of control over bank credit, and may be drawn upon only with the consent of the Commonwealth Bank. Special Account balances of the major private trading banks grew rapidly between 1948-49 and 1950-51, when the banks were required to deposit in their Special Accounts part of a marked increase in liquid funds resulting from large additions to overseas funds from current transactions and private capital movements. They reached a peak of £575,453,000 in May, 1951, but then declined continuously to £163,763,000 in October, 1952, as releases were made to ease the effects on cash resources of a heavy adverse balance of payments. The balances increased again after the end of 1952, and by June, 1953, they amounted to £300,753,000. Releases were made under the revised Special Account provisions (see page 581) from July to October, 1953, but there were further calls in the second half of 1953-54, and in June, 1954, the amount held was £13,000,000 higher than a year earlier.

Deposits increased rapidly until 1945-46 as a result of war expenditure, and after 1946-47 their growth was accelerated by steeply rising export income, a large inflow of overseas capital and expansion of bank advances. They fell in 1951-52, when the value of exports declined sharply and imports rose steeply, but the fall was more than offset in the following year, and there was a further increase in 1953-54. A rise of £232,855,000 in the amount held by the major private trading banks in 1950-51 was followed by a decrease of £114,817,000 in 1951-52 and increases of £116,067,000 in 1952-53 and £66,050,000 in 1953-54.

Advances declined during the war period, then rose steadily after 1944-45. Factors contributing to a sharp increase in 1951-52 were the easing of credit restrictions and the provision of finance for accumulating stocks of imported goods. Repayments in 1952-53 of amounts advanced against accumulated stocks offset new advances for other purposes, and there was a decline in the total amount outstanding at the end of the year. The upward movement in advances was resumed in 1953-54. Advances by the major private trading banks increased by £181,783,000 in 1951-52, fell by £89,426,000 in 1952-53, and then rose again by £99,902,000 in 1953-54. The amount outstanding in June, 1954, was £10,476,000 higher than in June, 1952.

The following table shows, in respect of the major private trading banks, the ratio of non-interest-bearing deposits and of the various classes of assets to total deposits in Australia in various years since 1939:—

Table 501.—Major Private Trading	g Banks—Ratios in Australia.
----------------------------------	------------------------------

Year ended June,	Deposits not Bearing Interest.	Cash Items.	Treasury Bills.	Special Accounts with Common- wealth Bank.	Government and Municipal Securities.	Advances, etc.
	Rat	io per cent. to	Total Deposit	sAverage of	Weekly Figur	res.
1939	37.4	10.6	6.8	l	6.4	90.7
1947	67.5	6.0	4.1	41.6	14.9	41.0
1948	70.0	6.6	2.7	38.9	9.7	49.0
1949	72.8	6.2	2.8	41.6	7 . 9	47.5
1950	73.3	5.7	2.9	41.4	9.2	44.4
1951	78.4	5.1	3.2	43.7	7.9	41.9
1952	80.2	5.0	2.7	38.8	5-7	51.7
1953	81.2	6.4	10.6	18.2	7.4	. 54.9
1954	81.2	5.6	7.8	22.4	10.2	51.6

TRADING BANK DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Particulars of the deposits and advances in New South Wales of the trading banks listed in Table 499 are shown below. The business of the banks is conducted on an Australia-wide basis and little significance attaches to the cash balances, Government securities, etc., held by the banks in any one State; hence such figures have been omitted from the table.

Table 502.—Trading Banks—Deposits and Advances in N.S.W.

		Deposits.								
Period— Year or Month.	Not Bearing	Interest.	Bearing In	terest.	Total	Advances.				
and of Month,	Government.	Other.*	Government.	Other.	Deposits.					
		Aver	age of Weekly Fi	gures£ the	usand.					
		Мај	OR PRIVATE TRA	DING BANK	s,					
ear-1938-39	319	49,384	l 1,273 i	63.199	114,175	119,266				
1946-47	542	168,690	1,150	72,372	242,754	104,687				
1947-48		181,731	1,106	68,909	252,314	134,441				
1948-49*		216,128	1,169	70,263	288,283	146,483				
1949-50*		269,129	1,072	75,757	346,910	154,335				
1950-51		356,295	1,125	81,106	439,750	184,437				
1951-52		370,025	1,014	74,744	447,268	243,790				
1952–53	1,767	356,899	1,333	65,708	425,707	256,105				
1953–54	1,856	392,646	4,959	71,022	470,483	265,386				
une1949*		226,762	1,726	71,460	301,341	150,369				
1950*		310,271	1,142	81,110	394,005	166,248				
1951		384,372	1,406	80,559	467,940	197,901				
1952		343,684	1,531	66,345	413,642	275,958				
1953		377,534	2,850	66,047	448,617	243,697				
1954	3,679	396,511	11,352	71,557	483,099	281,560				
			MMONWEALTH T	RADING BAN	rk.†					
une—1949		32,690	65	6,856	40,063	18,017				
1950		39,647	74	8,342	48,590	26,064				
1951		51,073	73	8,262	60,025	36,144				
1952		51,488	72	9,494	61,801	38,585				
1953		59,108	124	13,283	73,966	26,516				
1954	1,050	66,506	3,196	16,569	87,321	32,740				
			ALL TRADING	Banks. †						
une—1949*	2,890	270,573	2,069	82,493	358,025	199,677				
1950*	3,989	364,939	1,549	99,639	470,116	230,568				
1951		456,830	1,890	96,835	560,794	276,613				
1952	3,186	415,065	6,663	82,398	507,312	361,092				
1953		460,422	7,633	85,354	557,512	314,674				
1954	5,345	488,954	19,309	95,040	608,648	360,682				

[•] In 1949 technical changes by certain banks had the effect of reducing deposits (not bearing interest), and advances by like amounts (the amounts in months of change were approximately £5,800,000 in January and £700,000 in July, 1949).

[†] See note ‡ to Table 500.

CLASSIFICATION OF TRADING BANK ADVANCES.

The following classifications of bank advances outstanding in New South Wales and Australia at the end of December, 1952 and 1953, have been compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician from returns furnished by the Commonwealth Trading Bank and the "Major Private Trading Banks" listed in Table 499. The particulars in this table are not comparable with corresponding data published in previous issues of the Year Book, as they exclude advances by the Rural Credits, Industrial Finance and Mortgage Bank Departments of the Commonwealth Bank. advances (classified according to the main industry of the borrower) are those made mainly for business purposes and include all loans to corporate bodies other than public authorities. Advances to public authorities are those made to Commonwealth, State and Local Governments, Government Agencies and Semi-Governmental Authorities, irrespective of the purpose of the advance or the industry in which the authority is engaged. Personal advances are those made to persons in their private capacity for such purposes as the purchase of a house or household equipment, repayment of personal debts, etc.

Table 503.—Classification of Bank Advances at end of December.*

Major Private Trading Banks and Commonwealth Trading Bank.

						New Sout	th Wales.	Austi	ralia.
M ain Pu	rpose of.	Advar	ice.			1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.
							MOUNT-£	THOUSAND.	
Business Advances, acc	ording to	Indu	ıstry—						
1. Agriculture, Dairy	ring and	Grazi	ng:—						
mainly Sheep	grazing	•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••		30,203	32,673	55,533	60,197
" Cattle	,,	•••	•••			3,653	3,632	13,225	13,922
,, Wheat	growing	•••	•••			5,883	6,043	15,491	17,613
,, Sugar	,,	•••	•••			260	263	6,282	7,198
" Frnit	,,	·		•••		1,464	2,003	6,677	8,224
Other Rural	g and Pi		sing	•••		8,905	11,040	36,581	44,839
	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	3,488	3,758	11,334	13,588
Total	•••	•••	•••	•••		53,856	59,412	145,123	165,581
2. Manufacturing	•••	•••	•••	•••	[68,934	58,040	164,683	140,894
3. Transport, Storage	e and Co	mmur	nication		!	4,323	4,691	12,373	15.774
4. Finance and Prop Builders and Co Building Invest	ntractor	ompa	 nies an	d Bui	ilding	6,150	6,663	14,941	17,091
Societies, etc						11,140	11.710	21,531	22,754
Other (Banking,	Insuran	ce, etc	e.)†			12,353	17,623	29,324	36,794
Total			·	•••		29,643	35,996	65,796	76,639
5. Commerce :—									.0,000
Retail Trade						19.861	23,629	47,921	FO 400
Wholesale Trade	· ···			•••	•••	26,393	26,930	62,964	59,493
Total	• •••				•••	46,254	$\frac{50,550}{50,559}$	110,885	60,257
6. Miscellancoust		•••	•••	•••	•••				119,750
7. Not elsewhere spe	-10 - 1	•••	•••	•••	•••	13,911	18,465	37,458	47,796
		•••	•••	•••	•••	2,906	3.071	8,307	9,356
Total Bus				•••	•••	219,827	230,234	544,625	575,790
Advances to Public Aut Semi-Governmental a	ind Loca	l Gov	ernmen	overni t Bodi	nent, ies)	7,698	5,130	23,768	16,795
Personal Advances, acc	ording to	purp	ose		-				
1. For Building or Pr	urchasin	z own	home			37,051	41.544	83,407	92,724
Other (including p	ersonal l	oans)				16,464	19,421	37,448	43,936
Total Per	sonal Ad	vance	8			53,515	60,965	120,855	136,660
Total Adv	za n ceg			•••		281,040	296,329	689,248	729,245

^{*} See text above table.

[†] Includes trustee, pastoral finance and cash order companies, friendly societies, stockbrokers, real estate agents, etc.

Includes (a) fishing, hunting, trapping and forestry; (b) mining and quarrying; (c) legal and other professions, religious, charitable and benevolent institutions, hospitals, schools and industrial and trade associations; (d) amusements, wireless broadcasting, sporting associations and promoters; and (e) hotels, boarding houses and restaurants laundries, social clube, etc.

The total of advances outstanding at the end of December, 1953, as compared with December, 1952, was 5.4 per cent. higher in New South Wales and 5.8 per cent higher in Australia. In New South Wales in December, 1953, advances outstanding in manufacturing, viz., £58 million, were 16 per cent. less than at the end of the previous year, the corresponding decline in the case of Australia being 15 per cent. There was also a decline in advances to public authorities, viz., from £8 million to £5 million in New South Wales, and from £24 million to £17 million in Australia. Items in respect of which substantial increases were recorded in New South Wales included agriculture, dairying and grazing (13 per cent.), finance and property (21 per cent.), commerce (9 per cent.), and personal advances (14 per cent.).

The proportionate distribution of advances according to the main classification is shown below:—

Table 504.—Proportionate Classification of Bank Advances at end of December.

Major Private Trading Banks and Common	nwealth	Trading	Bank.
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		New Sout	h Wales.	Aust	alia.			
Main Purpose o	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.				
						Proportion	of Total.	
Business Advances :—					per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
1. Rural— Mainly sheep grazing					10.75	11.03	8.06	8.26
Othor	•••	•••	• • • •	••••	8.41	9.02	13.00	14.45
9 Manufacturing	***	•••	• • •		24.53	19.59	23.89	19:32
3. Transport, Storage and Co		niontin-		•••	1.54	1.58	1.80	2.16
4. Finance and Property				•••	10.55	12.15	9.55	10.21
5. Commerce	•••	•••	•••	•••	16.46	17.06	16.09	16.42
6. Miscellaneous and n.e.i.		•••			5.98	7.27	6.63	7.84
Total					78.22	77:70	79.02	78.96
dvances to Public Authorities					2.74	1.73	3:45	2:30
ersonal Advances	•••				19.04	20.57	17.53	18.74
Total Advances					100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

THE RURAL BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Particulars of the foundation and development of the Rural Bank of New South Wales were stated on page 709 of the 1930-31 edition and in subsequent issues of the Year Book.

The Bank was reconstituted in December, 1947, by the Rural Bank of New South Wales (General Banking) Act, 1947. Formerly, the Bank functioned in three departments, viz., Rural Bank, Advances for Homes, and Personal Loans. In the Rural Bank Department, lending activities were restricted to advances to primary producers and co-operative societies associated with rural production.

As reconstituted, the three departments have been merged into a single General Bank Department, which is empowered to conduct general banking business without restriction as to lending. There is also a Government Agency Department, established in 1934, in which the bank administers various lending activities on behalf of the Government. Control of the

Bank is exercised by three Commissioners, of whom one is President, appointed until sixty-five years of age, subject to ability and good behaviour.

At 30th June, 1954, there were 103 branches in Sydney and important country centres; in other places the Commonwealth Trading Bank acts as agent of the Rural Bank.

GENERAL BANK DEPARTMENT.

The balance sheet and profit of the General Bank Department in the last four years are shown in the following table:—

Table 505 .- Rural Bank, General Department-Balance Sheet and Profit.

Particulars.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.
I	LIABILITIES AT	r 30th June.		,
ļ	£	£	£	£
Stock and Debentures Issued	19,060,409	17,984,191	17,315,259	17,074,397
General Reserve	2,472,836	2,554,569	2,636,811	2,722,107
Special Reserve	4,169,761	4,600,542	5,060,501	5,532,816
Deposits, Other Liabilities and Reserves for Contin- gencies	21,758,935	29,769,580	28,003,690	32,085,776
Government Agency Dept. Capital Accounts	1,039,626	1,176,208	1,270,936	1,281,426
Re-establishment and Employment Act	2,683,654	2,532,114	2,391,168	1,764,215
Total Liabilities	51,185,221	58,617,204	56,678,365	60,460,737
1	ASSETS AT 3	OTH JUNE.	l £	£
Cash and Bank Balances	2,065,131	3,118,412	725,747	2,331,060
Cheques, etc., and Balance with and due by other Banks	676,447	743,860	961,350	716,961
Treasury Bills	•••	1,798,268	•••	3,995,515
Government and Public Se-				
curities	6,231,391	7,010,683	6,3 89,358	6,516,3 43
Loans and Advances	40,546,558	43,991,654	46,535,519	44,503,474
Bank Premises	1,396,337	1,637,030	1,773,124	1,893,799
Sundry Debtors and Other Assets	269,357	317,297	293,267	503,585
Total Assets	51,185,221	58,617,204	56,678,365	60,460,737
Net Profit—Year Ended 30th June	£81,526	£81,733	£82,242	£85,296

Deposits amounting to £30,498,809 held by the Bank at 30th June, 1953, comprised £29,248,622 on current account and £1,250,187 fixed deposits. The net profits were transferred to the general reserve.

In terms of the agreement under which the savings business of the Government Savings Bank of New South Wales was amalgamated with the Commonwealth Savings Bank in 1931, the Commissioners of the Rural Bank also receive one-half of the profits earned in New South Wales by the Commonwealth Savings Bank. Amounts received in this manner are credited direct to a special reserve account which, at 30th June, 1953, amounted to £5,532,816. The share of the profits was £459,959 in 1951-52 and £453,200 in 1952-53.

Loans and advances made by the General Bank Department amounted to £44,503,474 at 30th June, 1953, and comprised the following, viz.:—General Bank loans, £11,749,351; Rural loans, £13,558,786; Home loans, £16,213,375; Personal loans, £1,332,861; and advances under the Commonwealth Reestablishment and Employment Act, £1,649,101. Comparative statistics of loans to primary producers are shown in the chapter "Rural Industries," and of advances for homes in the chapter "Housing and Building".

Personal loans are small loans made on terms generally more reasonable than are otherwise obtainable by persons requiring such accommodation. Interest is charged at a discount rate and deducted from the amount of the loan. The rate of discount for a loan of one year's currency was 5 per cent. until raised to 6 per cent. in October, 1945. The number and amount of advances made were 8,650 and £1,539,852 in 1951-52, and 7,737 and £1,043,026 in 1952-53. The average amount of advance was £178 and £135 in the respective years.

GOVERNMENT AGENCY DEPARTMENT.

A Government Agency Department was established under the Rural Bank Act, 1932, with the object of co-ordinating under the control of a central authority, certain lending activities formerly conducted through Government Departments. The scope of the Department's functions and powers is defined by the Rural Bank (Agency) Act, 1934, as amended, in terms of which various agencies were created.

In respect of each agency, the Rural Bank acts in an administrative capacity as agent for the Government, collecting charges and principal sums owing, and making new advances in accordance with Government policy. In four agencies concerned with building and housing, the Bank ceased to make new advances as from 31st October, 1942, when this function was transferred to the Housing Commission. The cost of administering the agencies is payable to the Bank from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and revenue earnings are payable to the State Treasurer. Collections on account of principal sums due by borrowers (except for building and housing), may be retained by the Department for the purpose of making further advances.

The financial operations of the various agencies during the year ended 30th June, 1953, are summarised in the following table. Further particulars of the loans for building purposes and the housing of soldiers' families are shown in the chapter "Housing and Building", and details regarding finance for rural industries in the chapters "Rural Industries" and "Land Settlement".

Table 506.—Rural Bank of New	South Wales—Government Agency
Departmen	nt, 1952-53.

	Revenue		Particulars of Advances.			
Agency.	Collections.	Adminis- trative Expenses.	Made during Year.	Repaid during Year.	Outstand- ing at 30th June.	
	£	£	£	£	£	
Building Relief	615	400	67	2,034	13,065	
Government Housing	2,297	1,369	267	11,143	48,637	
Home Building Scheme	362	1,801		1,643	5,103	
Soldiers' Families Housing	55	25	57	156	1,189	
Advances to Settlers	6,479	29,981	232,296	36,322	341,842	
Rural Reconstruction	31,507	59,596	272,019	346,868	1,707,694	
Government Guarantee	216	50	5,850	691	3,056	
Irrigation	681,045	65,512	517,962	171,170	2,390,997	
Rural Industries	5,421	33,232	121,417	101,181	260,214	
Closer Settlement	2,930	740	, 	4,731	59,376	
Total	730,927	192,706	1,149,935	675,939	4,831,173	

Excludes miscellaneous collections totalling £4,366.

Amounts advanced and repaid during the year represent capital sums only, but balances outstanding at 30th June include amounts due for interest and other charges, as well as capital.

It is not possible from the figures in the table to calculate the net profit or loss of the various agencies, as no charge is made for interest on capital resources used in making loans and advances.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Savings bank business is conducted in all Australian States by the Commonwealth Savings Bank, and State savings banks also operate in Victoria and South Australia and two trustee savings banks in Tasmania.

The Commonwealth Savings Bank opened as a separate department of the Commonwealth Bank in Victoria on 15th July, 1912, and in the other States within six months thereafter; operations commenced in New South Wales on 13th January, 1913. It was established as a separate institution—the Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia—on 9th June, 1928, but has remained under the control of the management of the Commonwealth Bank.

The funds of the Commonwealth Savings Bank are available for long-term investments, e.g., public securities, loans on the security of land, advances for warehouses and stores for primary products, advances to the Mortgage

Bank and Industrial Finance Departments of the Commonwealth Bank, and deposit with the Commonwealth Bank. Towards the end of 1951-52, the Bank took over some of the housing loans business of the General Banking Division of the Commonwealth Bank, viz., all credit foncier advances and most of the loans to building societies. It makes loans to individuals, on credit foncier terms, for the erection of homes or purchase of newly erected homes and to building societies for the erection or purchase of homes or discharge of mortgages thereon. Credit foncier loans are secured by first mortgage on land, and may be made up to 75 per cent. of the Bank's valuation, subject to a maximum of £1,750, for periods up to thirty-one years. (The "credit foncier" system involves the gradual amortisation of the loan by means of equal periodical payments comprising interest and a portion of the principal.)

Particulars of the deposits of the Commonwealth Savings Bank and all savings banks in Australia, and their total assets in Australia and elsewhere are shown below:—

Table 507.—Savings Banks—Deposits in Australia and Total Assets.

	Deposits			Total Assets.		
At 30th June.	in Australia.	Cash and Money at Short Call,	Common- wealth Securities.	Other Government Securities.	Other.	Total.
	3		£ mi	llion.		
~	(Commonwea	LTH SAVING	s Bank.		
1939	146-1	11.4	108-4	32.7	4.2	156.
1945	366.4	40.6	304.7	32.0	4.9	382
1950	477-2	50.5	393.5	35⋅6	21.2	500-
1951	529.4	54.7	438.0	39.2	22.9	554
1952	567.6	59.7	430.1	45.8	59.6	595
1953	604.4	62.5	436.8	58.8	75.4	633
1954	648.7	68.6	451.3	67-7	93.6	681
		ALL SAV	INGS BANKS	ı.		
1939	245.6	42.2	20	07-8	15.7	265
1945	567.0	110.2	420.6	51.3	14.7	596
1950	762-1	108.5	574.2	84.9	35.8	803
1951	837.4	116.8	619.7	104.1	41.4	882
1952	891.9	117.9	613.1	123.2	85.1	939
1953	947.5	126.7	615.0	146.6	109.1	997
1954	1010-1	133-6	631.4	166.7	132.9	1,064

SAVINGS BANKS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Savings bank business in New South Wales has been conducted solely by the Commonwealth Savings Bank since the savings bank business of the Government Savings Bank of New South Wales was merged with that institution on 15th December, 1931. At 30th June, 1954, savings bank business was transacted in New South Wales at 249 branches of the Bank, and at numerous post offices and other agencies. Deposits are received in sums of one shilling or more, and interest is allowed on the minimum monthly balance. The rates of interest payable from 1st January, 1955, are:—on personal accounts, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum on balances of up to £500 and $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on additional amounts up to £1,500; on society accounts (i.e., friendly societies and bodies not operating for profit) $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum up to £2,000 and $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on any excess. Changes in the rates of interest are shown in Table 519.

The following statement shows the operations on savings bank accounts and the amount of depositors' balances in New South Wales in various years since 1920:—

Year ended	Amounts	Credited.	Withdrawals.	Increase in	Deposits at 30th June.		
30th June.	Deposits.*	Interest.		Depositors' Balances.	Amount.	Per Head of Pop'n.	
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£ s. d.	
1920	54,661	1,597	53,395	2,863	49,951	24 3 0	
1929	81,941	3,051	80,848	4,100	85,728	34 5 1	
1931	58,179	2,800	73,652	(—) 12,655	69,811	27 6 6	
1939	66,577	1,610	67,155	1,458	87,474	31 16 7	
1942	81,633	1,540	76,385	6,788	94,538	33 8 5	
1945	141,706	3,203	109,573	35,336	198,203	67 18 4	
194 8	160,875	3,991	159,270	5,596	236,964	78 11 6	
1949	171,622	4,062	168,165	7,519	244,483	79 1 1	
1950	201,479	4,208	191,296	14,391	258,874	81 1 4	
1951	253,472	4,405	232,285	25,592	284,466	86 15 7	
1 95 2	261,966	4,829	246,729	20,066	304,532	91 3 10	
1953	266,006	5,703	257,092	14,617	319,149	94 6 4	
1954	291,475	6,037	276,914	20,648	839,797	99 5 1	

Table 508.—Savings Bank Deposits in New South Wales.

In the four years 1942-43 to 1945-46, depositors' balances rose by £141,704,000 or 149 per cent. Large sums of deferred pay received by servicemen upon discharge from the forces contributed to the increase, which was also favoured by reductions in the rates of interest paid on fixed deposits in the trading banks. A decrease of £4,874,000 in 1946-47 occurred as lodgments to the credit of ex-servicemen diminished, and the expansion of civil production permitted increased spending by the public. Gratuities paid to ex-servicemen contributed to the increase of £25,592,000 in 1950-51. With employment at a high level and incomes rising, there was further growth of deposits, and at 30th June, 1954, they were £108,429,006 or 46.9 per cent., higher than in June, 1947. The increase in 1952-52 amounted to £14,617,000 or 4.8 per cent., and in 1953-54 to £20,648,000, or 6.8 per cent.

^{*} Interstate transfers have been included in 1941-42 and later years.

⁽⁻⁾ Decrease.

Savings Certificates, which bear some resemblance to savings bank deposits, were sold by the Commonwealth Government from March, 1940, to January, 1949, as described on page 565. The net sales in New South Wales to 30th June, 1954, are shown below:-

37 33	Net	Sales.*		Net	Net Sales.*		
Year ended 30th June.	In Year.	Accumulated Total.	Year ended 30th June.	In Year.	Accumulated Total.		
	£000	£000	,	£000	£000		
1940	2,440	2,440	1948	3,736	25,719		
1941	4,040	6,480	1949	(—) 638	25,081		
1942	3,005	9,485	1950	(-) 2,740	22,341		
1943	3,054	12,539	1951	() 3,253	19,088		
1944	3,151	15,690	1952	(-) 2,794	16,294		
1945	3,483	19,173	1953	(-) 2,796	13,498		
1946	840	20,013	1954	(-) 2,222	11,276		
1947	1,970	21,983		, , ,	· ·		

Table 509.—Savings Certificates—Net Sales in New South Wales.

The number of savings bank accounts in active operation at 30th June, 1939, and each year from 1942 is shown below, together with the average amount on deposit per account:-

30th June.	No. of Active Accounts.	Average Deposit per Account.	30th June.	No. of Active Accounts.	Average Deposit per Account.
1939 1942 1943	1,330,404 1,378,612 1,535,690	£ s. d. 65 15 0 68 11 5 79 14 1	1948 1949 1950	2,012,742 2,072,040 2,137,725	£ s. d. 117 14 8 117 19 10 121 2 0
1944 1945 1946 1947	1,702,273 1,797,079 1,910,810 1,967,374	95 13 6 110 5 10 123 12 8 117 12 1	1951 1952 1953 1954	2,193,922 2,247,381 2,279,376 2,308,249	129 13 3 135 10 1 140 0 4 147 4 2

Table 510.—Savings Bank Accounts in New South Wales.

The number of accounts does not represent individual depositors, as many are joint accounts or accounts of societies, trusts, etc., whose members also have personal accounts. It is apparent, however, that an increasingly large proportion of the people practice thrift through the medium of the savings bank.

BANKS' EXCHANGE SETTLEMENT.

The Banks' Exchange Settlement Office was established in Sydney on the 18th January, 1894. Since 27th April, 1925, exchange balances between the banks have been settled by cheques drawn on and paid into the Commonwealth Bank, and for this purpose the banks have established accounts with the Commonwealth Bank through which settlements are made in full each day. Cheques drawn on the Commonwealth Bank are included in the exchanges.

^{*} Proceeds of sales less principal repaid on redemption.

Statistics of bank clearings for various years from 1911 to 1951 are shown on page 595 of Year Book No. 53.

DEBITS TO CUSTOMERS' ACCOUNTS WITH TRADING BANKS.

Statistics of bank debits are a record of total charges, including interest and book-keeping charges, by cheques, bills, drafts, etc., to customers' accounts with the trading banks listed in Table 499. They are collected on returns furnished under the Banking Act, and are available monthly from September, 1945.

As returns are not made in respect of the central banking business of the Commonwealth Bank, the only available figures of debits to the accounts of Australian governments are incomplete. For this reason, any particulars in the returns of the trading banks of debits to government accounts held at capital city branches are excluded from the table below, and only a small amount is included in respect of government accounts at other centres. The statistics are indicative of variations in the amount of business settlements made by cheque, but it should be remembered that the monthly totals are subject to normal seasonal fluctuations, and no correction has been made on this account.

Table 511.—Debits to Customers' Accounts with Trading Banks. (Excluding accounts of Australian Governments at City Branches.)

Month.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949–50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952–53.	1953-54
			Weekly	Averages	—£ millio	on.		•
				New Sou	th Wales.			
July August September October November December January February March March May June Year Increase on previous yr. %	56·3 51·8 57·1 57·2 58·1 59·4 51·9 58·5 59·9 59·8 62·8 64·3	66·6 60·6 64·4 67·8 72·5 71·0 59·6 72·1 68·6 69·7 75·0 82·0 69·4	79·2 71·0 77·4 81·5 82·0 87·7 74·8 83·5 83·9 82·5 92·8 97·3	91·2 80·9 88·0 99·0 107·9 112·2 96·8 108·7 118·6 108·8 122·6 121·2	121·3 109·2 126·3 135·5 147·9 158·0 131·6 161·1 167·3 168·2	159·3 141·9 153·0 163·0 170·5 175·9 146·2 155·3 152·1 153·3 155·9 158·4	149·0 130·1 143·0 152·7 159·8 173·8 124·6 156·2 162·4 149·7 157·4 160·4 151·9 (—) 3·0	163·7 145·6 167·7 168·3 173·0 187·1 151·9 164·8 184·7 166·2 183·0 194·9
Year	148.9	175.9	212.8		ralia. 372·9	402.4	389.3	446·5 14·7

Under the influence of rising prices and money incomes, the annual amount of debits in New South Wales rose by 150 per cent. between 1946-47 and 1950-51, the largest annual increase, viz. 38 per cent., being recorded in the latter year. The relatively small increase of 8 per cent. in 1951-52, and the fall of 3 per cent. in 1952-53, were due to the decline in employment and business activity which began at the end of 1951, but improved conditions were responsible for an increase of 13 per cent. in 1953-54 over the figure for 1952-53.

MONEY ORDERS AND POSTAL NOTES.

Exchange by means of money orders and postal notes is conducted by the Post Office.

The following table gives particulars of the money orders issued and paid in New South Wales during 1938-39 and the six years ended June, 1954:—

Year	Money Ord	ers issued in paymen	New South	Money Orders issued elsewher in New South Wales.			
ended 30th June.	New South Wales.	Other Australian States.	Other Countries.	Total.	In other Australian States.	Beyond the Common-wealth.	Total.
				£ thousan	d.		
1939	7,837	717	180	8,734	753	337	1,090
1949	13,877	1,436	147	15,460	1,536	398	1,934
1950	15,963	1,549	165	17,677	1,647	392	2,039
1951	18,972	1,736	221	20,929	2,088	384	2,472
1952	21,671	1,990	290	23,951	2,260	371	2,63
1953	23,421	1,919	295	25,635	2,334	401	2,73
1954	24,985	1,897	293	27,175	2,465	388	2,85

Table 512.-Money Order Business in New South Wales.

The amount of money orders issued in other Australian States and oversea countries for payment in New South Wales usually exceeds the amount sent from this State.

The maximum amount for which a single postal note is issued is £1, and particulars regarding postal notes are shown below:—

	Postal		Pos	tal Notes paid in	New South Wa	les.
Year ended		ed in th Wales.		1	Amount.	
30th June.	Number.	Amount.	Total Number.	Issued in New South Wales.	Issued in other States.	Total.
1939	9,413,869	£ 3,491,630	8,791,224	£ 2,971,205	£ 306,022	£ 3,277,227
1949	10,347,248	4,641,660	10,023,641	4.076,860	472,141	4,549,001
1950	11,306,874	5,036,471	11,125,318	4,439,440	485,317	4,924,757
1951	10,528,018	5,151,600	10,340,948	4,530,896	518,725	5,049,621
1952	9,318,278	4,599,459	9,215,270	4,018,052	500,782	4,518,834
1953	9,229,540	4,536,797	9,200,462	3,904,204	561,219	4,465,423
1954	8,779,140	4,392,505	8,759,598	3,738,367	571,217	4,309,584

Table 513.-Postal Note Business in New South Wales.

INTEREST RATES.

As part of a plan for economic rehabilitation, measures were adopted by Commonwealth and State Governments in 1931 to effect a reduction in rates of interest. By conversion, interest rates on existing internal debts of the Governments were reduced by $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and legislation was enacted to effect, as far as practicable, a corresponding reduction in respect of private indebtedness. The rates payable on debts due to the Crown were also reduced.

During the war and up to July, 1952, the Commonwealth Government controlled interest rates by orders issued under National Security (Economic Organisation) Regulations. Maximum rates of interest were prescribed for bank overdrafts, fixed deposits and savings bank deposits, as shown in Tables 516 to 519, and for certain other loans indicated on page 598 of Year Book No. 53. Although rates of interest have not been controlled since July, 1952, the trading banks have agreed not to charge more than 5 per cent. per annum for overdrafts or to pay higher rates on fixed deposits than those being offered by the Commonwealth Bank.

YIELD ON GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The yield on Government securities sold on the Stock Exchange is an important determinant of interest rates in other spheres. From 15th June, 1940, the Stock Exchanges in Australia fixed minimum prices for the sale of Government securities and prohibited their members from selling at lower than the fixed prices. This control, which had the effect of imposing an upper limit on interest yields on the securities, was repealed on 6th May, 1947.

The average yield (including redemption) of Commonwealth Government securities maturing in Australia was 5.52 per cent. in 1928, 5.26 per cent. in 1929, and 6.06 per cent. in 1930, as based on the market prices current in June of each year. These rates are indicative of the general level of yields prior to the depression. The trend, at appreciably lower levels, following the general conversion of the internal Government debt in 1931, is illustrated by the following statement:—

Table 514.—Yields on Commonwealth Securities in Australia.

Rate per cent. per annum.

Year ended 30th June.	Short-dated.	Long-dated.	Year.	Year ended 30th June.		Month of June.	
				Short- dated.	Long- dated.	Short- dated.	Long- dated.
1933		3-95	1942	2.40	3.24	2.42	3.24
1934	•••	3.54	1943	2.48	3.24	2.48	3.24
1935		3.33	1944	$2 \cdot 45$	3.24	2.44	3.24
1936	•••	3.77	1945	2.47	3.24	2.49	3.25.
1937	3.57	3.95	1946	2.18	3.24	1.79	3.25
1938	$3 \cdot 39$	3.75	1947	1.93	3.20	1.92	3.15
1939	3.67	3-85	1948	$2 \cdot 34$	3.17	2.34	3.16
1940	3.56	3.67	1949	2.07	3.15	1.97	3.13
1941	2.79	3.13	1950	1.95	3.13	1.95	3.15
			1951	1.99	3.21	2.05	3.51
			1952	2.05	3.95	$2 \cdot 21$	4.62
			1953	3.03	4.54	3.16	4.48
			1954	3.10	4.44	3.42	4.44

 $^{^{\}bullet}$ Weighted average of yields on securities maturing in periods "under 5 years" and "10 or more years," respectively.

[†] Yield on securities maturing in 2 years and 12 years, respectively, estimated from yields on securities maturing "under 5 years" and "10 or more years."

The yields quoted are the averages of yields as calculated by the Commonwealth Bank on the last Wednesday in each month. Those for the years to 1940-41 refer to Commonwealth securities issued prior to 1940. Interest on such securities was subject to Commonwealth Income Tax and exempt from State Income Tax, but the Commonwealth tax was limited to the rates of tax imposed by the Income Tax Act, 1930.

The yields for subsequent years relate to securities issued after 1st January, 1940; interest on these is subject to Commonwealth tax on income at current rates of tax as levied from year to year, but a rebate of tax is allowed, amounting to 2s. for each £1 of interest. The allowance of this rebate was a consequence of the introduction in 1942-43 of the uniform tax system under which State income taxation was discontinued.

The terms of issue of new Commonwealth securities in Australia are shown in the chapter "Public Finance" on page 564.

RATE OF DISCOUNT, COMMONWEALTH TREASURY BILLS.

Commonwealth Treasury Bills were first issued in 1927. They are discounted exclusively by the Commonwealth Bank and the trading banks, although in March, 1936, a single issue of small amount was made available for discount by the public.

In 1931 the Commonwealth Bank guaranteed that the bills taken up by the trading banks would be redeemed on maturity, and undertook to re-discount them on demand during currency at the rate of interest at which they were issued. In respect of new issues or re-issues of Treasury Bills after 30th June, 1934, the guarantee of repayment was withdrawn, and re-discounting is undertaken by the Commonwealth Bank at a rate to be fixed at the time of the transaction. Variations in the rates of discount since June, 1927, have been as follows:—

Month of Change.	Rate per cent.	Month of Change.	Rate per cent.	Month of Change.	Rate per cent.	Month of Change.	Rate per cent.
1927—June	4	1931—July	4	1933—June	$2\frac{1}{2}$	1940—May	$1\frac{1}{2}$
1928—Feb.	$4\frac{1}{2}$	1932—Nov.	$3\frac{1}{2}$	1934—April	21	1943—Nov.	14
	,	-		_	_	1945—Mar.	1
1929—Oct.	$5\frac{1}{2}$	1933—Jan.	$3\frac{1}{4}$	Oct.	2	1949—May	3
1930—Oct.	6	Feb.	0.3	1935—Jan.	7.3	1949—may	4
1930	"	reb.	$2\frac{3}{4}$	1955—Jan.	13	1952—Aug.	1

Table 515 .- Rate of Discount on Commonwealth Treasury Bills.

FIXED DEPOSIT RATES.

The trading banks provide a large part of the temporary financial accommodation needed in various business activities. The funds for this purpose

are obtained partly as fixed deposits from customers. Variations in the rates of interest paid by trading banks to such customers in New South Wales in recent years are shown below:—

Month of Change.	Period of Deposit.				Month of	Period of Deposit.			
	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.	24 months.	Change.	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.	24 months.
	Per cent. per annum.						_	pe r annu n	
1920—July	37	į 4	4½	5	1934—Aug.	11	21	$2\frac{1}{2}$	23
1927—Aug.	4	4	41/2	5	Oct.	11/2	2	21	21/2
1930-Jan,	41/2	43	5	51	1936—Mar.	2	21/2	23	3
1931June	31	31	4	41	1940—Jan.	13	21	21	22
Nov.	3	31	31	4	Мау	11	2	21	21
		_	_		1941—Sept.	11	13	2	21
1982—Mar.	21	3	31	4	1942—Mar.*	11	11	12	2
\mathbf{June}	21/2	3	31	31/2	1944—Jan.*	1	11	11	2
Aug.	21/2	23	, 3	31	Aug.	- ±	1	11	12
Nov.	21	23	3	81	1945—Dec.*	1 ±	1	1	111
1933—Feb.	2	21/2	22	3	1952—July	1	11	11	121
1934—April	2	21	21/2	21	1955—Jan.	11	11/2	15	2

Table 516.—Trading Banks—Fixed Deposit Rates.

Alterations in rates apply to deposits lodged or renewed after the date of change, and not to deposits accepted at former rates.

OVERDRAFT RATES.

According to information supplied by trading banks, the rates of interest on overdrafts charged by certain trading banks, and dates of changes since 1920, were as follows; the rates are quoted as a range between the minimum and maximum rates charged:—

Date of Change.	Overdraft Rates.	Date of Change.	Overdraft Rates.	Date of Change.	Overdraft Rates.	
,	per cent.		per cent.	Ratio	per cent.	
1920—July	6 to 8	1932—July	5 to 6	1942—March	4½ to 5	
1924—January	6 to 8	1934—June	4½ to 5½	1944—August	41 to 43	
1925—January	6 to 8	July	4½ to 5	1947January	41 to 41	
1927—August	6½ to 8	1936—April to Aug.	4½ to 5½	1952—August	43 to 5	
1930—March	7 to 8½	October	4½ to 5¾	1955—March	4½ to 5	
1931July	5 to 7	1942—January	41 to 55			

Table 517 - Trading Banks-Overdraft Rates

 $^{^{\}bullet}\,\mathrm{Rates}$ paid were the maximum permitted by order under National Security Regulations.

[†] Rate on first £10,000 of all 24 months deposits of any one depositor; on excess the rate was 1 per cent. from Dec., 1945, and 1½ per cent. from July, 1952, to December, 1954.

The maximum rates charged by trading banks from March, 1942, to July, 1952, were the highest permitted by orders under National Security Regulations. They applied to overdrafts repayable on demand and to other loans made by trading banks after the date of the order.

The following table illustrates the trend of interest rates charged on various types of advances by the Commonwealth Bank and the Rural Bank of New South Wales. The rates shown are the maximum ruling in January of each year from 1930 to 1937 and at each subsequent date of change.

Table 518.—Rates of Interest Charged by Commonwealth Bank and Rural Bank of New South Wales.

	C	ommonwo	ealth Bank	ι.	Rural Ban	k of New So	outh Wales.			
Date.	Over	lrafts.		Mortgage Bank Loans.		Rural Long	Advances			
	General Bank.	Rural Credits.	To 20 years.	21 to 41 years.	Over- dræfts.	Term Loans.	for Homes.			
		Per cent. per annum.								
1930—Jan.	61	5 1			6}	$6\frac{1}{2}$	61			
1931—Jan.	61	6	• • • •		63	61	61			
1932—Jan.	51	5			5 7 3 0	*	*			
1933Jan.	43	41		•••	5	5	5			
1934—Jan.	43	4		•••	5	5	5			
1935—Jan.	41	33		•••	41/2	43	43			
1936—Jan.	41	33		•••	41/2	41/2	41/2			
1937—Jan.	41	3₹			43	43	4₹			
1940—July	417	31/2			43	43	43			
1943—Sept.	417	3 1/2	4	41	43	43	43			
1946—Jan.	417	31/2	4.	41	41/2	41/2	41			
1952—Aug.	43+	4 ‡	41	45	5	5	5			

^{*} Rates reduced in terms of Interest Reduction Act, 1931.

Since 2nd January, 1946, the Commonwealth Bank has made advances for fixed terms through the Industrial Finance Department; the rate charged was 4½ per cent. until August, 1952, when it became 43 per cent. Housing loans on credit foncier terms (see page 598) were made by the General Banking Division from January, 1946, until late in 1951-52, when this business was transferred to the Commonwealth Savings Bank; these bore interest at 37 per cent. until August, 1952, when the rate was increased to 4½ per cent.

[†] Local and semi-governmental authorities were ‡ per cent. lower.

[‡] If guaranteed by Government, the rates were ‡ per cent. lower from 1st January, 1947.

[§] Commonwealth Trading Bank from 3rd December, 1953.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT RATES.

Variations since July, 1928, in the rates of interest paid by the Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia on the minimum monthly balances at the credit of depositors are shown below:—

Table 519.—Commonwealth Savings Bank—Interest on Depositors' Balances.

Month of Change.			Balances Dep	Balances of Societies not Operating for Profit.			
omango.	ļ	On first £500.	£500 to £1,000.	£1,000 to Limit.	Limit above which No Interest Payable.	Up to £2,000.	On excess over £2,000.
	_	Rate p	er cent. per	£	Rate per	cent. per	
July, 1928		3]	3 1/2	3	1,300	4	4
October, 1928		4	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3	1,300	4	4
July, 1931		3	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2	1,300	3	3
July, 1932		23	21	2	1,300	23	23
November, 1932		$2\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	1,300	21/2	$2\frac{1}{2}$
June, 1934		21	13	12	1,300	21	21
January, 1935		2	13	13	1,300	2	2
April, 1942		. 2	1 1		1,000	2	2
September, 1944	•••	2	11		1,000	2	2
October, 1944		2	11		1,000	2	11
December, 1945		2	1		1,000	2	1
August, 1952	•••	21	11		1,000	21	12
June, 1954		$2\frac{1}{4}$	11	11/2	1,500	21	11
January, 1955		$2\frac{1}{2}$	11	11	1,500	$2\frac{1}{2}$	11

MORTGAGE INTEREST RATES.

The trend of interest rates charged on loans secured by mortgage since 1937 is indicated in the following table. The rates of interest are the

actual (as distinct from the penal) rates recorded in the first mortgages registered in the names of mortgages who were private individuals or private corporations. Where identifiable, renewals and collateral mortgages, as well as mortgages taken by banks and governmental agencies, are omitted.

Year ended June.	Rural Security.	Urban Security.	Year ended June.	Rural Security.	Urban Security.	Quarter.	Rural Security.	Urban Security.
	Per	cent.		Per	cent.		Per cent.	
1937	4.9	5.3	1947	4.4	4.5	1952—Sept.	4.4	4.5
1938	5.0	5.3	1948	4.3	4.4	Dec.	4.4	4.7
1939	5.1	5.5	1949	4.3	4.4	1953—Mar.	4.7	4.8
1940	5.3	5.6	1950	4.3	4.4	June	4.8	4.9
1941	5.0	5.5	1951	4.3	4.4	Sept.	4.7	4.9
1942	4.9	5.5	1952	4.3	4.4	Dec.	4.7	4.9
1943	4.8	5.2	1953	4.6	4.7	1954—Mar.	4.7	4.9
1944	4.5	5.0	1954	4.7	4.9	June	4.8	5•0
1945	4.4	4.9				Sept.	4.7	5.1
1946	4.4	4.7				Dec.	4.8	5.3

Table 520.-Weighted Average Interest Rates on First Mortgages.

Interest on mortgages chargeable by the trading banks is usually stated as being at "prevalent rate", corresponding with the overdraft rates shown in Table 517. Particulars of rates of interest charged by the Commonwealth Bank and the Rural Bank are shown in Table 518. Advances by the Government of New South Wales, mainly to primary producers, are usually made at lower rates than advances from other sources.

OVERSEA EXCHANGE.

Regulations under the Banking Act, 1945-1953, replaced National Security Regulations relating to oversea exchange and monetary control at the end of 1946. By these regulations, provision is made for the control of transactions in foreign exchange, and restrictions have been placed upon the transmission of money (including Australian notes and gold) to places outside Australia. Oversea currency is made available to importers for transactions under import licences. A system of licensing is also applied to exports, to ensure that foreign currency arising from the sale of Australian products overseas is placed at the disposal of the Commonwealth Bank; the Bank pays an equivalent amount in Australian currency to the persons entitled thereto.

All gold held in Australia, except gold coin to the value of £25, wrought gold and gold held for commercial use, must be delivered to the Common-

wealth Bank. The transfer from Australia of securities in any form, and dealings in foreign securities, are also subject to control by the Commonwealth Bank.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND.

Australia became a member of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in August, 1947, its subscription to each institution being fixed at U.S. \$200,000,000. The subscription to the International Monetary Fund, which has been paid in full, consisted of 240,138 fine ounces of gold (equivalent to U.S. \$8,404,843 or £A.2,606,961), Australian currency to the value of £8,957,252, and Australian, non-negotiable, non-interest bearing securities to the value of £76,575,000. Twenty per cent. of the subscription to the International Bank has been paid, and the balance is to be called only when it is required to meet certain specified obligations of the Bank. The amount paid consisted of 114,286 fine ounces of gold (equivalent to U.S. \$4,000,000 or £A.1,240,695), Australian currency to the value of £160,868, and Australian, non-negotiable, non-interest bearing securities to the value of £15,910,550.

With Australian currency, Australia purchased from the International Monetary Fund, United States currency amounting to \$20,000,000 in 1949-50 and \$30,000,000 in 1952-53, of which \$24,000,000 was repaid in 1953-54. Loans have been arranged with the International Bank in United States currency totalling \$204,000,000 (\$100,000,000 for 25 years in 1950-51, \$50,000,000 for 20 years in 1952-53 and \$54,000,000 for 15 years in 1953-54), of which \$151,125,035 had been drawn to the 30th June, 1954.

INTERNATIONAL CURRENCY RESERVES.

Statistics of Australia's reserves of international currency, as compiled by the Commonwealth Bank and published in previous issues of the Year Book, have been replaced by a more comprehensive series issued by the Bank, comprising the net gold and foreign exchange holdings of official and banking institutions. The more important additional items in the new series are working balances of the trading banks in oversea centres other than London, funds in transit to London, and Government balances abroad held otherwise than with Australian banks. A major adjustment incorporated in the new series corrects the inconsistency in the methods of the various banks in reporting their London surpluses, which affected figures from June, 1949, to March, 1952.

The figures in the table below are complete in respect of all new items and changes in procedure as from June, 1946. Prior to that date, the information is deficient, but individual adjustments have been incorporated in the figures for the periods for which they are available. The nature of the breaks in continuity at points of change are indicated in footnotes to the table.

As they include working balances of the trading banks and Government Departments, the figures shown overstate the international reserves available to the Australian monetary authorities. In this connection, the Commonwealth Bank reported that net central reserves totalled £A.499,000,000 and working balances £A.62,000,000 in June, 1953, and £A.504,000,000 and £A.67,000,000, respectively, in June, 1954.

Date.†	Gold and Foreign Exchange.	Date.‡	Gold.	Foreign Exchange.	Total.
1933—June 1934 , 1935 , 1936 , 1937 , 1938 , 1939 ,	£A.million. 54·7 67·8 91·3 62·4 57·5 92·9 85·2 60·7 50·4	1946—June 1947 ,, 1948 ,, 1949 ,, 1950 ,, Dec. 1951—June Dec.	 20·7 30·3 27·3 27·2 39·4 39·4 43·9 50·2	£A. million. 204-2 170-0 253-6 419-4 590-1 626-5 759-8 456-1	224·9 200·3 280·9 446·6 629·5 665·9 803·7 506·3
1939—Sept	51·8 73·5 95·2 73·0 89·6 185·4 211·7 208·0	1952—June Dec. 1953—June Dec. 1954—Jan. Feb. March April May June	 50·3 50·2 50·1 52·4 53·7 54·8 55·3 56·1 57·0 57·1	322-2 410-6 511-1 555-5 547-2 556-3 558-2 562-7 547-7 513-6	372·5 460·8 561·2 607·9 600·9 611·1 613·5 618·8 604·7 570·7

Table 521.—Australia, Gold and Foreign Exchange Holdings.* (Official and Banking Institutions.)

Reserves increased substantially during the war, as a result of payments for services rendered for other Governments, remittances on account of Allied Forces in Australia, and the operation of strict exchange and import controls. Their rapid growth from £200 million in June, 1947, to £804 million in June, 1951, was due to steep rises in export prices and a large inflow of capital, including substantial amounts of short-term funds.

In 1951-52, reserves fell by 54 per cent. to £372 million, owing to a record total for imports, combined with a decline in the value of exports caused mainly by a fall of 50 per cent. in the average price of wool in 1951-52 as compared with the record average in 1950-51. A reduction in imports effected by the imposition of severe restrictions in March, 1952, coupled with a substantial rise in the value of exports, caused reserves to increase to £561 million in June, 1953. The figure for June, 1954, viz., £571 million, was 29 per cent. less than the peak figure of June, 1951, but 53 per cent. above the low figure of June, 1952.

^{*} These figures incorporate adjustments to particulars previously published. They include (a) from September, 1932, in-transits between Australia and London of the major private trading banks; (b) from September, 1939, working balances elsewhere than in London of the major private trading banks; and (c) from March, 1946, in-transits, balances other than in London, and London surpluses of the minor banks. The differences between the figures for September, 1939, and March, 1946, shown above and below the lines drawn through the column, indicate the magnitude of adjustments (b) and (c) at point of change. All of these adjustments are incorporated in the figures shown in the last three columns.

[†] As at last Monday in month.

[‡] As at end of month for June and December, otherwise last Wednesday in month.

OVERSEA EXCHANGE RATES.

After the First World War (1914-1918), Australia returned to a gold standard concurrently with Great Britain on 30th April, 1925. The rate of exchange between the currencies of the two countries then moved to parity and this relationship was maintained until Australia's departure from the gold standard late in 1929. The rate for £stg.100, after rising in steps to £A130 in January, 1931, was fixed at £A125 in December, 1931, and has not since varied.

Australia followed the United Kingdom in the currency devaluation announced by the latter country on 18th September, 1949. The par value of £A1 as notified to the International Monetary Fund was thereby reduced from U.S. \$3.224 to \$2.24 or by 30.5 per cent. The devaluation was adopted by all other members of the sterling area except Pakistan.

A comparison of the rates of exchange between Australia and a number of important oversea centres in various years from 1929 to 1939 was shown in Table 268 of Year Book No. 50. Subsequent changes in the rates are illustrated below. The rates quoted are the mean of buying and selling rates for telegraphic transfers quoted by the Commonwealth Bank or, if these were not available, by other Australian banks.

Table 522.—Exchange Rates—Australia on Other Centres.

Australia on—	Quoted in	Average of Daily Rates— Month of June.							
		1939.*	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	
London	£A. to £stg.100	125.25	125.25	125-25	125.25	125.25	125.25	125-25	
South Africa	£A. to £S.A.100	124.70	124.88	124.88	124.88	125.04	125.04	125.04	
New Zealand	£A. to £N.Z.100	100.33	124.27	124-27	124.27	124.27	124.27	124.27	
New York	\$ to £A	3.78	3.22	2.24	2.24	2.22	2.25	2.25	
Montreal	\$ to £A	3.79	3.22	2.46	2.39	2.18	2.19	2.21	
Belgium	Francs to £A	111.58	141.02	111.78	111.78	111.66	111.76	112.15	
Denmark	Kroner to £A	17.90	15.44	15.44	15.44	15:44	15:44	15.52	
France	Francs to £A	141.75	875.85	782-44	782.44	776-36	784.71	784.84	
Holland	Florins to £A	6.99	8.54	8.50	8.50	8.44	8.46	8.49	
Java†	Guilders to £A	6.98	8.46						
Manila	Pesos to £A	7.59	6.46	4.49	4.49	4.418	4.46§	4.46	
Norway	Kroner to £A	15.90	15.97	15.97	15.97	15.96	15.96	15.98	
Sweden	Kroner to £A	15.51	11.56	11.56	11.56	11.57	11.59	11.58	
Switzerland	Francs to £A	16.68	13.85	9.78	9.78	9.75	9.74	9.76	
Hong Kong	\$ to £A	12.83	12.90	12.78	12.71	12.82	12.86	12.86	
India	Rupee to £A	10.69	10.64	10.64	10.64	10.64	10.64	10.64	
Singapore	\$ to £A	6.86	6.81	6.81	6.79	6.84	6.86	6.82	
Pakistan	Rupee to £A	‡	10.64	7.40	7· 4 0	7-40	7.40	7.40	
Ceylon	Rupee to £A	‡	10.64	10.64	10.64	10.63	10.63	10.63	

Average for year ended June of rates at end of each month.

[†] Selling quotes only after 1939.

[‡] See India.

[§] Selling quotes only.

PRICE OF GOLD.

In terms of the Banking Act, 1945, the Commonwealth Bank fixes the price which it will pay for gold delivered to prescribed mints and refiners in Australia.

All newly mined gold must be sold to the Commonwealth Bank. However, under arrangements operative since 20th November, 1951, the bank, after retaining sufficient for domestic industrial and artistic use, makes this gold available, at the official price, to the Gold Producers' Association Ltd., for sale, for industrial purposes, on oversea premium markets. Such sales by the association must be made for United States dollars, and the dollar proceeds must be sold to the bank in exchange for Australian currency. Profits arising from sales on oversea premium markets are distributed by the association to producers in proportion to their gold output.

The following table shows the average price per oz. of fine gold and the average value of the sovereign in Australia in various years since 1929, together with the average price per oz. fine in Australia and the weighted average price realised on oversea premium markets in each month of 1952-53 and 1953-54:—

	1	able 523.—	—Price of C	old in A	Australia. —	1	
Year	Average				Average p	er oz. Fin	e.
ended 30th	Price	Average Value of	Month.	195	2–53.	1953	5-54.
June.	per oz. Fine.	Sovereign.		Austra- lian Market.	Oversea Premium Markets.	Austra- lian Market.	Oversea Premium Markets.
1929	£ s. d. 4 4 11	£ s. d. 1 0 0	July	£ s. d. 15 9 10			
1931	4 19 4	1 3 5	August	15 9 10	16 8 5	15 9 10	16 1 1
1936	8 14 0	2 1 0	Sept	15 9 10	16 11 6	15 9 10	15 19 6
1939	9 2 9	2 3 0	October	15 9 10	16 10 8	15 9 10	15 18 7
1940	10 8 4	2 9 I	November	15 9 10	16 8 7	15 9 10	*
1941	10 13 5	2 9 2	Dec	15 9 10	16 4 0	15 9 10	15 10 9
1942	10 11 4	2 8 7	January	15 9 10	16 12 11	15 9 10	15 10 6
1943	10 9 0	2 8 0	February	15 9 10	16 7 3	15 9 10	15 10 8
1944	10 9 0	2 8 0	March	15 9 10	16 6 2	15 9 10	15 10 2
1945	10 11 10	2 8 9	April	15 9 10	16 4 9	15 9 10	15 10 4
1946	10 15 3	2 10 0	May	15 9 10	16 3 9	15 12 6	15 10 3†
1950	14 8 10	3 7 2	June	15 9 10	15 19 3	15 12 6	15 10 I †
1951	15 9 10	3 12 0					
1952	15 9 10	3 12 0					

Table 523 -Price of Gold in Australia

No sales.

[†] Price realised for gold repurchased by Gold Producers' Association before increase in official price on 1st May 1954.

The official price per oz. of fine gold in Australia was £10 9s. from January, 1942, until it rose to £10 10s. in June, 1944. Successive changes were £10 12s. in September, 1944, £10 13s. 6d. in May, 1945, £10 15s. 3d. in June, 1945, £15 9s. 10d. in September, 1949, and £15 12s. 6d. on 1st May, 1954. This last increase was made to bring the official price into line with the par value of Australian currency established for the purposes of the International Monetary Fund.

The Bank of England official price of gold in London was £stg.12 8s. per oz. fine from September, 1949, to March, 1954. Earlier variations in this price are shown on page 863 of Year Book No. 52. The average price per oz. fine in the London Gold Market, which re-opened on 22nd March, 1954, was £stg.12 8s. 9d. in April, £stg.12 8s. 11d. in May, and £stg.12 10s. 5½d. in June, 1954.

CAPITAL ISSUES CONTROL.

Control over the issue of capital by companies, borrowing by the issue of securities and mortgages and charges upon property, and acceptance of deposits, was effected by the Commonwealth Government, under Capital Issues Regulations, from October, 1939, to December, 1953, when the Regulations lapsed. Particulars of the Regulations are given on page 606 of Year Book No. 53.

INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

The legislation affecting the formation and conduct of companies in New South Wales is contained in the Companies Act, 1936, as amended.

The formation of a company, association, or partnership of more than ten persons in a banking business, or of twenty in any other business trading for profit, is prohibited unless it is registered under the Companies Act, or incorporated under some other enactment, by royal charter or by letters patent. Seven persons or more may associate to form an incorporated company, but in the case of a proprietary company the minimum number is two.

Companies may be of four kinds according to the liability of members to contribute to capital or to assets in the event of winding-up. They may be limited-liability companies with the liability of members limited (1) to the amount unpaid on shares or (2) by guarantee; or they may be (3) unlimited companies, in which the liability of members is unlimited, or (4) no-liability companies, in which calls made on shares are not enforceable against members. No-liability companies may be formed only in connection with mining operations, and shares on which calls are unpaid for twenty-one days are forfeited automatically. Companies with liability limited by shares, not being no-liability companies, may be registered as proprietary companies under conditions which restrict the rights of members to transfer shares, limit membership, and prohibit the sale of shares and raising of loans by public subscription.

Particulars relating to the registration of companies in New South Wales in 1939 and each of the last six years are shown below:—

	New R	egistrat	ions—Limit	ed Com	panies.				
	Companies	Co	mpanies lim	ited by	Shares.	Capit	reases of al, Limited mpanies.	New No-Liability Companies.	
Year.	limited by Guarantee.	Pro	prietary.		Other.				
	No.	No.	Nominal Capital.	No.	Nominal Capital.	Ŋo.	Nominal Amount.	No.	Nominal Capital.
			£ thous.		£ thous.		£ thous.		£ thous.
1939 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953	27 27 26 36 23 29 37	811 1,534 1,022 1,345 1,716 1,535 1,889	12,841 36,519 29,113 40,022 102,654 53,780 67,514	34 39 38 63 94 21 11	3,268 11,600 21,617 33,321 32,811 6,843 10,873	99 296 317 523 512 257 274	5,977 30,437 35,259 83,728 103,611 34,436 21,730	2 4 2 2 1 2	120 260 105 40 100 310

Table 524.—Company Registrations in New South Wales.

The number of registrations of foreign companies (i.e., those with original registration outside New South Wales) was 92 in 1951, 87 in 1952 and 130 in 1953.

The total number of limited companies which appeared to be in active existence in New South Wales at the end of various years since 1929 was as follows:—

End of	Comj	panies.	End of	Com	panies.	End of	Comp	anies.
Year.	Local.	Foreign.*	Year.	Local.	Foreign.*	Year.	Local.	Foreign.
1929 1932 1936 1939 1944	6,044 5,750 7,234 8,639 8,573	935 902 974 1,123 1,195	1945 1946 1947 1948 1949	8,733 10,235 11,800 13,205 13,907	1,220 1,275 1,357 1,462 1,528	1950 1951 1952 1953	14,957 16,497 17,749 19,204	1,626 1,703 1,773 1,887

Table 525.—Number of Companies Operating in New South Wales.

The local companies in 1953 consisted of 1,321 public and 17,451 proprietary companies, and 432 associations limited by guarantee not carrying on business for profit. There were also 39 no-liability companies.

STOCK EXCHANGE INDEX.

The following index of prices of company shares on the Sydney Stock Exchange is based on the ratio of prices to par value of ordinary shares. The prices represent the average values in the respective months, and are based on records of actual sales or, where no sales have taken place, on a valuation determined from previous sales and current quotations. In addition to the indexes for component groups and the total index for

^{*} Original registration outside New South Wales.

75 companies, an index has been compiled in respect of 34 companies in whose shares there is a considerable volume of business. The indexes are unweighted, the par value of shares being taken as base (100). Adjustments have been made to provide for the effects of changes in the capital structure of the companies.

The prices of shares on the Stock Exchange were controlled in terms of National Security (Economic Organisation) Regulations from March, 1942, until 31st December, 1946.

Table	526.—Stoc	Exchange	Index	(Sydney).
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Average fo Year or Mon	or ith.	23 Manu- facturing and Distribu- ting Companies.	10 Retail Companies.	8 Public Utility Companies.	5 Pastoral and Finance Companies.	5 Insurance Companies.	Total, 75 Companies.	34 Active Shares included in foregoing
Year ended J	line—							
1939		208-1	175.3	170-9	122-2	258.8	175.6	182.0
1944		236.7	192.2	147-9	135.3	254.1	184.7	200.2
1945		240-4	202.7	162-5	145.2	261.7	192.2	206-9
1946		262-9	223.5	181.2	154.4	287.3	210.2	226.7
1947		304.8	277-9	195.7	164-4	347-6	240.0	256.0
1948		347-2	312.6	185.0	178-6	403.5	262.6	274.0
1949		350.4	300-8	168-1	180-3	438-6	258-2	267.1
1950		367.3	301:2	157.2	197-3	514.8	270.0	275.5
1951		467.3	363.1	164.5	280.0	668.2	334.1	333.3
1952		425.2	311.5	154.6	233.4	703.8	301.0	290.5
1953		361-1	258.5	152.7	194-4	552.2	253.1	252.4
1954		371-6	288-3	156-1	201.3	594.3	267-0	272.8
1953—								
March	•••	365∙7	270.8	153-1	195.2	537.9	255.6	254.6
June	•••	363.6	265.2	153.5	192.8	544.4	254.4	253.7
September		370.8	278.6	155.3	200.8	585.8	264-4	270.1
December	•••	366-6	286.1	149-2	197.8	597-1	264.1	269-2
1954—								
March	•••	376.0	292.0	164.3	201.4	636.0	273.0	278.7
June	•••	381.3	310.1	159.0	217.7	574.7	274.5	282· 2
September		402.9	3 43·5	163.9	231.8	587.1	291.5	297.9
December	l	391.3	346.1	158.4	215.8	568.5	285.7	294.9

Current indexes of share prices are published in the "Monthly Summary of Business Statistics".

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

The laws relating to co-operation in New South Wales are embodied in the Co-operation Act, 1923-1954, and additional provisions relating to co-operative building societies are contained in the Housing Act, 1936-1937.

The Co-operation Act is a comprehensive measure, affording scope for co-operative development. It authorises co-operative societies to engage

in all forms of economic activity, except insurance (unless specially authorised by the Governor) and banking.

Societies may be of various kinds, viz.: (a) rural societies to assist producers in conducting their operations and in marketing products; (b) trading societies to carry on business, trade, or industry; (c) community settlement societies to acquire land and settle or retain persons thereon, and to provide any common service or benefits; (d) community advancement societies to provide any community service, e.g., water, gas, electricity, transport, recreation, etc.; (e) building societies—terminating or permanent—to assist members to acquire homes or other property; (f) rural credit societies to make or arrange loans to members for the purpose of assisting rural production; (g) small-loans societies to assist members to acquire plant, furniture, etc., pay a deposit on a home, defray medical or funeral expenses, or commence business or trade; (h) investment societies to enable members to combine to secure shares in a company or business or to invest in securities. Societies of the same kind may combine into co-operative associations, and such associations of all kinds may form unions.

Societies are corporate bodies with limited liability except that a rural credit society may be formed with unlimited liability. Provision is made to safeguard the funds and financial interests of the societies. Powers of supervision are vested in the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

Co-operative effort for production is a prominent feature of the dairying industry, most of the butter factories being organised on this basis.

Further details of the co-operative movement are given in the chapters "Social Condition", "Agriculture" and "Dairying".

The number of co-operative societies on the register at 30th June, 1953, was 1,506, including 7 permanent building societies registered under the Building and Co-operative Societies Act of 1901. There were 102 trading, 231 rural, 1,003 building, 3 investment, 48 small loan, 1 community settlement, and 98 community advancement societies; in addition, there were 19 associations of co-operative societies and one union of co-operative associations. Of these societies, 59 were in liquidation at 30th June, 1953.

Co-operative Trading and Rural Societies.

The objects and powers of societies registered under the Co-operation Act as "rural" or "trading" societies overlap considerably, and societies registered as "rural" frequently engage exclusively in retail trading. Until 1951-52, these societies were classified in the statistics, compiled by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, according to type of registration, but in 1952-53 a functional classification was adopted, and the scope of the statistics was enlarged. Particulars in the new form, which are not available for earlier years, are given for the year 1952-53 in Table 527.

The majority of the co-operative trading societies in active operation are consumers' distributive societies, organised on the Rochdale plan of "dividend upon purchase", conducting retail stores. They buy their supplies largely from a wholesale co-operative society, with which a considerable number of them are affiliated. The societies have met with success in the Newcastle and other mining districts, and to a limited extent in other centres where large numbers of industrial workers reside.

Table 527 .- Co-operative Rural and Trading Societies, 1952-53.

,			M	embers' Fu	nds.		
Particulars.	Societies (active).	Members.	Share Capital.	Reserves	Total.	Turnover.	Net Surplus.
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£	£
			Ra	ıral Produc	tion	,	
Co-operative Farms	3	163		j(-)92,866		65,529	(-) 8,399
Assembling (and or pro- cessing) and marketing of primary products	130	87,519	4,285,233	3,434,358	7,719,591	80,344,600	1,247,057
Agricultural services	35	2,018	92,361	59,730	152,091	423,916	10,051
Total, Rural	168	89,700	4,428,563	3,401,222	7,829,785	80,834,045	1,248,709
			Comi	nercial Ser	vices.		
General Wholesalers	1 j	105	328,579	52,306	380,885	1,941,786	33,261
Retail Stores*	85	92,844	2,225,605	812,148	3,037,753	11,528,101	692,788
Home Construction	16	1,048	59,715	(~)26,893	32,822	576,467	(-) 6,693
Trade or Special Equipment Suppliers	16	2,469	83,268	(-) 2,938	80,330	422,361	337
Other Services	6	1,049	72,476	6,712	79,188	51,838	2,711
Total, Trading	124	97,515	2,769,643	841,335	3,610,978	14,520,553	722,404

^{*} Societies engaged wholly in retail trading. Some of the rural societies engaged mainly in assembling, processing and marketing of primary products also conduct retail stores,

Rural societies handling dairy products accounted for £68,217,671 or 84.9 per cent. of the total turnover of societies engaged in the assembling, marketing and handling of primary products, and those dealing in fruit and vegetables accounted for £6,754,484 or 8.4 per cent. of the total. Other societies in this group, with total turnover amounting to £5,372,445, were concerned with rice, fish, wool, meat and livestock, potatoes, millet and poultry. Box-making accounted for £303,226 or 71.5 per cent. of the turnover in agricultural services and most of the balance came from farm machinery pools, chaff cutting, reticulation of electricity and veterinary services.

In the commercial services group, retail stores were responsible for 79.4 per cent. and general wholesalers for 13.4 per cent. of the total turnover. Trade or special equipment suppliers sold goods and equipment to taxi pools, butchers and fruit and vegetable shops, while the societies classified under other services included an insurance company, guarantee societies and owner-driver truck pools.

Co-operative Building Societies.

Co-operative building societies are classified as (1) permanent, (2) Starr-Bowkett terminating societies and (3) other terminating societies. A summary of the operations of the building societies for which annual returns were made in the years 1951-52 and 1952-53 is shown below:—

T-LI-	E 90	-Co-operative	D11:	C - : - :
Lable	528	-to-operative	Building	Docieties.

	Particulars.						Starr- Bowkett Societies.		Other Terminating Societies.	
							1951–52.	1952–53.	1951-52.	1952-53
	_						Num	iber.		
Societies Shareholders or Mer	mbers			•••	15,125	16,272	74 28,848	$\begin{array}{c} 73 \\ 28,414 \end{array}$	796 61,073	853 65,094
Assets—							£thou	ısand.		
Advances on Mor Other	tgage		•••		8,009 703	8,963 656	3,758 776	4,068 647	56,705 * 822	71,164 9 580
Г	otal Asset	8			8,712	9,619	4,534	4,715	57,527	71,744
Liabilities—										
Paid up Capital Members' Subscri Reserve Funds as Deposits Advances from L Other	nd Surplus		 on		3,364 566 1,102 3,680	3,962 605 1,056 3,996	3,760 279 495	4,036 317 362	8,509 1,071 45,825 2,122	10,867 1,12 7 56,990 2,760
Total Liab	oilities	•••			8,712	9,619	4,534	4,715	57,527	71,744

^{*} Aggregate amount advanced to members; repayments not deducted.

In Starr-Bowkett building societies, loans free of interest are made to members as subscriptions accumulate, the rights of members to appropriation being determined by ballot or by sale. The duration of societies varies, but frequently over 20 years elapse before the last loan is made. When an advance has been made to all members remaining in the society, the process of winding-up commences, and share capital is repaid as repayments in respect of loans accumulate.

The terminating building societies, other than Starr-Bowkett, obtain funds from banks and other financial institutions, and make advances to members as they apply for them. The repayment of the loans obtained by nearly all these societies is guaranteed by the Government of New South Wales. The expansion of the activities of such societies is illustrated below:—

Table 529.—Terminating Building Societies with Government Guarantees.

D-441		At 31st March.							
Particulars.	1941.*	1947.	1949.	1952.	1953.	1954.			
Societies No. Members No. Shares No. Nominal Share Capital £ Funds Available £ Loans Approved No. Amount £ Advances to Members £	194 20,959 282,455 15,208,382 14,299,825 17,543 13,040,585 12,372,572	393 35,426 566,113 29,614,470 34,606,825 28,457 23,147,705 19,083,540	528 44,917 807,223 42,416,792 50,789,825 41,178 37,071,231 30,274,713	797 64,389 1,600,942 79,897,573 84,174,825 69,493 82,071,834 71,494,186	859 69,046 1,893,509 93,337,509 95,149,825 77,630 98,384,820 89,466,182	926 72,055 2,081,514 102,172,504 103,514,825 84,792 113,903,614 104,742,425			

In addition to the societies to which the particulars in the foregoing table relate, there were thirteen societies without Government guarantee at 31st March, 1954.

Further details of terminating co-operative building societies are contained in the chapter "Housing and Building".

SMALL LOANS AND SAVINGS SOCIETIES.

Small loans and savings societies utilise members' funds (share capital and deposits), and (to a limited extent) moneys borrowed from non-members, to make loans to members for purposes such as are indicated on page 616. Profits may be distributed as dividends on shares or rebates of interest paid by borrowing members.

The first society was formed in 1945. Details of the operations of the societies between 1948 and 1953 are shown in the following table:—

Table 530 .- Small Loans and Savings Societies-Finances.

70 - 4' - 1				Year end	ed June.			
Particulars.		1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	19 53.	
Number of Societies*		No. 16	No. 20	No. 26	No. 36	No. 40	No. 40	
Liabilities		£	£	£	£	£	£	
Share Capital		41,813	89,929	154,010	222,541	278,538	332,809	
Other		32,841	74,150	118,237	297,220	299,640	312,971	
Total		74,654	164,079	272,247	519,761	578,178	645,780	
Assets—								
Loans to Members		71,018	158,099	257,986	499,424	537,617	602,589	
Other		3,636	5,980	14,261	20,337	40,561	43,191	
Total		74,654	164,079	272,247	519,761	578,178	645,780	
Operations during year	r—					:		
Loans made		67,193	143,908	216,586	449,871	318,260	375,069	
Loans repaid		24,570	57,791	117,966	215,249	279,163	307,395	
Income		4,3 10	9,644	16,425	31,431	41,109	47,131	
Working Expenses		2,113	4,949	8,704	18,336	25,038	28,663	

^{*} Number making returns, exclusive of societies not operating.

^{*5979-4} K 5,146

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

The affairs of the friendly societies in New South Wales are conducted in accordance with the Friendly Societies Act of 1912-1954. The societies are required to register, and to furnish periodical returns to the Registrar, giving details relating to membership, sickness and mortality, benefits and finances. In this chapter, reference is made to the finances of the societies which provide benefits such as medical attendance, sick pay and funeral donations. Other matters relating to friendly societies, and to miscellaneous societies registered under the Friendly Societies Act, such as dispensaries, medical institutes and accident societies, are discussed in the chapter "Social Condition".

The affairs of the friendly societies are subject to State supervision, and provision has been made for the actuarial certification of tables of contributions, for valuations at least once every five years, the investigation of accounts, and other measures for safeguarding the funds. A society is not entitled to registration unless tables of contribution in respect of sickness and death benefits and policies of endowment are supported by au actuarial certificate.

As a general rule, the moneys received or paid on account of a particular benefit must be kept in a separate account and be used only for the specified purpose.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS.

The following statement illustrates the growth of the funds of the friendly societies between 1921 and 1953; statistics were not compiled for the years 1940 to 1946:—

Table 531.-Friendly Societies-Balance of Funds.

At	Sickness	Medical and		All Funds.		
30th June.	and Funeral Funds.	Management Funds.	Other Funds.	Total.	Per Member.	
	£	£	£	£	£	
1921	2,134,339	194,358	83,065	2,411,762	12.08	
1931	3,640,368	261,663	117,209	4,019,240	16.58	
1939	4,412,391	368,971	127,101	4,908,463	23.19	
1947	5,498,379	484,077	187,077	6,169,533	26.61	
1948	5,625,848	505,934	204,750	6,336,532	27.68	
1949	5,765,366	505,048	223,621	6,494,035	28.40	
1950	5,856,743	539,977	298,641	6,695,361	29.72	
1951	5,984,875	555,229	305,097	6,845,201	32.12	
1952	6,118,280	679,469	337,215	7,134,964	37.39	
1953	6,266,316	695,952	370,992	7,333,260	40.84	

At 30th June, 1947, the latest date for which the particulars are available, approximately 33 per cent. of accumulated funds were invested in mortgages, 49 per cent. in public securities, and 11 per cent. in buildings and other freehold property. These percentages reflect a marked change in the disposition of investments since 1929, when mortgages represented 80 per cent. of total investments and public securities only 1.5 per cent.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

The receipts and expenditure of the friendly societies in various years from 1929 to 1953 are shown in the following statement:—

Table 532.—Friendly	Societies-	-Receipts	and	Expenditure.
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		Rece	Receipts.			Expenditure.						
Year ended 30th June.	Contri- butions.	Interest.	Other.	Totai.	Sick Pay.	Funeral Dona- tions.	Medical Atten- dance and Medicine.	Expenses of Manage- ment.	Other.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		
1929	832,187	219,788	66,173	1,118,148	319,787	77,928	343,381	161,300	42,638	9 45,034		
1931	765, 1 13	210,164	49,290	1,024,567	307,979	75,747	298,299	171,820	76,076	929,921		
1939	767,621	208,651	38,264	1,014,536	278,738	89,368	306,029	165,051	35,945	875,131		
1947	962,701	224,698	37,260	1,224,659	311,772	108,142	377,399	202,765	52,256	1,052,3 34		
194 8	1,007,252	219,491	41,923	1,268,666	311,485	112,228	418,721	210,274	48,957	1,101,665		
1949	1,027,336	221,766	54,514	1,303,616	289,596	117,845	469,450	216,452	52,775	1,146,118		
1950	1,052,419	202,934	138,658	1,394,011	277,164	118,145	455,491	227,446	114,439	1,192,685		
1951	1,014,970	240,677	89,376	1,345,023	259,551	122,110	452,121	260,245	101,155	1,195,182		
1952	1,132,814	248,819	103,894	1,485,527	234,567	127,497	495,263	304,633	72,639	1,234,599		
1953	1,178,005	274,180	82,734	1,534,919	229,019	121,871	548,048	321,169	116,516	1,336,623		

Disbursements on account of benefits amounted to £857,327 in 1951-52, and £898,938 in 1952-53.

After allowing for inter-fund transfers and payments from one branch to another, expenses of management amounted to £321,169 in 1952-53, representing £1 14s. 8d. per head of membership.

INSURANCE.

Insurance in New South Wales is mainly the province of private organisations. Social benefits, such as those provided by friendly societies, pensions for widows, aged persons, invalids, etc., and unemployment benefits, provided by State or Commonwealth Government, and the Government pension funds are described in the chapters "Social Condition" and "Pensions".

INSURANCE LEGISLATION.

The Commonwealth Parliament exercised its power to legislate in respect of insurance for the first time in 1945, by enacting the Life Insurance Act (see below). Prior to that date, the conduct of life insurance business in Australia was governed largely by State laws.

In New South Wales, State legislation regarding insurance mainly comprises the laws dealing with (a) workers' compensation (described in the chapter "Employment") and (b) the insurance of motor vehicle owners against third-party risks (see page 178).

The Commonwealth Life Insurance Act, 1945-1953, superseded State enactments as from 20th June, 1945. Under this Act, life insurance business throughout Australia is regulated in ways designed to afford maximum protection to policy holders.

The Act is administered, subject to the Treasurer's direction, by an Insurance Commissioner, who has wide powers to investigate the affairs of any company. After investigation he may, subject to a right of appeal to the Court, issue directions to a company or apply to the Court for the appointment of a judicial manager or for an order to wind up the company.

Every life insurance company must register with the Commissioner, must lodge deposits (maximum £50,000) with the Treasurer, must furnish certified statements of accounts, reports of actuarial valuations and statistical returns, and may not use any form of proposal, policy or written matter deemed by the Commissioner to be misleading. Each company must establish one or more statutory funds for the receipt of all moneys relating to its life insurance business, and may apply the assets of a fund only for the purpose of the class of life insurance business for which that fund was created. An actuarial investigation of the company's affairs and of each statutory fund must be made at intervals not exceeding five years, observing a prescribed minimum basis of valuation.

A distribution of dividends to shareholders or of new bonuses to policy-holders may not be made unless a surplus is disclosed by the valuation; of any surplus derived from participating policies registered in Australia, the allocation for distribution to shareholders may not exceed 25 per cent. of the amount allocated to the holders of those policies.

Rates of premium must be approved by an actuary. Rules govern the assignment or mortgage of policies, the protection of policies against creditors in the event of bankruptcy, and the determination of surrender values and forfeitures. A policy holder is entitled to a paid-up policy if he has paid three years' premiums, and to the surrender value in cash if the policy has been in force for six years. The amount payable on the death of a child under ten years of age is limited. A company must maintain a register of policies in each State in which it operates; a policy-holder may elect to have a policy registered in a State other than that in which he resides.

LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICES.

In 1953 there were twenty-two life assurance offices registered under the Life Insurance Act, 1945-1953, and, in addition, life business was transacted by the offices established by the New South Wales and Queensland State Governments, which are not subject to the Commonwealth Act.

Of the twenty-four offices, fourteen conducted both ordinary and industrial business, and ten of them ordinary business only. The offices are of Australian origin, excepting one New Zealand and two English offices.

The offices transacting business in New South Wales numbered twentyone, thirteen of them conducting both ordinary and industrial business and eight ordinary business only.

LIFE ASSURANCE STATISTICS.

The statistics of life assurance up to 1940, as shown in this Year Book, were compiled from returns furnished to the State Government Statistician, and those for the years 1942 to 1946 were collected by the Commonwealth Statistician. As from 1947, the statistics have been extracted from returns furnished to the Commonwealth Insurance Commissioner. The returns relate to a period of twelve months ended on the balance date of each office, which, in most instances, falls in September or December.

LIFE ASSURANCES IN FORCE IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

The sum assured under ordinary and industrial policies in force in New South Wales in 1953 was £647,346,000; with the addition of bonuses amounting to £50,402,000, the total liability to policy-holders was £697,748,000. A comparative statement of the ordinary and industrial business in force is shown below:—

Table 533.—Life	Assurances	in	Force	in	New	South	Wales
	(Excluding	Aı	nnuitie	s).			

		Ordinary	y Branch.	Industrial Branch.					
Year.	Policies. Sum Bonus Annual Assured. Additions. Premiums.		Policies.	Sum Assured.	Bonus Additions.	Annual Premiums.			
	No.		£ thousand.		No.	-	£ thousand		
1929	283,516	100,130	17,285	3,323	620,027	27,801	720	1,696	
1931	269,653	97,240	19,231	3,198	576,053	25,490	769	1,518	
1939	421,219	153,272	27,127	5,004	962,499	43,202	1,870	2,591	
1945	577,398	215,733		7,364	1,265,696	63,041	•	3,673	
1946	632,307	243,419		8,472	1,308,385	68,076	*	3,919	
1947	694,738	271,782	32,390	9,435	1,342,030	73,272	2,081	4,114	
194 8	756,782	304,734	34,228	10,602	1,375,788	78,947	2,132	4,320	
1949	811,919	337,388	36,459	11,735	1,402,907	84,404	2,204	4,515	
1950	867,042	376,763	39,037	13,101	1,420,689	89,372	2,302	4,685	
1951	926,905	434,233	41,964	15,122	1,430,907	94,737	2,466	4,871	
1952	990,730	490,236	44,796	17,077	1,434,431	100,934	2,646	5,095	
1953	1,047,470	540,693	47,599	18,826	1,431,843	106,653	2,803	5,300	

^{*} Not available.

Industrial assurances are those upon which premiums are payable at intervals of less than two months and are receivable through collectors. Other assurances fall within the category of the ordinary branch.

A broad classification of the business in force in 1953 is shown in the following table. Whole-life assurances are those payable at death only; endowment assurances are payable at the end of a specified period, or at death prior to the expiration of the period; and endowments are payable only in case of survival for a specified period.

Table 534.—	_Life	Assurances	in	Force	in	New	South	Wales	1953.
14016 334.	-Life	Assurances	ın	rorce	ın	Hew	South	Wates,	1000.

		Ordinary	Branch.	I	Industrial Branch.			
Type of Policy.	Policies.	Policies. Sum Addi- Assured. Bonus Ar Addi- tions. mi			Policies.	Sum Assured.	Bonus Addi- tions.	Annual Pre- miums.
	No.		£thousand		No.	£thousand.		
			Lindusand					
Whole-life	249,635	198,702	29.395	4,979	90,819	4,053	83	290
Endowment Assurance	744,024	311,011	17.947	12,669	1,321,466	101.464	2.710	4,944
Other Assurances	12,117	11,312	19	258	_,,			6
Endowments	41.694	19,668	238	920	19,558	1,136	10	60
Total	1,047,470	540,693	47,599	18,826	1,431,843	106,653	2,803	5,300
Annuities	5,064	1,158*		343				

^{*} Amount per annum.

In the ordinary branch, 71 per cent. of the policies and 58 per cent. of the total sum assured in 1953 were represented by endowment assurances; whole-life assurances represented 24 per cent. of the policies and 37 per cent. of the sum assured; and the proportion of endowments was 4 per cent. in each case. The average sum assured per policy was £796 for whole-life, £418 for endowment assurance and £472 for endowment.

Of the industrial policies in force in 1953, endowment assurances represented 92 per cent. of the total number and 95 per cent. of the total sum assured, and the average sum assured for each type of policy was whole-life £45, endowment assurance £77 and endowment £58.

The development of life assurance in relation to the population, and the increase in the average amount per policy, are shown in the following table:—

Table 535.—Life Assurances In New South Wales-Per Head and Per Policy.

Year.		er 1,000 of lation.		sured per Population.	Average Sum Assured per Policy.		
	Ordinary,	Industrial.	Ordinary.	Industrial.	Ordinary.	Industrial.	
	No.	No.	£ s. d.	£ s, đ,	£	£	
1921	111	168	30 1 3	5 10 0	270	33	
1929	112	245	39 11 8	10 19 10	353	45	
1931	105	223	37 14 3	9 17 9	361	44	
1939	152	348	55 7 11	15 12 3	364	45	
1946	213	442	82 3 1	22 19 6	385	52	
1947	233	450	91 1 8	24 11 2	391	55	
1948	251	456	100 18 1	26 2 10	403	57	
1949	262	454	109 1 5	27 5 9	416	60	
1950	272	445	117 19 9	27 19 9	435	63	
1951	283	436	132 8 3	28 17 9	468	66	
1952	296	429	146 14 3	30 4 2	495	70	
1953	309	423	159 13 2	31 9 10	516	74	

NEW LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Particulars of the new life assurance policies, ordinary and industrial, issued in New South Wales in various years since 1929 are shown in the following table. These figures are derived from returns furnished by each life office covering a period of twelve months ended on its balance date, and they relate substantially to years ended on 30th September and 31st December. Later particulars based on an aggregation of monthly returns are shown in Table 538.

Table 536.—Life Assurances—New Business in New South V	Wales
(Excluding Annuities).	

		Ordinary Branch	•	Industrial Branch.				
Year,	Policies.	Sum Assured.	Annual Premiums.	Policies.	Sum Assured.	Annual Premium		
	No.	£	£	No.	£	£		
1929	26,422	11,650,396	405,031	124,013	6,821,670	405,13		
1931	18,784	7,460,868	263,102	89,736	4,203,452	252,04		
1939	50,520	18,179,537	595,366	156,787	7,539,660	471,6		
1945	53,927	23,998,758	952,893	109,862	7,512,997	419,66		
1946	81,677	38,077,853	1,402,523	128,266	9,803,114	527,9		
1947	98,149	43,268,628	1,609,648	115,181	10,240,812	482,4		
1948	99,282	47,956,078	1,743,437	115,336	11,075,769	507,04		
1949	94,665	49,356,996	1,778,863	113,568	11,331,826	521,4		
1950	98,015	58,666,158	2,085,316	106,754	11,136,232	511,43		
1951	101,683	78,187,270	2,788,835	97,361	11,526,134	528,60		
1952	110,992	81,270,436	2,904,667	99,573	13,342,478	611,62		
1953	111,437	86,501,353	3,093,540	98,547	13,589,891	627,68		

The volume of new life assurance business has grown rapidly in recent years, the sum insured under new ordinary and industrial policies amounting to £47,881,000 in 1946, £89,713,000 in 1951 and £100,091,000 in 1953. Assurances effected in conjunction with the establishment by employers of staff superannuation schemes have contributed significantly to the recent large increases.

The new policies issued in 1953 comprised the following types:-

Table 537.—Life Assurances—Classification of New Business in New South Wales, 1953.

		Ordinary B	ranch.	.	Industrial Branch.			
Type of Policy.	Policies.	Sum Assured.	Single Pre- miums.	Annual Pre- miums.	Policies.	Sum Assured.	Single Pre- miums.	Annual Pre- miums.
	No.	£	thousand		No.	£	thousand	 I.
Whole-life Endowment Assurance	85,457	26,211 53,679	6 62	$698 \\ 2,164$	8,399 89,157	644 12,851		54 568
Other Assurances Endowments	9 605	3,354 3,257	26	$\begin{array}{c} 71 \\ 161 \end{array}$	991	95		1 5
Total	111,437	86,501	95	3,094	98,547	13,590		628
Annuities	678	191*	101	64				

^{*} Amount per annum.

In the ordinary branch, the proportions of the total number of new policies and total sum assured represented by whole-life assurances were, respectively, 17 per cent. and 30 per cent.; by endowment assurances, 77 per cent. and 62 per cent.; and by endowments, 3 per cent. and 4 per cent. The average amount assured per policy was for whole-life, £1,371; endowment assurance, £628; and endowment, £884.

Endowment assurances constituted 90 per cent. of the number of new policies and 95 per cent. of the sum assured in the industrial branch in 1953, the average amount per policy being £77 for whole-life, £144 for endowment assurance and £96 for endowment.

Monthly statistics of the new life assurances issued in New South Wales have been collected since the beginning of 1947 and are shown in other publications of the Bureau. In the following table, these monthly statistics have been combined into totals for financial and calendar years. Similar particulars shown in Tables 536 and 537 were derived from returns for periods of twelve months ending on the balancing date (generally September or December) of the office supplying the return.

Table 538.—Life Assurances in New South Wales—New Business in Financial and Calendar Years (Excluding Annuities).

_							1			
					Policies.		Sum Assured.			
	Pe	eriod.		Ordinary.	Industrial.	Total.	Ordinary.	Industrial.	Total.	
 Y е	Year ended 30th June— Number.							£ thousand		
	1948			96,847	119,500	216,347	45,540	11,213	56,753	
	1949			93,660	112,398	206,058	48,171	11,051	59,222	
	1950			95,565	111,388	206,953	53,713	11,353	65,066	
	1951			97,759	100,334	198,093	68,018	10,875	78,893	
č d	1952			107,471	103,446	210,917	81,636	13,083	94,719	
	1953			107,812	100,837	208,649	83,718	13,685	97,403	
	1954			111,271	89,785	201,056	90,300	12,568	102,868	
								;		
	ar ended 31st Dece									
	1947			96,661	115,892	212,553	43,593	10,476	54,069	
	1948			96,576	114,482	211,058	47,497	11,070	58,567	
	1949			92,446	114,916	207,362	49,662	11,430	61,092	
:	1950			95,446	106,559	202,005	59,486	11,139	70,625	
	1951			104,686	97,778	202,464	80,555	11,572	92,127	
	1952			106,392	101,327	207,719	79,956	13,491	93,447	
-	1953	•…		111,937	97,165	209,102	88,216	13,405	101,621	
-	1954			109,232	91,878	201,110	99,370	13,396	112,766	
			į							

LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES—DISCONTINUANCES IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

The causes of discontinuance of policies on the New South Wales register are shown in the following table for 1952 and 1953. The item "transfer" represents net gain or loss resulting from transfers between the New South Wales and other registers. Policies lapsed after having overdue premiums advanced out of the surrender value are recorded as surrenders and not as forfeitures. Reinstatements are deducted from the causes under which the policies were discontinued.

Table 539.—Life Assurances—Discontinuances in New South Wales, 1952 and 1953.

		a.	10 1995.						
		1952.			1953.				
Cause of Discontinua	Policies.	Sum Assured.	Annual Premiums.	Policies.	Sum Assured.	Annual Premiums.			
	No.	£ thou	ısand.	No.	£ tho	usand.			
		0							
Death	 5,035	2,404	Ordinary 99	BRANCH. 4,966	2,656	110			
Maturity	 8,343	1,846	120	9,000	2,045	135			
Surrender	 20,327	10,488	367	21,020	11,670	403			
Forfeiture	 11,961	7,770	278	13,240	9,176	315			
Transfer	 584	349	24	4,987	7,750	295			
Other	 922	2,422	62	1,484	2,748	87			
Total	 47,172	25,279	950	54,697	36,045	1,345			
Annuities	 260	42*	34	367	74*	27			
			Industrial	BRANCH.					
Death	 7,306	330	20	7,094	336	20			
Maturity	 45,457	1,852	113	49,983	2,101	127			
Surrender	 18,283	1,579	96	21,282	2,125	110			
Forfeiture	 24,460	3,327	150	21,461	3,170	152			
Transfer	 507	52	3	1,183	115	5			
Other	 36	5	6	132	24	8			
Total	 96,049	7,145	388	101,135	7,871	422			

^{*} Amount per annum.

PREMIUMS, CLAIMS, ETC., IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

The compilation of complete revenue accounts in respect of the life assurance business in New South Wales is precluded because it is not practicable to allocate to the various registers maintained by the life offices items such as income from investments, taxation, etc. Returns collected by the Commonwealth Insurance Commissioner, however, show particulars of premium income and claims in relation to the business in New South Wales, and these are summarised below for the last six years:—

Table 540,-Life Assurances-Premiums, Claims, etc., in New South Wales.

		Dromium		Claims, e						
Year		Income.	Death.	Maturity.	Sur- renders.	Annuities.	Cash Bonuses.	Total.		
				£	thousand.					
		ORDINARY BRANCH.								
1948		10,811	2,393	1,597	700	110	35	4,835		
1949	•••	12,022	2,373	1,806	794	116	37	5,126		
1950		13,578	2,684	1,950	925	124	50	5,733		
1951		15,495	2,830	2,161	1,018	134	31	6,174		
1952		17,452	3,144	2,323	1,316	151	42	6,976		
1953		19,324	3,438	2,552	1,475	151	50	7,666		
			Industrial Branch.							
1948		4,244	308	1,791	186	···	1	2,286		
1949	•••	4,388	303	1,874	218		•••	2,395		
1950		4,577	300	1,763	248		•••	2,311		
1951	•••	4,800	341	1,780	236			2,357		
1952		4,973	334	2,040	322		•••	2,696		
1953	•••	5,162	337	2,302	392			3,031		

LIFE ASSURANCE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The following summary of revenue and expenditure shows the nature and magnitude of the operations in the last three years of the life offices registered under the Life Insurance Act, 1945-1953, together with the two State Government offices. The particulars refer to the business of the offices in New South Wales and elsewhere, except in the case of an English office, for which only the Australian business is included. Accident and general insurance business, which some offices transact, is omitted, the statement being confined to the statutory life funds maintained in respect of ordinary and industrial business.

Table 541.—Life Assurance Offices—Revenue and Expenditure.

(Including business outside New South Wales.)

	Ord	linary Branch) .	Indu	strial Branch	1.
Particulars.	1951,	1952.	1953.	1951.	1952.	1953.
		·	Revenue—£	thousand.		
Premiums	57,802	64,920	72,316	14,915	15,437	15,975
Consideration for Annuities	2,462	2,371	2,614		*****	
Interest, Dividends, Rents •	16,764	18,560	21,278	3,600	3,846	4,255
Other	173	88	152	75	17	16
Total	77,201	85,939	96,360	18,590	19,300	20,246
	·	E	xpenditure	£ thousand.	<u>'</u>	
Claims—Death	10,631	12,134	12,841	1,009	1,003	1,025
—Maturity	10,639	11,356	12,494	5,733	6,591	7,322
Surrenders	3,810	4,692	5,633	667	874	1,053
Annuities	473	504	516			•••••
Bonuses in Cash	135	161	178			•••••
Commissions	5,035	5,478	5,963	2,250	2,405	2,422
Management	4,864	5,826	6,279	2,047	2,400	2,419
Taxes †	236	277	299	99	113	114
Staff Superannuation, etc	3 53	425	490	149	180	185
Shareholders' Dividends	128	119	122	35	25	30
Other	584	712	905	62	49	48
Total	36,888	41,684	45,720	12,051	13,640	14,618

^{*} After deducting taxes and rates thereon, amounting in 1953 to £1,202,000 for ordinary branch and £159,000 for industrial branch.

Outgoings as shown in the table exclude transfers to general and investment reserves. Of the premium income totalling £90,905,000 for both ordinary and industrial branches in 1953, £69,031,000 or 76 per cent. was derived from business in Australia, whilst the premiums from business in New South Wales amounted to £24,486,000 or 35 per cent. of the total in Australia. The cost of claims, surrenders, annuities and cash bonuses totalled £41,062,000, of which £29,042,000 or 71 per cent. related to Australian business; in respect of New South Wales the amount was £10,697,000, representing 37 per cent. of the Australian total.

[†] Excluding taxes, etc., deducted from interest, dividends and rents.

THE ASSURANCE BALANCE SHEETS.

The following table gives a summary of the balance sheets of the statutory life assurance funds of the offices registered under the Life Insurance Act, and of the life offices of the New South Wales and Queensland State Governments:—

Table 542.—Life Assurance, Ordinary and Industrial Business—Balance Sheets.

		Parti	culars					1951.	1952,	1953.
								Liabili	ties—£ thousa	nd.
Premiums in Adv Other	ance,			tment	and 			603,484 7,206 917 8,804	652,459 7,454 910 8,458 669,281	709,067 8,082 1,044 8,865
	10001	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	1101	•••	•••	•••		020,411	003,201	121,000
1, 1								Ass	sets—£ thousa	nd.
Property, includin	g Fur	niture,	Equi	pment,	etc.			21,220	23,360	25,000
Loans on Mortgage	•••							161,089 24,760	192,750 27,949	212,825 29,445
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			•••	•••	•••	•••		2,388	3,941	5,277
	Total	Loans	• • • •	•••	•••	•••		188,237	224,640	247,547
Investments—										
Government S		ties—						ľ		
Australia Other Bri Local and Sen Debentures Preference Sh Ordinary Shai Other Investo	itish ni-Gov ares res	vernme	ental 8	Securiti	ies			202,403 45,707 100,898 18,351 13,554 12,447 3,326	204,501 44,405 105,925 20,043 13,580 14,787 3,351	212,102 49,718 119,296 25,407 14,407 15,984 3,464
!	Total	Invest	ments				[396,686	406,592	440,378
Debtors, Outstand Cash and Deposits Establishment, Go	_		, etc.		 	 		10,692 3,425 151	11,264 3,293 132	10.231 3,770 132
	Total	Assets	·	•••	•••			620,411	669,281	727,058

^{*} Includes loans to Building Societies.

Shareholders' funds and related assets are excluded from the table, as are the liabilities and assets of fire, marine and other classes of general insurance business in which some of the offices engage. Of the total assets in 1953, viz., £727,058,000, Government securities, shares, etc., represented 61 per cent., loans on mortgage, etc., 34 per cent., property 3 per cent., and cash and debtors 2 per cent.

The twenty-two life offices registered under the Life Insurance Act comprise five mutual societies and seventeen companies. The paid-up capital of shareholders in these companies was £2,418,000, exclusive of an English company, the returns for which embrace Australian business only.

The total assets held in Australia (including those relating to other classes of business, as well as life insurance business, and to shareholders' funds) of the life offices covered by the preceding table, as disclosed in 1953, included: Property £8,473,000; loans, £193,257,000 (consisting of loans on mortgage, £165,908,000, loans on policies, £21,745,000, and other loans, £5,604,000); securities, etc., £353,174,000 (comprising Australian

Government £208,197,000, other Governments £344,000, local and semi-government £92,759,000, debentures £20,854,000, preference shares £13,088,000, ordinary shares £14,150,000, controlled companies £3,081,000, and other securities £701,000).

FIRE, MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE.

The nature of the general insurances effected in New South Wales is indicated by statistics in Tables 543 to 545, which were compiled from annual returns furnished to the Bureau of Statistics by insurance companies with offices situated within the State. The annual return of each company relates to the period of twelve months ended on its balancing date, which varies from one company to another. For instance, particulars relating to the year 1953-54 refer to companies whose annual balancing date is between 1st July, 1953, and 30th June, 1954.

The tables contain selected items of statistics conforming substantially to the following definitions and, therefore, are not construable as "profit and loss" statements or "revenue accounts". Premiums represent the full amount receivable in respect of policies issued and renewed in the year, less returns, rebates and bonuses paid or credited to policy holders in the year, and are not adjusted for premiums unearned at the end of the year; consequently, the amounts shown differ from "earned premium income" appropriate to the year. Claims include provisions for outstanding claims and represent claims incurred in the year. Other expenses (fire brigades, commission and agents' charges, management and taxation) mainly represent payments in the year.

Table 543.—General Insurances in New South Wales—Premiums and Claims.*

A	-id			Premiums.			Claims.	
A	Grou	Class of Insurance.	1951–52.	1952-53.	1953–54.	195152.	1952-53.	1953–54.
C	A {	Householders' Comprehensive Sprinkler Leakage Loss of Profits	1,290,799 $13,702$ $523,171$	7,825,966 1,553,706 15,114 667,717	1,764,020 15,056 641,848	300,833 4,257 102,917	340,618 5,243 107,569	£ 2,113,230 316,682 5,851 190,806 210,481
C	В	Marine	3,166,899	2,464,930	2,486,303	1,388,503	1,350,974	938,292
	D	", Cycle ", Compulsory Third Party Workers' Compensation* Personal Accident Public Risk Third Party General Property Plate Glass Boiler Livestock Burglary Guarantee Pluvius Aviation All Risks Other	188,234 1,763,526 6,684,008† 730,438 265,747 12,160 100,537 110,788 130,135 429,211 50,753 42,013 507,640 210,876 358,596	159,395 2,711,183 7,241,468† 832,093 349,009 15,086 113,794 124,655 488,186 56,597 44,314 379,865 244,860 411,389	151,211 3,689,478 7,331,204† 923,686 470,578 16,351 138,309 156,436 519,909 57,937 50,073 365,437 287,594 431,322	153,283 2,256,112 3,304,830 234,112 88,886 10,775 54,006 39,421 72,832 121,778 3,630 23,486 106,591 118,788 176,460	105,049 2,938,857 3,793,664 283,144 141,194 7,264 70,312 47,115 54,455 141,923 5,264 22,768 23,5388 130,453 211,126	5,610,245 64,551 4,951,875 4,786,938 369,851 184,779 12,422 70,555 70,054 57,283 140,224 15,487 26,927 540,188 164,408 139,304

^{*} Excludes workers' compensation insurance in coal mining industry.

[†] In the premiums as shown in these statistics, no deduction is made of amounts transferred to "Equalisation Reserve" in accordance with directions of the Premiums Committee (under Fixed Insurance Premiums Rates and Fixed Loss Ratio Scheme), and no addition is made of amounts withdrawn from the "Equalisation Reserve".

In the following statement, the separate classes of insurance are combined to form five groups as indicated in the first column of Table 543. For each group the amounts of premiums and claims are shown, as well as a proportion of charges for commission, agents' charges and expenses of management in accordance with an allocation made by the companies. Investment income and taxation charges are not distributed among the groups.

Table 544.—General Insurances Transacted in New South Wales—Premiums, Claims, Expenses, etc., 1953-54.

			Class of Ins	surance.*		
Revenue and Expenditure.	A	В	c	D	Е	
Revenue and Expenditure.	Fire, Sprinkler, Loss of Profits, etc.*	Marine.	Motor Vehicles.	Workers' Com- pensation.	Other.	Total. †
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Premiums	10,824,419	2,486,303	14,194,221	7,331,204	3,544,547	38,380,694
Interest, Dividends, Rents, etc.					•••	1,797,421
Total Revenue						40,178,115
					~	
Claims	2,837,050	938,292	10,626,671	4,786,938	1,791,482	20,980,433
Contribution to Fire Brigades	1,362,659					1,362,659
Commission and Agents' Charges	1,495,131	240,839	1,357,667	323,463	454,121	3,871,221
Management Expenses	2,412,523	356,725	1,764,480	1,347,740	781,637	6,663,105
			<u> </u>			
Taxation-Income Tax, Pay-roll Ta	x, Licence Fe	es and Sta	mp Duty .			1,615,076
Total Expenditure			,			34,492,494

^{*} Groups as in Table 543.
† See notes * and † to Table 543.

The income from interest, dividends, rents, etc., is derived from investments within the State. Such investments are made from capital funds and reserves accumulated in past years, and these cannot be apportioned equitably over the different States and countries in which the companies operate. The investment income recorded in New South Wales, therefore, does not necessarily represent the amount attributable to general insurance business in New South Wales.

Insurance relating to the liability of employers is compulsory in respect of practically all classes of employees. Details regarding the workers' compensation law and its operation are shown in the chapter "Employment".

The insurance of owners and drivers of motor vehicles against liability resulting from death or bodily injury caused to another person has been compulsory in New South Wales since 1st February, 1943. Particulars are given in the chapter "Motor Transport and Road Traffic".

A comparison of premiums receivable in the main classes of general insurance in 1938-39 and later years is shown below:—

			Class of	Insurance.		
Year.	Fire.	Motor Vehicles and Cycles.	Workers' Compensation.	Marine.	Other	Total, All Classes
			£ tho	usand.		
1938-39	2,172	l 1,455	1.966	498	852	6,943
1945-46	2,740	1,262	2,508	742	1,483	8,735
1946-47	3,025	1,676	2,883	1,154	1,696	10,434
L947-48	3,542	2,290	3,426	1,391	2,707	13,356
L948-49	4,138	3.185	3,972	1,687	2,953	15,935
1949-50	4,681	4,128	4,311	1,938	3,739	18,797
1950-51	5,503	6,119	5,061	2,231	4,300	23,214
1951 – 52	6,774	9,317	6,684	3,167	5,165	31,107
1952 - 53	7,826	11,661	7,241	2,465	5,937	35,130
953-54	7,854	14,195	7,331	2,486	6,515	38,381

Table 545.—General Insurances—Premiums in New South Wales.

GOVERNMENT INSURANCE OFFICE.

The Government Insurance Office of New South Wales commenced business in July, 1926. It was authorised to undertake workers' compensation insurance for all employers and other classes of general insurance for government departments, semi-governmental authorities and government employees and contractors. In November, 1942, its powers were widened to embrace all classes of general and life assurance—governmental and other.

The Government Insurance Office is conducted on the mutual principle, profit bonuses being paid to policy holders from available surplus funds. Policies issued by the office are guaranteed by the State.

A summary of the general insurance business of the Office transacted in the year ended 30th June, 1953, is shown below:—

Table 546.—Government Insurance Office, General Insurance Branch— Revenue and Expenditure, 1952-53.

Particulars.	Workers' Compensa- tion.	Fire.	General Accident.	Marine.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Premiums	1.026,812	334,306	2,764,642	9,408	4,135,168
Interest and Other	66 155	29,055	85,417	10,236	190,863
Revenue	1,092,967	363,361	2,850,059	19,644	4,326,031
Claims	537,068	47,602	2,586,687	12,426	3,183,783
Fire Brigade	5,513*	59,957	'	•••	65,470*
Expenses	67,986	80,082	340,387	7,707	496,162
Taxation	80,435	29,899		() 1,206	109,128
Expenditure	691,002	217,540	2,927,074	18,927	3,854,543
Surplus	401,965	145,821	(—)77,015†	717	471,488†

^{*} Includes contribution to Workers' Compensation Commission, £5,513.

^{*} Excludes workers' compensation insurance in coal mining industry, except in 1938-39.

[†] Includes loss on Motor Vehicle Third Party Insurance, £379,118.

Premiums for motor vehicle compulsory third party insurance represented approximately 61 per cent. of the total premiums of the General Accident Department in 1952-53.

The net profit in 1952-53 was £471,488, made up of a loss of £379,118 on motor vehicle third party insurance and an aggregate profit of £850,606 on all other departments. The latter sum was distributed as follows:—Bonuses to policy holders, £342,093; provisions for equalisation of bonuses, £113,489; hospitals account, £14,862; and transfers to accumulated funds, £380,162. The allocation to hospitals was made in terms of the Government Insurance (Amendment) Act, 1941, which requires that funds at the close of each year in excess of the amount determined as reasonably required, be paid to the Treasury for use in extending and improving hospital facilities. Such allocations totalled £423,605 to 30th June, 1953.

Assets of the departments transacting general insurance business at 30th June, 1953, amounted to £8,373,538, including Commonwealth securities £4,457,083, and balances at State Treasury, £765,176. Accumulated funds in general reserve accounts totalled £982,956 (excluding motor vehicle third party insurance which showed an accumulated loss of £1,115,901); the bonus equalisation reserve was £370,111.

The life assurance department was established on 16th November, 1942, with funds consisting of £50,000, granted by the State Government, and £50,000 advanced on loan at interest by other departments. Particulars of the operations of the department since 1946-47 are shown in the following table:—

Table 547.—Governmen	t Insurance	Office-Life	Assurance	Department.
----------------------	-------------	-------------	-----------	-------------

		Expe	nditure.		New Business.		
Year ended June.	Revenue from Premiums.	Claims and Agency Expenses.		Life Assurance Fund.*	Policies.	Sum Assured.	
	£	£	£	£	No.	£	
1947	169,619	3,607	41,610	314,909	3,077	1,767,947	
1948	210,304	14,920	47,010	476,069	3,178	1,835,324	
1949	257,291	22,956	56,647	673,034	3,447	2,013,456	
1950	330,376	24,606	67,707	938,186	3,654	2,710,445	
1951	404,791	29,007	77,819	1,274,112	3,706	3,017,017	
1952	522,343	40,163	97,954	1,709,502	5,971	3,526,499	
1953	578,554	53,336	102,144	2,207,565	5.815	3.057,869	

^{*} At 30th June.

INSURANCE AGAINST WAR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY.

The scheme for insurance against war damage to property established by the Commonwealth Government in 1942 was described in previous issues of the Year Book (see No. 50, page 333). Insurance contributions to the War Damage Fund totalled £14,791,154 to 30th June, 1953, and payment of claims totalled £9,784,467, including £39,459 held in Suspense Accounts. Surplus funds have been transferred to Consolidated Revenue from time to

time. Such transfers totalled £6,190,000 by the end of 1952-53, and most of this amount was used for the payment of gratuities to ex-servicemen. After allowing for income from investments, cost of administration, and claims assessed but not paid, the fund had a credit balance of £22,737 at 30th June, 1953.

BANKRUPTCY.

The Bankruptcy Act, 1924 (as amended), of the Commonwealth superseded the bankruptcy laws of the States as from 1st August, 1928. Under that Act, sequestration orders may be made by the Bankruptcy Court on a bankruptcy petition presented either by a debtor or by a creditor, provided that the aggregate amount of indebtedness is not less than £50. Upon sequestration, the property of the bankrupt vests in an official receiver for division amongst the creditors. Provision is also made for compositions and assignments without sequestration and for deeds of arrangement. Details regarding bankruptcy law are contained in the chapter "Law and Crime".

The following statement shows particulars of the bankruptcies (sequestrations, compositions, assignments, and deeds of arrangement) in New South Wales under the Bankruptcy Act of the Commonwealth in 1938-39 and each of the past six years. The records are inclusive of cases in the Australian Capital Territory, which, for the purposes of the Act, is included in the bankruptcy district of New South Wales.

Table 548.—Bankruptcies in New South Wales.

Particulars.		Year ended 31st July.										
	1939.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.					
Sequestration Orders—												
Number Liabilities Assets	277 £ 281,280 £ 109,328	116 155,566 77,877	133 232,132 113,486	110 210,021 172,085	150 218,387 176,798	240 522,446 274,209	270 707,340 467,682					
Orders for Administrati Deceased Debtor Estates—												
Number Liabilities Assets	18 £ 24,920 £ 18,385	11 15,797 6,189	25,110 12,433	35,479 28,687	36,839 36,472	76,535 48,580	12 23,453 19,329					
Composition and Assi ments without Sequ tration—												
Number Liabilities Assets	£ 1,402 £ 758	566 15		1 516 258	719 8,536	2,512 719	1,214 1,534					
Deeds of Arrangement-												
Number Liabilities Assets	217 £ 377,529 £ 318,932	15 64,782 47,216	18 53,028 50,151	19 106,913 74,338	25 256,882 319,087	46 443,997 361,889	47 489,346 479,911					
Total—Number	516	143	158	139	181	298	330					
Liabilities	£ 685,131	236,711	310,270	352,929	512,827	1,045,490	1,221,353					
Assets	£ 447,403	131,297	176,070	275,368	540,893	685,397	968,456					

TRANSACTIONS IN REAL ESTATE.

The procedure in regard to land transfers is regulated under the Real Property Act, 1900, and its amendments. The title under this Act, first conferred under the Real Property Act, 1862, is known as "Torrens" title. The main features of the system are transfer of real property by registration of title instead of by deeds, absolute indefeasibility of the title when registered, and protection afforded to owners against possessory claims, as the title under the Act stands good notwithstanding any length of adverse possession. Lands may be placed under the Real Property Act only when the titles are nnexceptionable. All lands alienated by the Crown since the commencement of the Act are subject to the provisions of the Real Property Act, but transactions in respect of earlier grants are governed by the Registration of Deeds Act, unless the land has been brought under the operation of the Real Property Act.

The following table shows for certain years since 1929 the amount paid as money consideration on sales of private real estate; that is, of lands absolutely alienated, together with buildings thereon, with titles registered under the statutes shown. Transfers of conditional purchases and of leases from the Crown are excluded.

					ances and Iransiers.				
	Conveys	ances or Transfers	.		Convey	ances or Transfer	s.		
	Under Registration of Deeds Act.	Under Real Property (Torrens) Act.	Total.	Year.	Under Registration of Deeds Act.	Under Real Property (Torrens) Act.	Total.		
	ė	thousand.				£ thousand.			
1929	9,500	45,100	54,600	1948	9,084	50,378	59,462		
1932	2,255	9,987	12,242	1949	12,233	70,029	82,262		
1938	6,159	31,260	37,419	1950	23,681	141,305	164,986		
1944	3,153	16,309	19,462	1951	25,9 92	180,099	206,091		
1945	4,178	24,115	28,293	1952	22,722	123,330	146,052		
1946	7,378	43,299	50,677	1953	21,817	143,606	165,423		
1947	9,414	47,810	57,224	1954	28,886	182,874	211,760		

Table 549.-Real Estate-Conveyances and Transfers.

Monthly statistics of sales of real estate are published in the "Monthly Summary of Business Statistics".

MONEY-LENDERS.

The business of money-lending is regulated by the Money-lenders and Infants Loans Act, 1941-1948. Money-lenders must obtain a licence issued by a court of petty sessions, renewable annually, in respect of every address

at which they conduct business or have an agency. They must conduct their business only under their own or their firms' names, and at their registered offices. The Act does not apply to licensed pawn-brokers, registered friendly societies, institutions empowered by special Act of Parliament to lend money, or banking and insurance companies. The number of money-lenders' licences in force was 352 at 31st March, 1954.

A money-lender's contract is not enforceable unless it is signed by the borrower, and a note of the contract is given to the borrower within a specified time. The note must indicate the date of the making of the loan, the amount of the principal sum, the effective rate of interest charged, and certain other details. The consent of the spouse of a married borrower is required if the loan exceeds £10, unless security is given over business assets such as plant, merchandise, etc. Guarantees for the repayment of loans exceeding £10 must have the consent of a married guarantor's spouse, and a continuing guarantee is ineffective unless executed before an independent legal adviser, who certifies that the provisions of the guarantee have been explained to the guarantor and are understood by him. Restrictions are placed upon advertising by money-lenders and powers are conferred on courts to re-open money-lending transactions, and to afford relief to borrowers where interest or charges are excessive, or terms are harsh and unconscionable. Where a bill of sale has been given as security to a money-lender, he cannot, without leave of a competent court, seize personal chattels such as household effects, tools of trade or wearing apparel.

CASH ORDERS.

Cash order traders are subject to the Money-lenders and Infants Loans Act and are required to register as money-lenders. The provisions of the Act were extended to continue (on their expiry after the end of 1946) certain of the controls over cash order trading, which the Commonwealth had exercised since 27th March, 1942, under wartime regulations.

The maximum amount for which a cash order may be issued is £20, and this is also the maximum which any single person, or husband and wife together, may owe at any time on one or more cash orders. Under the Commonwealth regulations, the maximum was £10 from 27th March, 1942, to 31st December, 1946. The Minister has power to limit the volume of business of any cash order trader.

The premium charged for a cash order may not exceed 9d. per £1 and orders must be repayable within twenty weeks. Those accepting cash orders in exchange for goods must present them for redemption within a month; the maximum rate of discount is 10 per cent., if payment is made within fourteen days after the month of presentation or date of delivery of goods; otherwise it is 5 per cent.

Statistics of cash order trading in New South Wales, compiled by the State Department of Justice, are given in the following table for each year since 1947. Figures compiled by the Commonwealth Board of Inquiry into Hire Purchase and Cash Order Systems (1941), show that the value of cash orders issued in New South Wales in the calendar years 1939 and 1940 was £2,866,000 and £2,825,000 respectively. The quarterly figures shown below disclose that cash order business is subject to considerable seasonal variation.

•	Value of Orders Issued.									
	G			_	Year ended June.					
	September Quarter.	December Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Total.	Quarterly Average.				
			£ thousan	 .d.						
1946-47	453	734	337	693	2,217	554				
1947-48	585	915	388	825	2,713	678				
1948-49	651	1,033	439	861	2,984	746				
1949-50	617	1,113	475	965	3,170	793				
1950-51	802	1,181	570	1,056	3,609	902				
1951 - 52	847	1,235	509	995	3,586	897				
1952–53	770	1,266	538	1,070	3,644	911				
1953-54	906	1,533	570	1,194	4,203	1,051				

Table 550.—Cash Orders Issued in New South Wales.

HIRE-PURCHASE AGREEMENTS.

Hire-purchase agreements in New South Wales are governed comprehensively by the Hire-purchase Agreements Act, 1941-1955.

On every purchase under a hire-purchase agreement, or other agreement by which the bailee gets possession of the goods but ownership remains with the vendor until stipulated instalments are paid, there must be a minimum deposit of 10 per cent. of the purchase price, or such other amount as may be prescribed by regulation. Persons other than bankers may not, in the course of business, lend deposits to purchasers, and vendors may not knowingly accept deposits lent to the purchaser by another person.

Agreements must be in writing and must specify certain terms, and the written consent of the purchaser's spouse must be obtained for agreements made by married persons for the purchase of household furniture or effects. Where a vendor re-possesses goods covered by a hire-purchase agreement, the total of moneys paid and other consideration provided by the purchaser and the value of the goods at the time of re-possession are set against the purchase price; any excess over the purchase price is recoverable by the purchaser, and any deficiency by the vendor. Under certain conditions the purchaser may secure the return of goods re-possessed. Provision is made for the re-opening of agreements on the application of purchaser or guarantor to a competent court.

Statistics of hire-purchase business in New South Wales, as shown in the following table, have been compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician since March quarter, 1953. The statistics cover hire-purchase agreements relating to goods sold to final purchasers and made by finance companies (including banking institutions, firms and individuals) which engage in the business of financing the sale of goods by hire-purchase, but do not themselves retail goods. Hire-purchase agreements excluded from the statistics are: (a) those made by finance companies in respect of goods sold to traders for the purpose of resale, and (b) those between retailers and their customers which are financed by the retailers, whether or not

such agreements are subsequently assigned to finance companies. exception to (b) is that figures shown for "balance outstanding at end of quarter" have, from March quarter, 1954, included balances owing on agreements made originally by retailers but subsequently assigned to finance houses.

Table 551.—Hire-purchase Agreements by Finance Companies, N.S.W.*

		Quarter Ended—								
Class of Goods.	March, 1953.	June, 1953.	Sept., 1953.	Dec., 1953.	March, 1954.	June, 1954.				
	Number of Ag	reements l	Made,							
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, etc.† Plant and Machinery‡	} 16,175	15,433	18,521 47,713	21,811 59,267	$\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} 20,459\\ 966\\ 61,365 \end{smallmatrix} \right $	21,252 $1,154$ $62,768$				
Household and Personal § Total Agreements	44,680	57,517	66,234	81,078	82.790	85,174				
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, etc.† Plant and Machinery‡ Household and Personal§ Total Value	e of Goods Pure \ \begin{aligned} \displaystyle \text{10,337} \\ \displaystyle \dintfractor \displaystyle \dis	11,161 2,810 13,971	13,379 3,231 16,610	15,238 4,830 20,068	$ \begin{bmatrix} 13,180 \\ 553 \\ 5,232 \\ \hline 18,965 \end{bmatrix} $	14,402 506 4,481 19,389				
	anced under Ag	·	_		1					
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, etc.†	} 5,652	5,929	6,989	8,204	$\left \left\{\begin{array}{c} 7,516\\316 \end{array}\right \right $	8,450 308				
Plant and Machinery† Household and Personal§	2,616	2,207	2,557	3,840	4,132	3,67				
Total Amount Financed	8,268	8,136	9,546	12,044	11,964	12,42				
Balances Out	standing at En	l of Quarte	r††—£ tho	usand.						
Total, All Goods Purchased— New South Wales Australia	34,456 85,233	35,041 87,940	37,988 95,589	$43,858 \\ 110,137$	47,782 119,635	51,55 132,33				

^{*} See definitions preceding table. Includes Australian Capital Territory.

The amount financed under hire purchase agreements in New South Wales increased by 53 per cent. between the June quarters of 1953 and 1954, and the balances outstanding at the end of June, 1954, were 47 per cent. higher in New South Wales, and 50 per cent. higher in Australia, than they were a year earlier.

MORTGAGES OF REALTY AND PERSONALTY.

Mortgages, other than those regulated by the Merchant Shipping Act, may be registered at the Registrar-General's Office. No record is available of the number of unregistered mortgages.

[†] Includes new and used motor cars, motor cycles, commercial vehicles, tractors, caravans, motor parts and accessories.

[‡] Includes farm machinery and implements, earth moving equipment, industrial plant and machinery and business machines and equipment.

[§] Includes furniture and furnishings, domestic refrigerators, electrical goods, radios, musical instruments and bicycles.

^{||} At net cash or list price.

[¶] Excluding hiring charges and insurance.

^{**} Includes amounts outstanding on agreements originally financed by retailers but subsequently assigned to finance companies. For Australia, the total amount was less than £1,000,000 at 31st March, 1954.

†† Including hiring charges and insurance.

Real estate mortgages are registered under the Registration of Deeds Act or the Real Property Act, according to the title of the property at the date of mortgage. The consideration stated in the document generally represents the principal owing, but in some cases it stands for the limit within which clients of banks and of other lending institutions are entitled to draw.

Liens on wool, mortgages on livestock, and liens on growing crops are registered under a special Act. Mortgages on livestock are current till discharge, and liens on wool mature at the end of each season, terminating without formal discharge. The duration of liens on agricultural and horticultural produce may not exceed one year.

Mortgages on personalty (other than ships and shipping appliances), wool, livestock and growing crops are registered at the office of the Registrar-General. The registration of a bill of sale must be renewed every five years, and the records are open to the inspection of the public. Information is not readily available to show the total amount of advances made annually on bills of sale.

Mortgages of registered British vessels are arranged under the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act of 1894.

Particulars of the mortgages of real estate, crops, wool, and livestock in various years since 1929 are shown below:—

	Mortgages	of Real Estate.	Mortgages on Crops, Wool, and Livestock.					
Calendar Year.	Mortgages.	Considera- tion.	On Crops.	.On Wool.	On Livestock.	Considera- tion.		
	No.	£		Number.		£		
1929	50,841	48,420,657	7,211	3,709	4,481	6,451,596		
1939	31,225	22,443,703	4,662	4,564	4,530	5,979,670		
1946	33,548	21,373,572	1,558	1,978	2,648	3,226,514		
1947	43,033	25,991,524	1,797	1,862	3,262	4,010,371		
1948	44,625	31,464,024	989	1,866	3,148	4,480,085		
1949	51,820	44,891,295	944	2,011	3,273	5,649,643		
1950	66,009	65,584,796	631	2,207	3,088	5,280,563		
1951	62,426	77,032,334	482	2,493	3,250	7,606,582		
1952	51,793	73,064,856	492	2,424	2,683	4,638,946		
1953	62,258	70,668,343	404	2,247	2,745	4,570,280		
1954	65,210	83,028,738	324	2,387	2,782	4,806,064		

Table 552 .- Mortgages Registered.

The amounts shown under the heading "Consideration" include only the cases in which a specific amount is stated in the deeds, whether the amount was actually advanced or not. In many mortgages the amount is omitted, and it is probable that the totals shown in the table are understated. Complete records of discharges and foreclosures are not available. The amount of mortgage registrations as shown in Table 552 comprises first and second mortgages, and the registration of collateral securities in respect of subsisting mortgages. A distribution under these headings of mortgages registered during 1939 and each of the last five years is shown below:—

Mortgages of Real			7	Zear ended	30th June	·.	
Estate.		1939.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954,
First Mortgages				£ tho	usand.		•
Urban Securities Rural Unspecified		14,742 4,433 1,235	33,001 6,337 415	42,757 5,860 721	43,682 9,305 906	44,176 5,384 376	47,362 7,573 1,500
Total First		20,410	39,753	49,338	53,893	49,936	56,435

16,668

57,382

961

2,659

1,999

25,068

Collaterals

Second and Other

Total ...

19,135

2,127

70,600

21,256

2,063

77,212

15,703

68,590

2,951

16,180

76,023

3,408

Table 553.—Mortgages of Real Estate.

The chief sources of the funds invested on the security of real estate are indicated by the following table, in which the first mortgages are grouped according to certain classes of mortgagees, viz., "Government", including State and Federal departments; "banks," including private trading banks, the Commonwealth Bank and Commonwealth Savings Bank, and the Rural Bank; "institutions," embracing all other incorporated companies and bodies such as pastoral finance companies, trustee companies, assurance societies, friendly societies and building societies, etc.; and private and other investors.

Table	554First	Mortgages	οf	Real	Estate—Classification	of	Mortgagees.
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Year ended 30th June.	Government.	Banks.	Institutions.	Private and Other.	Total.
			£ thousand.		
1939	1,730	1,578	12,087	5,015	20,410
1946	669	2,788	4,431	3,527	11,415
1949	2,991	5,313	12,490	5,149	25,943
1950	3,034	6,324	22,343	8,052	39,753
1951	4,411	5,474	27,485	11,968	49,338
1952	5,018	4,556	28,684	15,635	53,893
1953	6,168	3,733	23,841	16,194	49,936
1954	7,907	5.748	25,065	17,715	56,435

^{*} These do not represent the actual amount lent, as many of the mortgages are fluctuating overdrafts, the amount of which is not stated.

The trend of interest rates on loans secured by the mortgage of real estate is shown in Table 520.

ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.

The following table shows the number of estates and the value as assessed for death duty in New South Wales in each of the last ten years:—

Table 555 .- Estates in New South Wales Assessed for Death Duty.

			Es	tates of Dec	eased Perso	ng.				
Year ended 30th June.	Not	Liable for Duty.								
	Liable for Duty.	£1,000 and under.	£1,001 to £5,000.	£5,001 to £12,000.	£12,001 to £25,000.	£25,001 to £50,000.	£50,001 and over.	Liable and not Liable.		
				Numbe	r,					
1945	6,535	2,292	3,293	777	302	90	32	13,321		
1946	6,753	2,297	3,213	715	297	91	45	13,411		
1947	6,835	2,614	3,669	881	358	101	42	14,500		
1948	6,117	2,896	4,155	1,081	432	157	74	14,912		
1949	5,916	3,197	4,489	1,146	510	208	79	15,545		
1950	5,666	3,417	5,199	1,426	550	209	92	16,559		
1951	5,228	2,989	5,419	1,463	619	266	124	16,108		
1952	5,056	3,142	6,122	1,770	800	358	162	17,410		
1953	5,288	2,924	6,259	1,704	772	322	155	17,424		
1954	7,415	1,689	5,532	1,775	810	343	159	17,723		
			Va	lue£ thous	sand.					
1945	3,216	1,263	7,571	5,908	5,154	3,069	3,018	29,199		
1946	3,630	1,272	7,194	5,498	5,015	3,111	4,236	29,956		
1947	2,812	1,428	8,139	6,818	6,064	3,514	3,519	32,294		
1948	2,134	1,542	9,434	8,187	7,447	5,240	6,912	40,896		
1949	1,805	1,709	10,112	8,984	8,647	7,199	7,438	45,894		
1950	1,723	1,690	11,553	11,158	9,353	7,152	10,087	52,716		
1951	·1,631	1,634	12,323	11,333	10,610	9,079	11,898	58,508		
1952	1,871	1,807	14,242	13,553	13,748	12,372	15,473	73,066		
1953	2,240	1,606	14,665	13,421	13,619	11,200	15,112	71,863		
1954	4,743	634	14,018	13,708	13,985	11,888	13,699	72,675		

Excludes the value of interests in property limited to cease on the death of the decessed. The value of such property became liable for duty from 25th November, 1952—see text below.

In accordance with the provisions of the Stamp Duties Act, the estates are deemed to include all property of the deceased persons which is situated in New South Wales, including property which, within three years prior to death, was transferred as a gift, or vested in a private company or trust in consideration of shares or other interest, and moneys payable under life assurance policies, etc. In the case of deceased persons domiciled in New South Wales at death, the estates also include personal property outside New South Wales.

Estates shown in the above table as not liable for duty comprise (a) those not exceeding £1,000 in value, (b) those not exceeding £2,500 passing to the widow, widower or children under 21 years of the deceased and (c) those of servicemen who died as a result of injuries received or disease contracted on active service. Prior to 25th November, 1952, exemptions (a) and (b) were £500 and £1,000 respectively, and property passing to a widower was not included under exemption (b).

On 25th November, 1952, the value of property which is subject to interests limited to cease on the death of the deceased became assessable for death duty. The value of such property is not aggregated with the value of other property of the deceased, but is assessed as a separate estate. Particulars of the non-aggregated estates assessed for duty in 1952-53 and 1953-54, which are omitted from Table 555, are given in the following table:—

Table 556.—Non-Aggregated Estates Assessed for New South Wales Death Duty.

T			1952	2–53.*	1953-54.		
Value of Estat	е.		Number of Estates.	Amount.	Number of Estates.	Amount.	
				£		£	
Not Liable for Duty †	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		24	91,951	402	1,556,341	
Liable for Duty—						•	
Under £1,001			1	889	10	3,866	
£1,001 to £5,000	•••		6	19,450	70	183,504	
£5,001 to £12,000			6	56,539	72	611,698	
£12,001 to £25,000	•••		7	115,606	54	893,042	
£25,001 to £50,000	•••				15	543,321	
Over £50,000	•••				2	117,065	

^{*} From 25th November, 1952.

† See text, page 526.

Further particulars of death duties, including rates of duty, are given in the chapter "Public Finance" on pages 526 to 528.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The existing system of local government in New South Wales was established by Acts passed in 1905 and 1906, and a consolidating law, the Local Government Act, 1919, with subsequent amendments and comprehensive ordinances, constitutes the present-day charter of local government in the State.

The City of Sydney was first constituted by statute in 1842, and its civic affairs were governed by a special Act until 1st January, 1949. At this date the Sydney Corporation Act was repealed and the City of Sydney became subject to the general provisions of the Local Government Act.

There are a number of supplementary statutes relating to water supply, sewerage, gas and electricity services, and main roads, as well as a Valuation of Land Act.

FUNCTIONS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Local governing bodies in New South Wales, which are described on page 646, are responsible for the local government of their areas and they may exercise powers and functions granted them by statute, principally by the Local Government Act and its ordinances, but also by other legislation such as the Public Health Act. Councils share some functions. with statutory bodies such as the Department of Main Roads and the Board of Fire Commissioners of New South Wales, and they provide certain services in co-operation with State Government Departments. The activities of the local governing bodies are supervised by the Minister for Local Government through the medium of the Local Government Department. The Local Government Act and its ordinances prescribe procedures and standards to be followed by councils and the Governor has the power, which has been exercised on several occasions, to suspend or dissolve a council and appoint an administrator to carry on temporarily. Each council regularly furnishes the Local Government Department with a considerable volume of statistical information, including a detailed annual statement of accounts, which provides the basis for most of the statistics shown later in this chapter.

A list of the principal functions of councils is set out below. It comprises the major services which may be rendered by councils in the normal exercise of their powers, including those carried out through trading undertakings established by them to provide electricity, gas, water, sewerage and like services. Details of the activities of individual councils are given in expenditure tables in the Part "Local Government" of the Statistical Register of New South Wales. The powers of councils in regard to the levying of rates and borrowing of money are discussed later in this chapter.

Public Roads, etc.—Councils are responsible for the construction and upkeep in their areas of public roads, footpaths and kerbing and guttering, and the provision of street lighting. Main and developmental roads are

controlled by the Department of Main Roads, as described on page 153, et seq; but councils co-operate with the Department in the work of construction and share with it the cost of maintenance. Councils also control the use of roads, structures on, or abutting on, roads, and menaces on roads, and they may provide parking areas. The function dealing with roads, etc., is one of the oldest and most important exercised by councils, and it accounts for a large proportion of councils' expenditure.

Public Health.—Health services in New South Wales are administered by Commonwealth, State and local authorities. Councils may do all things necessary from time to time for the preservation of public health, safety and convenience, and the control of public nuisances. In settled areas, councils regularly collect and dispose of garbage, and they provide a sanitary service in unsewered localities. Councils may provide drainage services, control the use of premises on which foodstuffs are prepared or sold, license certain types of shops and boarding and lodging houses, and control the keeping of animals and poultry on premises. They may also collect, treat and sell milk, or regulate these activities, except in the areas administered by the Milk Board. Health services proper include immunisation against infectious diseases, medical and nursing services in sparsely settled areas and, in co-operation with the Department of Public Health, baby health clinics. Councils may subsidise hospitals, ambulance services and life-saving clubs.

Public Recreation.—Councils provide and maintain recreation reserves, including facilities for sports, children's playgrounds, swimming baths and camping areas. They also operate public libraries (particulars are shown on page 469), schools of art, museums, etc. Councils regulate bathing on beaches and some forms of public amusement. They may acquire and preserve places of scenic attraction or historical interest and may conduct tourist bureaux.

Building.—Councils are responsible for the detailed control and inspection of building construction in their areas (see page 372), and they may compel the repair or demolition of unsatisfactory structures. Intending private builders have to submit detailed plans for council's approval before commencing construction. Practically all councils employ a building inspector, whose principal duty is to ensure that any new construction in the area complies with the building regulations. Councils may erect and sell or lease buildings, and make advances for the erection of houses.

Trading Undertakings.—Trading undertakings have been established by a number of councils for the supply of electricity, gas and ice on the principle of "minimum cost to the consumer", and for the operation of water and sewerage works and abattoirs. Councils may erect and operate community hotels (see page 312). Other trading functions authorised by the Act include transport, coal mining, the supply of building materials and the operation of civil aviation stations.

Other Functions.—Further facilities and services which councils provide include public markets, wharves, pounds, cemeteries, drinking fountains, clocks, public conveniences, commons, aerodromes and bush fire brigades. They may regulate advertisements, hoardings, burials and cremations (and may themselves erect crematoria) and can order the destruction of noxious animals and weeds. They are also empowered to acquire land by lease, purchase or resumption, and to prepare town and country planning schemes.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT RODIES.

Local government extends over the whole of the Eastern and Central land divisions of New South Wales, comprising almost seven-tenths of its total area. The sparsely populated Western Division contains four municipalities, part of another municipality and two shires, but the remainder of the division is not incorporated. The area and population of these districts are shown in the chapter "Population".

There are two main kinds of local government areas, viz., municipalities and shires. The municipality, the earlier form of incorporation, is usually a centre of population, smaller in extent than a shire. The shires are for the most part country areas embracing tracts of rural lands as well as one or more towns or villages. All municipalities, except the City of Sydney, may be divided into wards, and all shires are divided into ridings.

A municipality may be proclaimed under the Local Government Act as a city if it is an independent centre of population and during the preceding five years has had an average population of at least 15,000 persons and an average annual income of at least £20,000. Fifteen municipalities have been proclaimed cities under the Act.

There were 193 municipalities when shires, numbering 134, were first incorporated in 1906. The numbers varied as new areas were constituted and existing areas were amalgamated, and at the end of 1930 there were 181 municipalities and 138 shires, a net decrease of 8 in the total number. More recently, policy has favoured the consolidation of local government units, and the total decreased by 81 between 1930 and 1955. At 1st January, 1955, there were 105 municipalities and 133 shires.

The amalgamations of local government areas chiefly responsible for the reduction in numbers noted above resulted from the creation of the City of Greater Newcastle in 1938, the City of Greater Wollongong in 1947, and the Shoalhaven Shire in 1948, and from the reconstitution of areas in the County of Cumberland in 1949.

The principal groups of local government bodies at 1st January, 1955, were as follows:—

The City of Sydney, embracing a little over 11 square miles containing the principal commercial parts of the metropolis and abutting on Sydney Harbour between Rushcutters Bay and Darling Harbour.

The City of Newcastle, 38 square miles in area.

The City of Greater Wollongong, 276 square miles in area.

Municipalities (excluding the cities of Sydney, Newcastle and Greater Wollongong), of which 29 are suburbs of Sydney and 73 are outside the Sydney metropolitan area. The Sydney suburban municipalities cover an area of 405 square miles, and the other 73 municipalities, which include most of the principal towns of the State, 2,064 square miles.

Shires, of which 5 are suburbs of Sydney and 128 are outside the Sydney metropolitan area. The Sydney suburban shires cover an area of 692 square miles, and the other 128 shires 204,883 square miles. They consist mainly of smaller urban areas and extensive rural lands, but include within their boundaries some large towns not incorporated as municipalities. The shires range in area from 101 square miles (Blacktown) to 16,778 square miles (Darling).

County Councils, of which there are 38, are combinations of municipalities and shires for the administration of certain specified local services of common benefit. Their members are delegates from constituent municipal and shire councils. All county councils are regulated by the Local Government Act, except the Sydney County Council, which was constituted under the Gas and Electricity Act of 1935.

SYSTEM OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Each municipality and shire is governed by a council elected for a term usually of three years. Particulars of the elections held on 5th December, 1953 are shown on page 679.

The councils of the cities of Sydney and Newcastle each consist of 21 aldermen, the number in the case of Sydney having been reduced from 30 as from 5th December, 1953. A provision of the Local Government Act restricting other municipal councils to not less than six nor more than fifteen aldermen was repealed in 1948. These numbers continue to prevail, however, except in the council of the City of Parramatta, which has 18 aldermen.

Shire councils must consist of not less than six nor more than nine councillors, but in special cases the Governor may fix a greater number. In 1954, there were thirteen such cases, twelve with councillors numbering from ten to fifteen and one with 18 councillors.

At council elections held in December, 1953, the system of proportional representation was used where three or more members were to be elected for a ward or riding or an undivided area, and where less than three were to be elected the preferential voting system was used. If requested to do so by a petition of not less than 10 per cent. of the electors enrolled for a municipality or a shire, a council must take a poll to determine which of these systems is to be used at subsequent elections. Otherwise the system used in the area in December, 1953, is to be applied.

Each council has a chief executive and presiding officer. In the City of Sydney he is elected by the electors of the city concurrently with the election of other aldermen, and in other municipalities and the shires he is elected annually by the aldermen or councillors. In the cities of Sydney and Newcastle he is known as the Lord Mayor, in other municipalities as the mayor, and in shires as the president.

Aldermen and councillors receive no remuneration for their services, but the majority of mayors and shire presidents receive an annual expense and entertainments allowance from their councils.

The right to be enrolled as an elector in a municipality or a shire extends to adult British subjects qualified as owners or rate-paying lessees of ratable land, or as occupiers of land.

The qualification as occupier is held by persons who have been continuously for three months in occupation of ratable land (a) by virtue of a miners' right or business licence under the Mining Act, or (b) as direct tenant of the owners or rate-paying lessees, where the yearly value of the land is not less than £5. If not enrolled under either of these qualifications, a person is entitled to enrolment as occupier in a ward or riding if he is enrolled on the Parliamentary electoral roll and his place of living, as there stated, is in the ward or riding.

A person may be enrolled and may vote only once in each municipality or shire in which he is qualified. If qualified in more than one ward or riding of the same municipality or shire, he may nominate the ward or riding in which he desires to enrol.

Voting at local government elections is compulsory for resident electors and councils may prosecute any such elector who, without sufficient reason, fails to vote. A penalty of between 10s. and £2 is prescribed for this offence. Voting was first made compulsory in 1947, and until 1st January, 1953, all electors (i.e., including non-resident electors) were required to vote.

Unless disqualified by the Local Government Act, any person entitled to vote may be elected to a municipal or shire council.

Provision was made in 1948 for the creation of local districts in municipalities, and the appointment therein of district committees to which the council may delegate powers and vote funds for the control of specified local works, parks, cemeteries, etc. Power to create districts and appoint committees was given to the seventeen united municipalities constituted in the County of Cumberland on 1st January, 1949 (see page 636 of Year Book No. 53), and may be granted to other municipalities upon proclamation by the Governor. A district committee consists partly of aldermen appointed by the council and partly of elected representatives. With the council's approval, a district committee may co-opt other members, who may vote at meetings, but the number of co-opted members may not exceed 20 per cent. of the total membership.

In the shires, urban areas may be established upon proclamation by the Governor if the majority of the electors in the locality favour the project. In such cases, the council of the shire exercises within each urban area the powers of the council of a municipality. Urban committees may be elected to exercise within the urban areas certain powers of the council, and to expend money raised by a local rate levied by the council upon the request of the urban committee. Councillors of the shire may not seek election to an urban committee. In January, 1955, there were 36 urban committees.

Provision is made for joint action by local governing bodies in regard to undertakings of magnitude or those which benefit more than one area.

For such purposes, county councils may be constituted, or joint committees may be arranged under the ordinances.

In recent years, county councils have become an important feature of local government in New South Wales, the number increasing from four in 1930 to nine in 1940 and thirty-eight in January, 1955. At this date, there were seventeen county councils for the conduct of electricity undertakings, four to provide water supply services, two for both electricity and water supply, two for both electricity supply and coal mining, three for both electricity and the establishment of public aviation stations, eight for the eradication of noxious weeds, and two for purposes of town planning.

In some cases, boards or trusts have been constituted under special Acts to conduct operations which are usually regarded as belonging to the sphere of local government. A brief description of their activities is given later in this chapter.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING.

Legislation providing the basis for an active and co-ordinated system of town planning was enacted in 1945. Municipal and shire councils, singly or in groups, aided by qualified advisers, may undertake the preparation of plans, and must do so when directed by the Minister. A Town and Country Planning Committee of eight members has been appointed to advise the Minister, and may assist councils. Plans prepared by councils must be referred to the Committee for report, and may not be put into operation until they are approved by the Minister and receive the Governor's assent. Councils may impose a betterment charge on ratable land equal to 80 per cent. of the increase in its value by reason of a town planning scheme.

Two county councils (Cumberland and Northumberland) and one joint committee (the Illawarra Planning Authority), have been formed to prepare general town planning schemes covering their constituent municipalities and shires.

The Cumberland County Council embraces the City of Sydney, 34 other municipalities (including the suburbs of Sydney) and 6 shires, which have a population of almost 2,000,000 persons and an area of 1,632 square miles. A master plan for the county area, prepared in 1948, was approved on a modified basis by the Minister for Local Government in November, 1949, and passed by the State Parliament in June, 1951. The cost of the modified scheme is to be shared equally by the State Government and the County Council. It will be administered jointly by the County Council and local constituent councils, the majority of which will prepare detailed plans within the framework of the "master plan". Only one council had submitted its plan under this arrangement at 31st December, 1954; the plan has received the Governor's assent.

The Northumberland County Council embraces the cities of Newcastle and Maitland, the municipality of Cessnock and 4 surrounding shires. Its general plan was submitted to the Minister for Local Government in December, 1952.

The Illawarra Planning Authority is a joint committee under the Local Government Act embracing the City of Greater Wollongong and the Municipality of Shellharbour. A plan covering these areas has been submitted to the Minister for Local Government, but had not received his approval at 31st December, 1954.

Outside of these areas, 16 municipalities and 15 shires had ministerial approval to prepare town planning schemes. Seven of these councils had submitted plans at 31st December, 1954, and three of the plans had received the Governor's assent at that date.

STATISTICS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Statistics of local government bodies are compiled in the Bureau of Statistics and Economics from statements of accounts and returns furnished by the local councils. These accounts and returns are kept in prescribed form and relate to the year ended 31st December.

In this issue of the Year Book, as the result of a change in the boundaries of the statistical metropolis, the figures relating to the "Sydney Metropolitan Area" and the group "Other Municipalities and Shires", are not

comparable with those published in earlier issues. In January, 1954, the boundaries of the statistical metropolis were extended to include the municipalities of Fairfield and Holroyd and the shires of Sutherland and Warringah, together with portions of the municipality of Liverpool and of the shires of Baulkham Hills, Blacktown and Hornsby. 'However, statistics of local government finances are only available for complete municipalities or shires, and in this chapter the Sydney Metropolitan Area differs from the new statistical metropolis insofar as it includes the whole of the municipality of Liverpool and the whole of the shires of Baulkham Hills, Blacktown and Hornsby. All particulars for the City of Sydney in this chapter include details of the eight suburban municipalities incorporated in the City on 1st January, 1949 (see pages 635 and 636 of Year Book No. 53). All figures in the following tables are shown on the revised bases.

EXTENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

At 31st January, 1955, the aggregate extent of the local government areas in New South Wales was 205,575 square miles, or about 67 per cent. of the total area of the State.

The area, population and value of ratable property in the incorporated areas as at 31st December, 1954, were as stated below:—

Table 557.—Municipalities and Shires—Area, Population and Value of Ratable Property, 1954.

		Troperty	, 1001.		
Local Areas.	Area.	Population (Census 30th June, 1954).	Unimproved Capital Value.	Improved Capital Value.	Assessed Annual Value.
Sydney Metrop	ol- Sq. miles.	No.		£ thousand.	
City of Sydney Suburban Municip	11	193,103	107,203	311,390	17,818
ities and Shires		1,695,814	290,701	1,168,005	64,519
Total	1,107	1,888,917	397,904	1,479,395	82,337
Cities of—					
Newcastle Wollongong, Gtr.	38 276	134,079 90,852	16,584 13,745	73,001 60,954	4,251 3,332
Other Municipalities and Shires	182,671	1,285,264	307,044	†	†
All Municipalities All Shires	2,801 181,291	2,411,285 987,827	453,818 281,459	1,750,254 †	99,839 †
Total Municip ities and Shi		3,399,112	735,277	†	†

^{*} Preliminary. Value of non-ratable properties is excluded (see page 652).

The area of the shires as shown is exclusive of 28 square miles of Federal Territory at Jervis Bay, and the Australian Capital Territory, containing an area of 911 square miles.

[†] Not available.

A general summary of the finances of municipalities, shires and county councils in 1952 is shown in the following table. Explanations and other details of the finances are shown later, viz., revenue accounts, pages 659 to 671, and loan accounts, pages 672 to 675.

Table 558.—Local Government, N.S.W.—Summary of Finances, 1952.

		Munici	palities and	Shires.			
Particulars.	0-1	Cities of	-	To	tal.	County Councils.	Grand Total
	Sydney Metropol- itan.	Newcastle and Gtr. Wollon- gong.	Other.	Municipal- ities.	Shires.	•	. —————————————————————————————————————
ORDINARY SERVICES—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	13,981,398	1,592,065	15,058,925	17,786,625	12,845,763	247,400	30,750,584†
Expenditure from—							
Revenue Loans	13,458,035 2,508,219	1,489,812 183,608	14,544,980 1,829,269	17,185,310 2,993,934	12,307,517 1,527,162	240,206 138,669	29,603,829† 4,659,765
TRADING UNDERTAK- INGS-							
Revenue-							
Electricity	2,940,078	3,241,595	5,802,549 715,724	9,099,979 662,431	2,884,243 53,293	18,586,948	30,57 1 ,170 715,72 4
Gas Abattoirs		1,522,159	452,290	1,974,449			1,974,449
Ice Works			286		286		286
Building Materials			16,329	16,329			16,329
	2,940,078	4,763,754	6 094 160+	11,750,179	2,937,822	18,586,948	33,274,949±
Water Supply		4,100,104	1,457,827	955,002	502,825	189,447	1,647,274
Sewerage	6,067		725,285	665,985	65,367		731,352
Total	2,946,145	4,763,754	9,167,281‡	13,371,166	3,506,014	18,776,395	3 5,653,575‡
Expenditure—	l				j		
Electricity, Gas, etc	2 = 00 + 0 =						
Water and	2,780,497	4,620,503	6,664,849‡	11,313,987‡	2,751,862	18,297,083	32,362,932‡
Sewerage	41,124		1,459,530	1,169,125	331,529	187,523	1,688,177
Capital Expend- iture from—							
Loan Funds Other Funds	490,966 113,419	585,960 21,487	3,002,550 1,177,545	2,709,16 1 840,719	1,370,315 471,732	6,416,968 202,953	10,496,444 1,515,404
			!	[
§NET LONG-TERM INDEBTEDNESS-							
Ordinary Ser-							
vices Trading Under-	13,059,052	1,081,563	6,981,725	15,566,425	5,555,915	218,865	21,341,205
takings	1,810,980	1,518,703	17,784,778	15,046,645	6,067,816	25,672,347	46,786,808

^{*} Including Grafton and South Grafton Water Board.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY IN LOCAL AREAS.

Local governing bodies obtain a large amount of revenue from the taxation which they are empowered to levy upon unimproved or improved values of land, principally from an annual levy on unimproved capital value.

 $[\]dagger$ Excludes contributions to County Councils by constituent municipalities and shires, £129,204 which is duplicated in preceding columns.

[‡] Excludes £3,009 inter-fund contributions from Electricity Fund to Gas Works Fund. § Comprises loans, repayable Government advances and time-payment debts. Net debt is principal outstanding at 31st December, less accumulated sinking fund.

^{* 5979—5¶} K 5146

The Valuer-General, appointed in terms of the Valuation of Lands Act, 1916, as amended, is empowered to assess land values for rating and taxing purposes in all municipalities and shires, but in many areas the valuations are made by valuers appointed by the councils. The Valuer-General may value a municipality or shire as a whole, or in complete wards or ridings in different years. The whole area or each ward or riding must be valued at least once in each six years. Valuations by councils' own valuers must be made at intervals not exceeding six years.

At 1st January, 1955, the valuations in force in 82 municipalities and 49 shires were made by the Valuer-General, and in 23 municipalities and 82 shires by valuers appointed by the councils. In two shires the valuations were made partly by the Valuer-General and partly by the councils' valuers. All municipalities and shires in the County of Cumberland are valued by the Valuer-General.

In municipalities, the valuation must show the unimproved capital value, the improved capital value, and the assessed annual value of ratable property. In the shires, the law requires the valuation of the unimproved capital value only, and the determination of the improved capital value and the assessed annual value is optional, except in urban areas, in which the assessed annual value must be determined. The Valuer-General usually determines improved values and assessed annual values for all lands in shires within his jurisdiction.

The unimproved capital value is defined as the amount for which the fee-simple estate in land could be sold under such reasonable conditions as a bona fide seller would require, assuming that the actual improvements had not been made. This basis of valuation has been applied, as from 1949, to Crown lands leased for pastoral or agricultural purposes; previously, the unimproved capital value of such lands for rating purposes was determined on the basis of annual rental payable to the Crown.

The unimproved capital value of a mine may be assessed on the basis of the average annual output during the preceding three years, if so directed by a council; viz., a coal or shale mine at 2s. 6d. per ton of coal or shale mined; and other mines, at 20 per cent. of the value of ore or mineral won. In the case of an idle or undeveloped mine, the unimproved capital value may be calculated by multiplying the annual rental, if any, by twenty.

The improved capital value is the amount for which the fee-simple estate of the land, with all improvements and buildings thereon, could be sold.

The assessed annual value is nine-tenths of the fair average rental of land, with improvements thereon, but must not be less than 5 per cent. of the improved capital value.

All lands are ratable except the following, viz., lands belonging to the Commonwealth Government; lands belonging to the State Government and statutory bodies, unless leased for private purposes or used in connection with a State industrial undertaking; lands vested in the Crown or public body or trustees and used for public cemeteries, commons, reserves or free libraries; lands vested in and used by universities; lands belonging to and used for public hospitals, benevolent institutions or charities; lands belonging to and used by religious bodies for public worship, eligious teaching or training, or solely for the residence of the official heads or clergymen; and lands belonging to and used for schools registered

under the Bursary Endowment Act or certified under the Public Instruction Act, including playgrounds and residences occupied by caretakers, servants and teachers.

Where water is supplied or sewerage or drainage services are rendered, a charge or fee may be imposed in respect of properties thus exempted from rating. The underground mains of the gas and hydraulic power companies are ratable, and in respect of some of its properties the Commonwealth Government makes a contribution to councils' funds in lieu of rates.

A comparative summary of the unimproved and improved capital values and the assessed annual value of ratable property, excluding lands coming within the exemptions noted above, is shown in the following statement:—

Table 559.-Municipalities and Shires-Valuations of Ratable Property.

	Sydney Me	tropolitan.	City C	City of Greater		To	tal.	
At 31st De- mber.	City of Sydney.	Suburbs.	City of Newcastle.	Wollon- gong.	Other.	Municipal- ities.	Shires.	Total.
				£ thou	isand.			
			Unimpro	VED CAPI	TAL VALU	JE.		
939	55,845	101,784	8,356	3,380	156,671	182,154	143,882	326,036
945	59,292	111,770	8,943	4,418	162,055	196,924	149,554	346,478
948	60,793	120,610	9,684	4,987	173,849	211,422	158,501	369,923
949	68,341	127,879	10,854	5,248	184.520	230,825	166,017	396,842
950	69,155	144,500	11,379	6,063	205,447	247,708	188,836	436,544
951	70,556	168,842	12,330	6,545	225,990	278,965	205.298	484,263
952	71,603	210,123	15,201	8,582	266,618	333,829	233,298	567,127
953	101.588	258,612	15,781	13,030	274,271	411,079	252,203	663,282
954	107,203	290,701	16,584	13,745	307,044	453,818	281,459	735,277
			Improv	ED CAPIT	al Valui	Е.		
1939	181,065	308,144	25,371	9,989	†	579,500	†	Ť
1945	204,185	375,106	30,723	16,492	†	679,221	† † † † † †	†
1948	213,356	417,303	34,448	18,514	† † † † †	753,327	†	†
1949	233,219	453,141	37,045	20,604	†	829,442	†	†
1950	236,392	511,540	39,194	23,339	\ †	893,577	†	! †
1951	238,153	602,771	44,251	24,564	†	1,011,912	†	†
1952	240,507	760,538	54.592	38,287	†	1,232,039	\	†
1953	289,451	970,563	61,844	56,881	+	1,499,268	l †	†
1954	311,390	1,168,005	73,001	60,954	†	1,750,254	†	† †
		-	Assessi	D ANNU	L VALUE	1.	·	
1939	9,074	23,155	2,058	818	+	39,914	 †	†
1945	10,485	29,400	2,519	1,237	i +	48,863	†	†
1948	10,980	32,074	2,741	1,368	† † † † † † †	53,309	† † † † † † † † † † † † † † † † † † †	†
1949	11,903	34,100	2,904	1,559	+	57,565	1 +	Ì
1950	12,288	36,916	3,023	1,658	1 +	60,822) 	1 +
1951	12,551	40,652	3,267	1,771	1 +	66,307	\ +	1 +
1952	12,663	46,940	3,606	2,396	\ \ \	76,023		+
1953	17,059	55,715	3,849	3,195		88,869	\ \	1 +
1954	17,818	64,519		3,332	1 +	99,839	1 +	† † † † †
	1 2.,010	02,010	1,201	0,002	1 1	1 00,000	1 1	1 '

^{*} Particulars for years prior to 1947 include 1 municipality and two shires which were amalgamated with the City on 24th September, 1947.
† Not available.

^{*5979—6¶} K 5146

Valuations are usually made at triennial intervals, and the values shown in Table 559 do not indicate the annual changes in the value of real property, but rather the trend over a longer period.

From 1942, movements in the valuations were regulated largely by the system of land sales control exercised by the Commonwealth and State Governments, until the controls were terminated on 31st August, 1949. The sharp upward movement in land values in post-war years is reflected in the increase between 1945 and 1954 of 112 per cent. in the unimproved capital value of all ratable land in local government areas. Increases in valuations recorded in the last three years were 14.9 per cent. in 1952, 19.2 per cent. in 1953 and 10.7 per cent. in 1954.

The ratio of assessed annual value to improved capital value in 1954 was 5.7 per cent. in the City of Sydney, 5.5 per cent. in the suburbs, 5.8 per cent. in Newcastle, 5.5 per cent. in Wollongong and 6.3 per cent. in other municipalities. As the assessed annual value is nine-tenths of the actual annual value, the proportions per cent. of annual value to improved value were 6.3 per cent. in the City of Sydney, 6.1 per cent. in the suburbs, 6.4 per cent. in Newcastle, 6.1 per cent. in Wollongong and 7.0 per cent. in other municipalities.

RATING BY LOCAL GOVERNING BODIES.

All municipal and shire councils, some county councils, and the special boards constituted to administer water, sewerage and drainage works, levy rates within the areas served by them. The amount of rates levied by the councils and the boards during the years 1949 to 1953 is shown in Tables 449 and 450 of this Year Book, where local rating is considered conjointly with other forms of taxation imposed in the State.

The following table shows the total amount of rates levied by the City of Sydney, other municipalities, the shires, and county councils in various years since 1939, according to the purposes for which the rates were levied. In the rates for ordinary services are included rates levied for the purposes of the general fund, and special and local rates imposed in relation to functions which are similar to those of the general fund, e.g., roads, health, street lighting, etc.

Table 560 — Municipalities	Shires and County Councils Dat	Lavied as

	Rates Levied.										
Year.	Ordinary Services.	Electricity Fund.	Gas Works Fund.	Water Supply Fund.	Sewerage Fund.	Total					
	£	£	£	£	£	£					
1939	5,558,528	35,147	2,469	301.492	173,189	6,070,8					
1945	6,063,698	37,786	2,204	340,307	214.985	6.658.9					
1946	6,742,581	32,734	1.852	366,169	224.970	7,368,3					
1947	7,217,224	44,993	2,653	402,279	246,208	7,913,					
1948	8,211,135	$52,\!173$	3,916	460.250	275,324	9,002,					
1949	9,681,981	79,458	3,858	510.694	298,316	10.574.3					
1950	10,969,905	110,347	6,665	558,903	340,492	11,986,3					
1951	14,281,919	124,618	10,749	650.913	394,077	15,462.2					
1952	18,427,749	134,552	14,446	803.313	490,942	19,871,0					
1953*	20,296,769	162,157	13,691	953,362	551,511	21,977,4					

^{*} Preliminary.

Under the Local Government Act, municipal and shire councils may levy rates of four kinds, viz., a general rate on the unimproved capital value of all ratable lands in the area, and special, local, and loan rates on the unimproved or improved capital value. A county council may levy rates if the power to do so has been delegated to it by constituent municipalities and shires. Under the Gas and Electricity Act, the Sydney County Council has power, which it has not exercised, to levy rates on the unimproved capital values.

A minimum general rate of 1d. in the £ on unimproved capital value must be levied each year, but if this is more than sufficient for the requirements of the area, the Governor may approve of a lower rate. The general rate levied on mines worked for minerals other than coal or shale may not exceed 3d. in the £ of the unimproved value.

In municipalities wholly outside the County of Cumberland, differential general rates may be levied in respect of urban farm lands and other lands, and by proclamation the Governor may extend this provision to a municipality situated wholly or partly within that County. Urban farm land is ratable land which is valued as one assessment, exceeds 5 acres in area, and is used by the occupier for pastoral, dairying, fruit-growing, agricultural or similar pursuits. The maximum general rate which may be levied thereon may not exceed (a) one-half of the general rate levied on other lands in the municipality or (b) the general rate levied by an adjoining shire, whichever is the greater. The minimum general rate may not be less than one penny in the £ of the unimproved value.

Rates are due and payable one month after service of a rate notice, and interest at 5 per cent. per annum simple interest is charged on rates overdue for three months or longer. Councils may write off or reduce rates payable by Commonwealth age or invalid pensioners. Where this is done by councils after 15th August, 1950, in respect of rates for 1950 and subsequent years, they are recouped by the State Government for an amount equivalent to one half of the loss.

The Main Roads Act provides that the councils of municipalities and shires (except in respect of the inner area of the City of Sydney, which was exempted at the end of 1937) may be required to contribute towards the cost of main roads which are under the control of the Department of The contribution by the councils in the metropolitan road Main Roads. district is calculated at a uniform rate on the unimproved capital value of ratable property. The rate may not exceed ½d. in the £ on ratable property and the rate on farming lands may be reduced to one-half of the rate on other lands. Since 1933, the ordinary rate has been 7/16d. in the £ and the rate on farming lands 7/32d. in the £. Contributions by country councils are based upon the amount actually expended on main roads, and are allocated to the councils according to the benefit each derives from the road works; the maximum contribution by a country council in any year is the sum which would be produced by a rate of ½d. in the £ on the unimproved capital value of ratable lands.

Revenue to meet these contributions is derived by councils either by the levy of a special rate or by provision in the general rate, and is included in the particulars of rates shown herein. The contributions for main roads totalling £336,606 in 1951 and £417,627 in 1952 included only small amounts in respect of country councils.

The following table shows for various years since 1939 the amount of rates levied for all purposes in the municipalities, shires and county councils operating under the Local Government Act:—

Table 561.-Municipalities, Shires and County Councils-Rates Levied.

			Year end	ied 31st Dec	ember.		
	1939.	1945.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.
Ordinary Services—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sydney Metropolitan- City of Sydney	1,159,559	1,227,821	1,699,159	1,725,968	2,219,294	2,794,411	3,380,450
Suburban Munici- palities and Shires		2,467,140	3,732,423	4,185,106	5,413,403	7,048,262	7,487,740
Total	3,430,122	3,694,961	5,431,582	5,911,074	7,632,697	9,842,673	10,868,190
City of-							
Newcastle	189,012	241,691	355,806	417,313	477,894	642,394	673,004
Wollongong, Greater	71,971	107,429	154,054	205,716	219,204	354,122	403,476
Other Municipalities and Shires	1,867,423	2,019,617	3,740,539	4,417,802	5,952,124	7,588,560	8,352,099
All Municipalities	4,095,188	4,488,443	6,719,021	7,351,248	9,341,208	12,062,287	13,332,105
All Shires	1,463,340	1,575,255	2,962,960	3,600,657	4,940,711	6,365,462	6,964,664
Total	5,558,528	6,063,698	9,681,981	10,951,905	14,281,919	18,427,749	20,296,769
Trading, Water and Sewerage—				1,000			
Municipalities and Shires	K02 600	£99 900	001 014	094 994	1 079 049	1 999 144	1 540 640
County Councils	503,690 8,607	532,303	821,814 70,512	934,384 82,023	1,072,043	1,322,144 121,109	1,542,649 138,072
country countries	0,007	02,379	70,512	02,023	100,014	121,109	155,072
Total	512,297	595,282	892,326	1,016,407	1,180,357	1,443,253	1,680,721
Grand Total	6,070,825	6,658,980	10,574,307	11,968,312	15,462,276	19,871,002	21,977,490

^{*} Preliminary.

The rates for ordinary services consist of general rates and special, local and loan rates, other than those imposed for the purposes of trading, water, and sewerage undertakings. General rates are levied on all ratable lands within a municipal or shire area, but other rates, imposed to meet special or local needs, frequently apply to only portion of an area.

In 1952 the general rates amounted to £2,794,411 or 100 per cent. of the total rates for ordinary services in the city of Sydney, £6,312,940 or 90 per cent. in the suburbs of Sydney, £501,203 or 78 per cent. in Newcastle,

£337,280 or 95 per cent. in Wollongong, £1,857,522 or 83 per cent. in other municipalities, and £4,667,543 or 87 per cent. in other shires.

The following table shows the average rate levied per £1 of unimproved capital value for ordinary services in groups of municipalities and shires at intervals since 1939. These averages are based upon the aggregate unimproved value of ratable land within each group and the amount of rates levied—whether they were general over the whole municipality or shire or applied only to part thereof. Rates levied for trading, water and sewerage funds are excluded.

Table 562.—Municipalities and Shires—Average Rate Levied for Ordinary Services.

		Sydney Metropolitan.		City of—		Total.			
Year.	City of Sydney.	Suburbs.	New-castle.	Greater Wollon- gong.*	palities and Shires.	All Munici- palities.	All Shires.	Total.	
		P	ence per	£1 of Unit	nproved Ca	pital Value	е.		
1939	4.98	5.38	5.43	5.11	2.86	5.40	2.44	4.09	
1945	4.97	5.30	6.49	5.84	2.99	5.47	2.53	4-20	
1946	5.60	5.75	6.70	6.10	3.30	5.95	2.83	4.61	
1947	5.60	5.94	6.97	6.13	3.64	6.02	3-18	4.84	
1948	5.67	6.50	7.91	6.45	4.22	6.63	3.61	5.33	
1949	5.97	7.00	7.87	7.04	4.87	6.99	4.28	5.86	
1950	5.99	6.95	8.80	8.14	5.16	7.12	4.58	6.03	
1951	7.55	7.69	9.30	8.04	5.74	8.04	5.78	7.08	
1952	9-25	8-07	10-24	9.99	7.28	8-68	6.87	7.95	
1953	7.99	6.95	10.24	7.43	7.31	7.78	6.63	7.34	

^{*} See note * to Table 559.

The amount of rates levied, as shown in Table 561, represents the amount taken to account by councils as revenue, after deductions from current assessments in respect of reductions of valuations on appeal and amounts written off as irrecoverable.

Generally, most of the rates are collected in the year of levy, but at times there has been a large accumulation of arrears. In 1939, overdue rates and extra charges totalled £2,242,528, but they were gradually reduced in the following years to £1,366,378 in 1949. Thereafter they increased yearly and at 31st December, 1952, the amount outstanding was £634,826

higher than in 1949. Particulars of overdue rates at the end of 1939 and later years are shown in the following table:—

Table 563.—Municipalities, Shires and County Councils—Overdue Rates and Extra Charges.

			At 31st De	ecember.		
	1939.	1945.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952,
Municipalities and Shires—						
Sydney Metropolitan-	£	£	£	£	£	£
City of Sydney Suburbs	68,262 912,843	35,866 610,385	$^{17,834}_{493,717}$	23,204 494,434	$28,163 \\ 520,335$	$\substack{64,647 \\ 693,639}$
Total	981,105	646,251	511,551	517,638	548,498	758,286
City of						
Newcastle Wollongong, Greater	04,000	17,739 35,749	$18,496 \\ 39,242$	$22,643 \\ 41,465$	28,086 $53,841$	34,393 64,482
Other creater	1 104 100	1,001,292	786,960	798,446	823,375	1,128,692
All Municipalities		1,016,662	850,921	834,527	855,583	1,189,554
All Shires	. 824,696	684,369	505,328	545,665	598,217	796,299
Total	2,240,472	1,701,031	1,356,249	1,380,192	1,453,800	1,985,853
County Councils	2,056	38,693	10,129	11,786	17,125	15,351
Grand Total—			l			
Ordinary Services Trading, Water and Sewerage		$\begin{array}{c} 1,523,203 \\ 216,521 \end{array}$	1,194,092 $172,286$	1,223,568 168,410	1,303,036 167,889	1,796,068 205,136
Total	2,242,528	1,739,724	1,366,378	1,391,978	1,470,925	2,001,204

For the purposes of comparison, the amounts in "other" municipalities and shires and county councils should be combined, because there have been amalgamations of areas with consequent transfer of overdue rates and charges as between these groups.

REVENUE FINANCES OF LOCAL GOVERNING BODIES.

The accounts of municipal, shire and county councils in New South Wales are on an income and expenditure basis, and show the income accrued and expenditure incurred during the period to which they relate.

In each area governed under the Local Government Act, there must be (a) a general fund, to which must be credited all moneys receivable in respect of the general rate, loans raised for any general purpose and loan rates levied in respect thereof, and moneys receivable in respect of any matter not appertaining to another fund; (b) a special fund for each special rate levied; (c) a local fund for each local rate levied; and (d) a separate trading fund for each trading undertaking conducted by the council. The resources of the general fund may be applied to any general purposes throughout the area, such as administration, health, roads, parks, etc., and the payment of interest and principal of loans, but the resources of a special or a local fund may be expended only on the special purpose or in the specified area in respect of which the rate is levied. Conditions governing the accounts of the Sydney County Council are contained in the Gas and Electricity Act.

ORDINARY SERVICES REVENUE ACCOUNTS.

The functions of local government embraced by the term "Ordinary Services" include all the functions described on pages 644 and 645, except those listed under the title "Trading Undertakings." Functions relating to ordinary services come within the scope of the general fund and those special and local funds which relate to similar works and services. Statistics of the funds of the trading undertakings are shown separately in Tables 569 to 578.

A summary of the revenue, and expenditure from revenue, on account of ordinary services in various years since 1939 is shown below:—

Table 564.—Municipalities and Shires—Ordinary Services—Revenue and Expenditure from Revenue.

			P				
	Sydney Me	etropolitan.	Cities of Newcastle	Other		Total.	
Year.	City of Sydney.	Suburbs.	and Greater Wollon- gong.	Municipal- ities and Shires.	All Municipal- ities.	All Shires.	Total.
			Rev	ENUE.			
1939	1,564,874	£ 3,608,497	£ 568,461	£ 4,935,859	£ 6,672,066	£ 4,005,625	£ 10,677,691
1944	1,688,386	3,083,810	491,501	3,751,454	5,976,413	3,038,738	9,015,151
1945	1,741,152	3,205,382	516,336	3,788,862	6,174,162	3,077,570	9,251,732
1946	1,947,427	3,656,611	566,021	4,386,622	6,917,524	3,639,157	10,556,681
1947	1,964,119	4,021,363	634,805	4,961,989	7,435,674	4,146,602	11,582,276
1948	2,047,932	4,622,223	682,303	6,168,114	8,475,339	5,045,233	13,520,572
1949	2,522,024	5,324,237	812,155	7,624,539	9,953,931	6,329,024	16,282,955
1950	2,613,485	6,033,878	983,659	8,937,191	11,118,368	7,449,845	18,568,213
1951	3,285,118	7,691,667	1,140,147	12,037,705	13,945,473	10,209,164	24,154,6 3 7
1952	3,963,684	10,017,714	1,592,065	15,058,925	17,786,625	12,845,763	30,632,388
		Ext	PENDITURE	FROM REV	ENUE.		
1939	£ 1,583,795	£ 3,639,659	£ 581,844	£ 4,850,417	£ 6,696,565	£ 3,959,150	£ 1 0, 655,71 5
1944	1,588,764	3,014,274	521,011	3,831,242	5,804,204	3,151,087	8,955,291
1945	1,596,551	3,190,845	506,544	3,960,655	5,994,248	3,260, 3 47	9,25 4, 59 5
1946	1,872,757	3,992,859	538,619	4,699,479	7,181,131	3,922,583	11,103,714
1947	2,088,834	4,441,331	623,088	5,208,873	7,944,839	4,417,287	12,362,126
1948	2,171,127	4,715,948	724,558	6,191,429	8,753,294	5,049,768	13,803,062
1949	2,525,713	5,205,777	765,276	7,416,570	9,811,268	6,102,068	15,913,336
1950	2,814,717	5,970,676	925,435	8,795,489	11,168,926	7,337,391	18,506,317
1951	3,302,935	7,759,785	1,212,625	11,866,411	14,066,949	10,074,807	24,141,756
1952	3,962,999	9,495,036	1,489,812	14,544,980	17,185,310	12,307,517	29,492,827
	1			1	1		

ORDINARY SERVICES REVENUE.

Rates form the largest item of revenue in respect of ordinary services and (with interest on overdue rates) represented 75 per cent. of the revenue of the councils, excluding receipts from the Government, and 60 per cent. of the total revenue during 1952.

The chief items of ordinary services revenue in various years since 1939

Table 565.—Municipalities and Shires-Ordinary Services Revenue.

		Revenue I	Raised by C	councils.		Amounts	Total Revenue.	
Year.	Rates and Interest on Overdue Rates.	Sanitary and Garbage.	Contribu- tions to Works,	Property (Rents, Charges).	Other.	Received from Govern- ment.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1939	5,661,128	462,270	304,584	317,309	572,218	3,360,182	10,677,6	
1944	5,989,175	577,003	111,522	389,740	622,983	1,324,728	9,015,1	
1945	6,127,732	649,086	121,466	379,791	687,871	1,285,786	9,251,7	
1946	6,799,071	670,426	293,451	426,503	865,886	1,501,344	10,556,6	
1947	7,272,676	722,932	415,546	460,432	1,035,479	1,675,211	11,582,2	
1948	8,261,281	904,682	407,324	543,291	1,163,479	2,240,515	13,520,5	
1949	9,732,377	1,098,163	441,532	580,652	1,591,277	2,838,954	16,282,9	
1950	11,028,735	1,330,348	451,928	619,768	1,821,654	3,315,780	18,568,2	
1951	14,348,659	1,700,938	679,972	700,013	2,073,530	4,651,525	24,154,6	
1952	18,517,256	2,255,275	907,060	798,147	2,343,635	5,811,015	30,632,3	

Particulars of ordinary services revenue in 1952 are shown in greater detail in Table 566.

Ratepayers who directly benefit are charged a proportion of the cost of certain works carried out by councils, e.g., construction of footpaths and kerbing and guttering. These charges, together with payments to councils for works carried out by them on behalf of other councils, individuals or organisations (e.g., the Housing Commission of N.S.W.), are included under "Contributions to Works" shown in Table 565. In 1952, payments to councils by the Housing Commission amounted to £65,000.

Councils' receipts from the Government include amounts received from the Department of Main Roads, e.g., £1,371,526 in 1939, £2,518,337 in 1951 and £2,984,079 in 1952. Shires received the bulk of these amounts, their share amounting to £1,115,344, £2,204,940 and £2,532,527 in the respective years.

In the Sydney metropolitan area, Newcastle and Wollongong, the amounts received from the Government represented only 16 per cent. in 1939, and 5.4 per cent. in 1952, of the total revenue of councils from all sources. In other municipalities and shires the proportions were 39 per cent. and 33 per cent., respectively. In the aggregate, Government payments to councils represented 31 per cent. of their revenue in 1939 and 19 per cent. in 1952.

Table 566.—Municipalities and Shires—Ordinary Services Revenue, 1952.

	Syd Metroj	ney politan,	Cities of Newcastle	Other Munici-		Total.	
Revenue.	City of Sydney.	Suburbs.	Greater Wollon- gong.	palities and Shires.	All Munici- palities.	All Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
General Rates	2,794,411		838,483		11,255,357	5,215,542	
Loan, Local, Special Rates		735,322	158,033			1,149,920	1,956,850
Extra Charges (Overdue	•••	,	200,000	.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,			_,,
Rates)	3,144	33,592	4,928	47,843	53,478	36,029	89,507
Total Rates and Extra Charges	2,797,555	7,081,854	1,001,444	7,636,403	12,115,765	6,401,491	18,517,256
Miscellaneous Licence Fees, Charges for Gas, Electric, Hyd- raulic Mains, etc	108,874	126,810	17,451	96,327	277,814	71,648	349,462
Solve and Observe							
Sales and Charges— Contributions to Works	00.040	100.001	07.000	050.017	F44 04 F	105.040	00= 000
	99,343		65,296	1	1		907,060
Sanitary and Garbage	132,971		143,052	1 ' '			2,255,275
Parks, Baths, Beaches	27,955		20,124		336,274		425,949
Public Markets	231,076		126	-, -		19,868	310,723
Libraries	3,360	1 '		,	, ,		50,997
Council Property	258,633	153,098	84,624	301,792	602,485	195,662	798,147
Housing—Loans Repaid etc	514	127,679		30,521	139,916	18,798	158,714
Cala of A made	9,261	1 '		í '			194,581
Other	210,015	,	41,810			276,604	853,215
				954,140	370,011		i
Total Sales and Charges	973,128	2,244,557	378,225	2,358,745	4,217,929	1,736,726	5,954,655
Total Raised by Councils	3,879,557	9,453,221	1,397,120	10,091,475	 16 ,61 1, 508 	8,209,865	24,821,373
Government Grants-			<u></u>				
Endowment		3,000	1,400	195,000	2,175	197,225	199,400
Joint Coal Board			34,844	155,859	73,893	116,810	190,703
Main Roads Dept	17,043	319,433	75,229	2,572,374	451,552	2,532,527	2,984,079
Other	67,084	242,060	83,472		647,497	1,789,336	2,436,833
Total Government Grants	84,127	564,493	194,945	4,967,450	1,175,117	4,635,898	5 ,81 1,01 5
Total Revenue— Ordinary Services	3,963,684	10,017,714	1,592,065	15,058,925	17,786,625	12,845,763	30,632,388

ORDINARY SERVICES EXPENDITURE.

Particulars of expenditure on ordinary services, as shown in this chapter, are not presented in the same form as in accounts furnished by the councils. The councils' statements are composite in character and show in combination expenditure from both revenue and loans. In this chapter, expenditure from each source is shown separately—expenditure from revenue in Tables 567 and 568 and expenditure from loans in Tables 581 and 582. In the dissection of the accounts, a degree of approximation was necessary in some instances, but the final results may be regarded as reliable statements of the expenditure by the local governing bodies on ordinary or general services.

The summary of the annual expenditure from revenue on ordinary services, as shown in the following table, is divided into two parts, viz., (i) Gross Expenditure, being expenditure from revenue derived from all sources, i.e., revenue raised by the councils and Government grants towards the cost of councils' services and for main roads, unemployment relief and national works undertaken by councils for the Government; (ii) Net Expenditure, which represents expenditure from councils' own revenue; it has been ascertained by deducting from Gross Expenditure the amounts received from the Government as shown in Table 565.

Table 567.—Municipalities and Shires—Ordinary Services—Gross and Net Expenditure from Revenue.

		Gross Ex	penditure.*		Net Expenditure.*			
Year.	Administra-	Debt 8	Services.	Total	Administra-	Interest		
	tion Works Gr	Gross Expenditure.	tion, Works and Services.	and Debt Redemption,	Total Net Expenditure.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1939	8,628,976	891,339	1,135,400	10,655,715	5,467,908	1,827,625	7,295,533	
1944	7,226,747	715,125	1,013,419	8,955,291	5,945,565	1,684,998	7,630,56 3	
194 5	7,624,206	667,249	963,140	9,254,595	6,365,896	1,602,913	7,968,809	
194 6	9,505,489	640,215	958,010	11,103,714	8,028,720	1,573,650	9,602,370	
1947	10,627,850	631,175	1,103,101	12,362,126	8,973,793	1,713,122	10,686,915	
1948	12,160,832	635,357	1,006,873	13,803,062	9,942,002	1,620,545	11,562,547	
1949	13,895,632	696,690	1,321,014	15,913,336	11,074,450	1,999,932	13,074,382	
1950	16,298,706	752,755	1,454,856	18,506,317	12,993,265	2,197,272	15,190,537	
1951	21,499,514	809,949	1,832,293	24,141,756	16,856,097	2,634,134	19,490,231	
1952	26,538,352	894,323	2,060,152	29,492,827	20,733,159	2,948,653	23,681,812	

^{*} See explanation in text preceding table.

Expenditure on interest relates to amounts payable on overdrafts, fixed loans, deferred or time payment debts, repayable Government advances and other liabilities. In the case of the City of Sydney, the amount of interest earned from investment sums held for purposes of debt redemption (but not being part of normal sinking funds) is deducted from the total amount of interest payable.

Owing to a change in the form of accounts of the City of Sydney, expenditure on provision for debt redemption after 1948, as shown in Table 567, includes in respect of the City of Sydney the interest earned on sinking fund balances and the proceeds of sales of resumption residues. These items totalled £179,981 in 1949, £194,215 in 1950, £264,818 in 1951 and £172,708 in 1952. Prior to 1949, they were omitted from the City's revenue and expenditure, and credited direct to sinking fund account. The total amount provided for debt redemption from all sources is shown in Table 586.

Councils receive relatively small grants from the Government in respect of interest and repayment of loans raised by councils for main roads and for supplementing Government expenditure under pre-war unemployment relief work schemes. Such grants amounted to £8,108 in 1951, and £5,822 in 1952.

The net outgo on debt service borne by the councils, including provision for redemption, represented 12.3 per cent. of the total net expenditure on ordinary services in 1951 and 11.8 per cent. in 1952. In 1952 the ratio was 11 per cent. in the City of Sydney, 16 per cent. in Newcastle, 9 per cent. in Wollongong, 12 per cent. in the suburbs of Sydney and 11 per cent. in other municipalities and shires.

Particulars of gross expenditure on ordinary services in 1952 are shown in Table 568. A similar statement regarding net expenditure has not been compiled, because complete details are not available as to the objects on which moneys received from the Government were expended.

Table 568.—Municipalities and Shires—Ordinary Services—Gross
Expenditure from Revenue, 1952.

	Syd Metror	ney politan.	Cities of New- castle	Other Municip-		Total.	
Expenditure.	City of Sydney.	Suburbs. and Greater Wollongong.		alities and Shires.	All Munici- palities.	All Shires.	Total.
Administration Works—Roads, Bridges,	£ 299,269	£ 646,320	£ 97,298	£ 1,006,218	£ 1,265,833	£ 783,272	£ 2,049,105
etc bridges,	1,059,012	3,487,212	573,206	8,880,299	5,948,901	8 050 828	13,999,729
Charack TI-Lilian	98,321	397,328	53,870	209,290	624,098	134,711	758,809
Sanitary and Garbage	267,550	1,406,902	193,513	990,200	2,024,235	833,930	
Parks, Baths, Beaches	424,416	782,639	132,063	630,035	1,670,917	298,236	
Health Services	110,619	253,729	34,078	180,393	437,410	141,409	578,819
Public Markets	197.111	2,785	48	54,635	2 4 0.938	13,641	254,579
Libraries	52,016	124,041	55,623	131.970	318,675	44,975	363,650
Housing Const. Advances				18,229	1,925		
Noxious Animals and				10,220	1,020	10,004	10,220
Weeds		10,199		95,642	21,702	84,139	105,841
Fire Prevention	40.099	130,567	15,211	176,649	195,107	167,419	
Donations	34,429	27,283	2,680	20,333			
Property, incl. New Plant,	01,120	2.,200	2,000	20,000	11,410	10,220	01,120
etc	451,423	355,607	75,821	555,988	1,042,720	396.119	1,438,839
Contrib. to Main Rds. Dept.	23,302	379,389	1,847	13,089	377,279	40,348	
Town Diameira	42,325	87,174	18.078	14,035	141,113		
043	271,524	292,954	66,239	486,227	756,806		
Otner	271,024	202,004	00,200	400,221	100,000	300,100	
Total Works and Ser-							
vices	3,371,416	8,384,129	1.319,575	12 463 232	15,139,138	11.399.214	26.538.352
12000 111 111			1,010,010	10,400,202			
		İ					
Debt Charges—		ļ					
Interest (Loans, etc., Overdrafts) Loans Repaid (incl.	311,299	305,951	36,913	240,160	706,836	187,487	894,323
Contrib. to Sinking Fund)	000 001	804,956	133,324	841,588	1,339,336	720,816	2,060,152
Total Debt Charges	591,583	1,110,907	170,237	1,081,748	2,046,172	908,303	2,954,475
Total Expenditure		}					
	2 000 000	0.405.000	400 0-0	14 544 000	17 105 910	10 007 515	90 409 997
From Revenue	3,962,999	9,495,036	1,489,812	14,544,980	17,185,310	12,307,517	29,492,827

FINANCES OF TRADING UNDERTAKINGS.

Many local government authorities conduct electricity supply undertakings and water supply and sewerage services, some operate gas works and abattoirs, but other trading activities are negligible.

ELECTRICITY TRADING FUNDS.

In New South Wales many of the establishments for the supply of electricity for public and private use are conducted by municipal and shire councils, as well as by county councils formed by groups of municipalities and shires for this purpose. A number of the larger councils, and some situated in remote parts of the State, have works for the generation as well as the distribution of electricity; other councils purchase supplies in bulk and distribute them to consumers.

At the end of 1952, electricity services were provided by 56 municipalities, 39 shires and 20 county councils. Of these, 8 municipalities 4 shires and 4 county councils operated generating plants, 43 municipalities, 33 shires and 11 county councils distributed current purchased in bulk and 5 municipalities, 2 shires and 5 county councils generated a quantity of electricity but purchased additional supplies from other sources.

The largest undertaking is the Sydney County Council, which buys electricity in bulk from the Electricity Commission of New South Wales, and distributes it direct to customers in the City and in twenty suburban municipalities. The Council also operated two generating stations until 1st January, 1952, when they were transferred to the Electricity Commission. Further particulars of the Electricity Commission are given in the chapter "Factories".

A statement of the revenue and expenditure of the electricity undertakings of the local governing authorities in 1952 is shown below:—

Table 569.—Local Government, N.S.W.—Electricity Works—Revenue Accounts, 1952.

Particulars.	Munici- palities.	Shires.	County Councils.	Total.
	Revent	JE.		
Electricity Sales Meter Rents, Installations, etc Government Grants Loan Rates Total Revenue	. 1,055,640 . 64,970	£ 2,355,090 384,248 67,267 77,638 2,884,243	17,474,110 952,654 112,323 47,861 18,586,948	£ 27,799,452 2,392,542 244,560 134,616 30,571,170
	Expendit	JRE.		
Generation, Purchase, Distribution etc	. 8,539,677	£ 2,586,615 109,925	£ 17,324,858 972,225	£ 28,451,150 1,266,494
Total Expenditure	. 8,724,021	2,696,540	18,297,083	29,717,644
Surplus	. 375,958	187,703	289,865	853,526

The Sydney County Council, with revenue amounting to £13,822,397 and expenditure to £13,781,272, accounted for almost one-half the revenue in 1952, and was followed by the City of Newcastle (revenue £2,608,369 and expenditure £2,533,323), St. George County Council (£984,880 and £931,215) and Northern Rivers County Council (£947,495 and £895,668).

Provision for depreciation and obsolescence of assets is included in the expenditure, and in 1952 this amounted to £379,137 in the municipalities, £150,375 in the shires, £1,227,991 in the county councils and £1,757,503 for all councils.

The government grants, as shown in the revenue, are usually made to promote the extension of electricity in rural areas, and in some instances take the form of an annual subsidy towards the interest and repayment charges on loans.

The electricity undertakings of the councils expend large sums annually in the replacement, improvement and extension of plant and equipment and in the repayment of capital indebtedness, for which purposes funds are obtained from loans, moneys reserved to provide for depreciation, and trading surpluses. A dissection of these capital transactions in 1952 is as follows:—

Table 570.—Local Government, N.S.W.—Electricity Works—Capital Expenditure and Debt Repayment, 1952.

Parti	culars.		Munici- palities.	Shires.	County Councils.	Total.
Capital Expenditu	ıre		£	£	£	£
From Loans, et Other	c. 	•••	 1,531,359 362,719	78 4, 766 17 3, 725	5,853,460 193,835	8,169,585 730,279
Total			 1,894,078	958,491	6,047,295	8,899,864
Provision for Deb	t Rede	mption	 243,799	148,310	633,901*	1,026,010*

^{*} Includes £169,759 interest on sinking fund investments of the Sydney County Council.

The growth of the combined municipal, shire and county councils' electricity enterprises is illustrated by the following table, which shows the number of councils engaged and a summary of their revenue accounts at intervals between 1939 and 1952.

Table 571.—Local Government, N.S.W.—Electricity Works— Revenue Accounts.

•	No. of	Ex- penditure.		Revenue.						
Year.	Councils.		Sales.	Loan Rates.	Other.	Total.	Surplus.			
		£	£	£	£	£	£			
1939	122	5,338,943	5,362,395	35,147	293,041	5,690,583	351,640			
1944	125	7,249,390	7,216,133	39,734	369,944	7,625,811	376,421			
1945	125	7,533,316	7,452,493	37,786	418,935	7,909,214	375,898			
1946	132	8,269,139	8,055,113	32,734	503,289	8,591,136	321,997			
1947	142	9,990,185	9,419,965	45,007	645,504	10,110,476	120,291			
1948	136	12,424,548	11,080,479	52,179	954,203	12,086,861	(-)337,687			
1949	124	14,428,679	12,556,554	79,458	1,196,354	13,832,366	(-)596,313			
1950	121	17,945,358	16,304,438	110,347	1,498,863	17,913,648	(-) 31,710			
1951	118	24,095,641	21,072,616	124,618	1,988,266	23,185,500	(-)910,141			
1952	115	29,717,644	27,799,452	134,616	2,637,102	30,571,170	853,526			
						1				

The quantity of electricity generated by the local government undertakings in 1952 was 183,848,000 units, representing approximately 4 per cent. of the total output of all generating stations in New South Wales. In addition, the councils purchased electricity which increased their supplies by a net amount of 2,649,838,000 units.

The following table shows the electricity generated, purchased and sold by the various groups of councils in 1952:—

Table	572.—Local	Government,	N.S.W.—Electricity	Generated,
	F	urchased and	Sold, 1952.	

	C	cuncil.		Generated.	Purchased.	Sold.
					Thousand kWh.	
County Counci Sydney St. George Northern Ri Other Municipalities Shires		 'otal	 	 58,495 25,120 93,039 7,194 183,848	$\begin{array}{c} 1,258,047 \\ 115,050 \\ 31,745 \\ 193,265 \\ 851,339 \\ \underline{257,162} \\ \hline 2,706,608 \end{array}$	1,139,967 100,632 69,546 190,645 838,866 237,032 2,576,688
Less Purchas		ween (t Tota	 s	 	56,770 2,649,8 3 8	56,770 2,519,918

The following summary of the balance sheets of the electricity undertakings of municipal, shire and county councils shows the extent of capital investment and loan debt outstanding at 31st December, 1952:—

Table 573.—Local Government, N.S.W.—Electricity Works— Liabilities and Assets, 1952.

	Munic	ipalities.		C	ounty Cou	ncils.	
Particulars,	City of New- castle.	Other.	Shires.	Sydney.	St. George.	Other.	Total.
	_			Liabilitie	s,		
Capital Debt Overdrafts Creditors, etc	$\begin{array}{c c} & £ \\ 1,061,023 \\ 291,674 \\ 328,504 \end{array}$	1,187,571	$\begin{smallmatrix} £ \\ 3,461,213 \\ 523,909 \\ 490,570 \end{smallmatrix}$	$\begin{smallmatrix} & \pounds \\ 17,539,744 \\ 1,977,486 \\ 1,941,635 \end{smallmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} £ \\ 414,744 \\ 169,865 \\ 132,097 \end{bmatrix}$	9,500,951 862,130 672,798	
Total Liabilities	1,681,201	6,788,269	4,475,692	21,458,865	716,706	11,035,879	46,156,612
			.'	ASSETS.			
Outstanding Dates	£ 2,519,974 300,832			$\begin{bmatrix} £ \\ 18,543,268 \\ 2,049,132 \\ \dots \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1,062,174\\ 262,040\\ \dots \end{bmatrix}$	£ 10,824,232 841,829 4,897	
Reserve Accounts	8,123 123,861		92,976	$ \begin{vmatrix} 2,177 \\ 4,698,277 \\ \dots \end{vmatrix} $	430 66,900 24,390	84,808 141,322 482,807	5,262,849
Total Assets	2,952,790	10,129,194	5,951,242	25,292,854	1,415,934	12,379,895	58,121,909
Excess of Assets	1,271,589	3,340,925	1,475,550	3,833,989	699,228	1,344,016	11,965,297

The capital indebtedness comprises debenture loans £36,590,568, time payment debts £8,283, and loans from other funds of the councils, £4,026. This capital indebtedness was offset by sinking funds for debt redemption (totalling £4,303,262) included in assets.

The surplus funds of the Sydney County Council amounted to £3,833,989 and comprised General Reserve £309,792, Sinking Fund Reserve £4,299,448, Insurance Fund Reserve £398,829 and other reserves £510,507, less an accumulated deficit of £1,684,587. The value of the Council's plant, etc., included capitalised charges for loan expenses, £79,014. At 31st December, 1952, the capital cost of the Council's land, plant, etc., with stores on hand amounted to £27,540,478, but this total was reduced to £18,464,254 by the deduction of depreciation reserve, £9,076,224.

GASWORKS TRADING FUNDS.

The supply of coal gas for lighting and heating in New South Wales is mainly undertaken by private companies.

The gasworks operated by municipal and shire councils are situated in country towns; they numbered 18 in 1939, and 23 in 1952. A summary of their revenue accounts in various years since 1939 is shown below:—

**				Revenue.							
Year ended 31st December.	No. of Councils.		Sa	les.	Loan	Other.	Total.	Surplus or Deficiency			
			Gas.	Residuals.	Rates.			().			
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£			
1939	18	97,316	75,075	13,681	2,469	5,028	96,253	() 1,063			
1944	19	186,350	137,872	35,871	2,233	11,742	187,718	1,368			
1945	19	194,358	141,415	31,263	2,204	17,780	192,662	() 1,696			
1946	21	211,247	156,335	33,923	1,852	24,284	216,394	5,147			
1947	22	253,001	181,613	43,435	2,653	35,623	263,324	10,323			
1948	22	317,531	223,740	53,837	3,916	62,405	343,898	26,367			
1949	22	350,811	228,619	60,064	3,858	55,572	348,113	(-) 2,698			
1950	22	434,356	271,255	82,684	6,665	71,592	432,196	() 2,160			
1951	23	569,290	362,814	118,678	10,749	86,432	578,673	9,383			
1952	23	726,921	455,905	162,306	14,446	83,067	715,724	()11,197			

Table 574.-Local Government, N.S.W.-Gasworks' Revenue Accounts.

"Other" revenue includes small Government grants and grants from electricity trading funds.

The charges included in expenditure for depreciation of assets amounted to £35,444 in 1952, and interest on loans, overdrafts, etc., to £17,385.

The gas manufactured measured 676,466,000 cubic feet in 1951 and 745,775,000 cubic feet in 1952, and sales of gas were 546,069,000 and 598,798,000 cubic feet, respectively. The average price realised per 1,000 cubic feet of gas sold was 12s. 5d. in 1951 and 15s. 3d. in 1952.

The balance sheets of the municipal and shire gasworks trading undertakings at 31st December, 1952, are summarised in the following statement:—

Table	575.—Local	Government,	N.S.WGasworks'
	Liabilitie	es and Assets	, 1952.

Liabil	ities.			Ass	ets.		
Capital Debt Sundry Creditors, etc. Overdrafts Total Liabilities			£ 504,836 96,140 187,626 788,602	Buildings, land, stock Debtors Outstanding Rates Cash and Investment		t, etc.	£ 917,309 96,311 1,047
Total Dabinos	•••	•••	700,002	Trading Accounts Reserve Accounts			5,388 $13,613$
Excess of Assets	•••	•••	314,399	Loan Accounts	•••	•••	69,333
Total		£	1,103,001	Total			£1,103,001

The capital debt comprised debenture loans £473,442, repayable advances from the Government £1,303, and loans from other funds £30,091.

Capital expenditure on the acquisition and improvement of assets amounted to £145,030 in 1952, including £107,158 from loan funds. Repayments of capital debt totalled £20,366 in 1952.

WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE FUNDS.

The water supply and sewerage systems of the metropolitan and Newcastle districts and Broken Hill are administered by statutory boards, representative of the State Government and the local councils, and several water storage systems are under direct Government control. The larger systems are described on page 681 et seq. The Grafton and South Grafton Water Board administers water supply services within the municipalities of Grafton and South Grafton. Other domestic water supply and sewerage works in New South Wales, except those associated with irrigation schemes, are vested in municipal, shire and county councils.

It was usual for country water and sewerage works to be constructed by the State and transferred on completion to the councils, which were required to repay the cost, with interest, over a period fixed according to the durability of the works. Since 1935, it has been the practice for councils to undertake the construction of new works with State assistance, the councils raising loans to finance their share of the cost. Under arrangements operative between 1937 and 1940, indebtedness to the State on existing works amounting to £4,086,044 was redeemed, £806,656 being written off and £3,279,388 repaid from loans raised by councils.

Under the scheme of assistance to councils for the establishment and extension of water supply and sewerage works, the State makes capital grants in approved cases, which are determined on the basis that the annual charge per head to be borne by the population served should not exceed 30s. for water and 25s. for sewerage. As a general rule, however, the State grant is limited to one-half of the total capital cost. Assistance is given in respect of outlying areas served by the Metropolitan and Newcastle Boards, as well as in country areas.

At 31st December, 1952, country water supply services were conducted or were being constructed by sixty-four municipalities, sixty shires and four county councils, and country sewerage services by fifty-eight municipalities and eighteen shires.

The following table summarises the revenue accounts of the undertakings for 1952:—

Table 576.—Local Government, N.S.W.—Water and Sewerage—Revenue Accounts, 1952.

		Water	Supply.		Sewerage.			
Particulars.	Municipalities.	Shires.	County Councils.	Total.	Munici- palities.	Shires.	Total.	
Revenue—	£	£ .	£	£	£	£	£	
Rates	543,511	186,490	73,787	803,788	440,268	50,674	490,942	
Water Sales	224,838	56,671	51,195	332,704				
Government Grants	158,361	248,250	45,859	452,470	167,876	10,105	177,981	
Other	28,292	11,414	18,606	58,312	57,841	4,588	62,429	
Total	955,002	502,825	189,447	1,647,274	665,985	65,367	731,352	
Expenditure	718,949	252,335	187,523	1,158,807	450,176	79,194	529,370	
Surplus	236,053	250,490	1,924	488,467	215,809	(-)13,827	201,982	

^{*} Including Grafton and South Grafton Water Board.

Expenditure relates to management and working expenses, depreciation and interest. In water supply works, the charge for depreciation was £89,372 in 1952, and interest amounted to £289,875. For sewerage works, the charges in 1952 were £55,922 for depreciation, and £143,611 for interest.

Particulars of capital expenditure from loan, depreciation and surplus funds, and of redemptions of capital indebtedness during 1952 are as follows:—

Table 577.—Local Government, N.S.W.—Water and Sewerage— Capital Expenditure and Debt Repayment, 1952.

		Water	Supply.		Sewerage.			
Particulars.	Munici- palities.	Shires.	County Councils.	Total.	Munici- palities.	Shires.	Total.	
Capital Expenditure—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
From Loans	638,102	468,300	560,271	1,666,673	250,233	101,110	351,343	
Other	225,862	279,181	12,355	517,398	189,827	14,112	203,939	
Total	863,964	747,481	572,626	2,184,071	440,060	115,222	555,282	
Provision for Debt Redemption	79,095	31,301	18,618	129,014	70,889	18,298	89,187	

^{*} Including Grafton and South Grafton Water Board.

The capital debts of the water supply undertakings aggregated £8,773,311 at 31st December, 1952, viz., municipalities £4,200,806, shires £2,055,335 and county councils £2,517,170. An amount of £3,901,046 for sewerage works consisted of £3,398,532 owing by the municipalities and £502,514 by the shires. The combined capital debt of the water and sewerage works was represented by debenture loans, £12,233,882, Government advances £419,589, and debts to other funds, £20,886.

ABATTOIR TRADING FUNDS.

The Local Government Act authorises the councils of muncipalities and shires, other than those in areas under the jurisdiction of the Meat Industry Act, to conduct abattoirs. This power was exercised by only ten municipalities at the end of 1952.

A statement of the revenue and expenditure of the municipal abattoirs in 1939 and the last six years is shown below:—

Year		_			Surplus		
ended 31st December.	.	Expendi- ture.	Sales, Dues, etc.	Govern- ment Grants.	Other.	Total.	or Deficiency (—).
		£	£	£	£	£	£
1939		153,226	153,390	•••	1,146	154,536	1,310
1947		517,959	500,405		4,396	504,801	(-)13,158
1948		704,061	711,393		2,164	713,557	9,496
1949		857,933	870,007		5,847	875,854	17,921
1950		1,041,654	1,042,142		4,672	1,046,814	5,160
1951	•••	1,316,092	1,319,262		8,616	1,327,878	11,786
1952		1,902,421	1,972,651	•••	1,798	1.974.449	72,028

Table 578.—Local Government, N.S.W.—Abattoirs' Revenue Accounts.

The largest municipal abattoirs are at Newcastle, where revenue amounted to £1,522,159 and expenditure to £1,478,023 in 1952; they were controlled by an independent board until transferred to the council in 1939.

The expenditure for 1952 includes charges for interest £15,267 and depreciation of assets £41,629.

Capital expenditure amounted to £335,392 in 1951 and £227,213 in 1952, of which £320,717 and £201,682, respectively, was financed from loans. Redemptions of capital indebtdeness totalled £13,914 in 1951 and £17,614 in 1952.

Assets valued at £1,887,986 at 31st December, 1952, included premises, plant, stores, £1,605,396, and assets exceeded liabilities by £378,595. The excess of assets in the Newcastle abattoirs was £308,114.

The liabilities included loans and government advances amounting to £375,125 and £964,644, respectively.

MISCELLANEOUS TRADING FUNDS.

No ice works were conducted by any local authority in 1952, but particulars of those conducted in earlier years are given on page 660 of Year Book No. 53.

A building materials trading fund was conducted in 1951 and 1952 by the Dubbo Municipal Council. In 1952 the revenue amounted to £16,329 (including £15,912 from the sale of building materials), and expenditure totalled £18,701. The aggregate capital expenditure (financed from loan funds) in 1951 and 1952 was £23,294.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENT.

The central Government of the State affords financial assistance to the local governing bodies by supplementing general revenues and contributing to the cost of specified works and services. Assistance to general revenues is paid in the form of endowment to shires and to certain municipalities in respect of portions of their areas which, prior to incorporation in the municipalities, were constituted as shires or formed part of a shire.

The individual areas participate in endowment according to an apportionment made by the Government in every third year. The matters to be taken into account in making the apportionment are specified in the Local Government Act, e.g., the necessity for developing new districts, the extent to which the council and the people of the areas concerned undertake to share in the development by constructing works or paying local rates, and the rate levied.

The amount of endowment distributable annually was fixed at £179,750 from 1946 to 1951, £200,000 from 1952 to 1954 and £275,000 from 1955 to 1957.

In addition to endowment, grants by the State are made to municipalities and shires for specific purposes such as roads, parks, playgrounds, baths, beaches, baby health centres, libraries and country water supply, sewerage and electricity services. Large sums are paid to councils which act as construction authorities for the Department of Main Roads, and portion of the funds received by the State under the Commonwealth Aid Roads and Works Act for roads in sparsely settled areas is allocated to councils. From 1948 to 1953 the Joint Coal Board made grants to councils in coal fields areas for general and specific purposes.

Moneys paid to local governing bodies for any of the abovementioned purposes are included in the following statement of funds provided by the State or Commonwealth Government and expended by councils at intervals between 1939 and 1952:—

Table 579.—Local Government, N.S.W.—Receipts from Central Government.*

		Municip	alities and S	hires.			
Year.	Sydney	Cities of		To	tal.	County	Grand
	sydney and Suburbs.	Newcastle and Greater Wollongong.	Other.	All Municip- alities.	All Shires.	Councils	Total.
1939	£ 207	£	£	£	£	£ 000	£
1944	733,285 $171,374$	182,451	2,824,380	1,496,010	2,244,106 $1.083,558$	$5,832 \\ 20,630$	3,745,948 $1,434,728$
1945	169,740	$\frac{32,811}{31,898}$	$1,209,913 \\ 1,187,000$	330,540 320,258	1,083,338	48,552	1,434,728
1946	139,865	33,026	1,428,112	286,259	1,314,744	61,868	1,662,871
1947	184,422	23,999	1,569,311	331,730	1.446.002	40,863	1,818,595
1948	215,114	47,766	2,132,698	414.364	1,981,214	55,064	2,450,642
1949	250,190	80,378	2,728,375	558,953	2,499,990	79,807	3,138,750
1950	307,744	98,421	3,144,948	700,878	2,850,235	106,286	3,657,399
1951	391,066	144,575	4,465,919	1,023,924	3,977,636	141,707	5,143,267
1952	655,093	204,354	5,668,397	1,566,324	4,961,520	271,656	6,799,500

^{*} Including amounts to be disbursed by councils as agents for the Government.

A classification of moneys paid by the Government to local governing bodies, showing broadly the objects of expenditure, is given in the next table. Unemployment relief moneys form the largest constituent of those classified as other ordinary services in 1939. A large proportion of such moneys was spent on road works and smaller sums on parks, baths, beaches and other services. Payments to water supply and sewerage funds include substantial contributions towards the capital cost of new works.

Table	580Local	Government,	N.S.W	-Receipts	from	Central
		Government	*—Objec	ts.		

	Or	dinary Servic	es.	Trading	Funds.	
Year,	Endowment.	Main Roads.			Water and Sewerage.	Tota
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1939	177,500	1,371,526	1,811,156	18,761	367,005	3,745,
1944	178,188	880,045	267,114	18,880	90,501	1,434,
1945	177,338	900,714	208,473	22,131	128,534	1,437,
1946	179,912	1,146,516	177,767	14,394	144,282	1,662,
1947	178,108	1,281,647	218,589	25,171	115,080	1,818,
1948	181,025	1,474,624	588,559	53,242	153,192	2,450,
1949	180,425	1,766,051	896,749	10 3 ,729	191,796	3,138,
1950	180,425	1,951,288	1,200,651	151,003	174,032	3,657,
1951	179,749	2,518,337	1,963,371	209,134	272,676	5,143,
1952	199,400	2,984,079	2,741,010	244,560	630,451	6,799,

^{*} Including amounts paid to councils for disbursement as agents for the Government.

LOAN FINANCES OF LOCAL GOVERNING BODIES.

Long term borrowing by local governing bodies in New South Wales is classified for statistical purposes under three headings: (i) Loans, i.e., amounts raised by the sale of debentures and inscribed stock to private individuals and financial institutions, mostly banks, superannuation boards and life assurance societies; (ii) Government Advances, comprising repayable advances in cash and the cost of works and services performed or materials supplied by the State for which councils are liable; and (iii) Time Payment Debts, also known as deferred payment debts, relating generally to plant and property acquired by hire purchase, and sometimes to work performed under terms of extended payment.

BORROWING POWERS.

Under the Local Government Act, loans may be raised by three methods, viz., by limited overdraft, by renewal and by ordinary loans. The Governor's approval is required for all loan raisings with the exception of limited overdrafts. Loans may be expended only for the specific purposes approved by the Governor, or for repaying principal of the loan. The Minister, however, may consent to the residue of a loan, after completion of all approved works, being expended on further works of the same kind.

Limited overdrafts may be obtained for any purpose upon which a council is authorised to expend a fund other than a trust fund. The amount of overdraft may not exceed half the income (exclusive of government grants other than endowment) in the preceding year of the fund in respect of which it is obtained.

Renewal loans may be raised for the repayment or renewal of existing loans and the payment of incidental expenses of such renewals, and ordinary loans for any other purpose.

Limits of borrowing by loans were prescribed until 1st January, 1953. Details of these are given on page 922 of Year Book No. 52.

A limited overdraft is secured upon the income of the fund for which the overdraft is raised, and a renewal or ordinary loan is secured, firstly, upon the income of the fund to which the loan belongs and, secondly, upon the income of the council arising from any source.

The Treasurer is empowered, on the recommendation of the Minister, to guarantee the repayment of loans raised by the municipalities and shires situated within the Western Division (also the municipalities of Balranald and Nyngan) and by county councils engaged in the supply of water or electricity services. The amount of guaranteed loans outstanding was £1,140,981 at 30th June, 1953.

Loan rates must be levied in respect of renewal and ordinary loans, but a council may be exempted from doing so if it satisfies the Minister that it will meet interest and principal from its ordinary funds. Such loans are repayable in accordance with the terms as approved by the Governor, and unless they are repayable by instalments at yearly or half-yearly intervals, a sinking fund must be established to which appropriations are made in each year and to which interest earnings are credited.

County councils may raise loans if expressly authorised under the powers delegated by constituent councils.

In addition, councils may accept advances from ratepayers and enter into time payment contracts, subject to certain restrictions.

A ratepayer's advance may be accepted for the purpose of carrying out necessary works applied for by the ratepayer. The maximum amount of any such advance is £500, and the total liability for ratepayers' advances is restricted to 10 per cent. of the total revenue in the preceding year. The rate of interest payable may not exceed 4 per cent. per annum, and repayments may not extend beyond ten years.

Time payment contracts may be entered into to pay for purchases and works by instalments spread over a period of years. In a particular fund, the annual charges payable under time payment contracts may not exceed 10 per cent. of the income of that fund.

LOAN EXPENDITURE.

The following table shows particulars of the expenditure by local governing bodies in 1951 and 1952 from the proceeds of loans raised by the sale of debentures and inscribed stock, repayable Government advances and time payment debts. Expenditure from inter-fund loans is omitted, though included in particulars shown in previous tables relating to trading funds.

Table 581	—Local	Government.	N.S.WLoan	Expenditure.
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		Year	1951.			Year 1	1952,	
Object,	Loan Expenditure.		Govern- ment		Loan Exp	enditure.	Govern- ment	
	Munici- palities and Shires	County Councils.	Advances and Time Payment Debts.	Total.	Munici- palities and Shires	County Councils.	Advances and Time Payment Debts.	Total.
Ordinary Services—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Roads, Bridges, etc	1,697,206		427	1,697,633	2,027,466	•	19,660	2,047,126
Parks, Baths, etc	286,318			286,318	311,378			311,378
Public Markets	10,664			10,664	37,479			37,479
Housing Construction	258,499			258,499	24,618		•••	24,618
Advances for Homes	86,759			86,759	200,550		••	200,550
Plant and Property	1,659,081		3,181	1,662,262	1,482,242		35,312	1,517,554
Other	217,331	36,125	•••	253,456	372,531	138,669	9,860	521,060
	4,215,858	36,125	3,608	4,255,591	4,456,264	138,669	64,832	4,659,765
Trading Undertakings—								
Electricity	2,099,667	8,148,768		10,248,435	2,306,987	5,856,697	8,738	8,172,422
Gas	94,649			94,649	103,953		•••	103,953
Water	691,889	378,370		1,070,259	1,104,537	542,995	18,125	1,665,657
Sewerage	325,141			325,141	351,343			351,343
Abattoirs	52,527		268,190	320,717	50,227		151,455	201,682
Building Materials	24,167			24,167	1,387			1,387
Total	7,503,898	8,563,263	271,798	16,338,959	8,374,698	6,538,361	243,150	15,156,209

^{*} Includes Grafton and South Grafton Water Board.

The expenditure from repayable Government advances amounted to £268,190 in 1951 and £186,706 in 1952, whilst time payment debts incurred amounted to £3,608 and £56,444 in the respective years.

The distribution of "Ordinary Services" expenditure as shown in the table is approximate. Only new expenditure on works and services is included, repayments of old loans, Government advances or time payment debts from borrowed funds being excluded.

The loan expenditure of the local governing bodies in New South Wales in various years since 1939 is shown below:—

Table 582.—Local Government, N.S.W.—Loan Expenditure.

	·		Iunicipalities	and Shires					
Year.	Sydney M	etropolitan.	Cities of Newcastle		To	tal.	County Councils.	Grand Total.	
	City of Sydney.	City of Sydney. Suburbs.			Other.	All Municip- alities.	All Shires.	*	
			Loa	n Expeni	OITURE.				
				£ tho	usand.				
193 9	164	531	270	1,078	1,475	568	1,114	3,157	
1944	8	16	81	267	342	30	84	456	
1945	60	53	58	187	244	114	190	548	
19 46	2	403	95	739	864	375	328	1,567	
1947	25	1,268	163	1,557	2,198	815	721	3,734	
1948	61	1,761	252	2,110	3,041	1,143	2,395	6,579	
1949	47	1,808	309	2,633	3,298	1,499	4,160	8,957	
1950	157	1,951	383	3,396	3,746	2,141	5,979	11,866	
1951	307	2,162	538	4,497	4,582	2,922	8,563	16,067	
1952	479	2,471	768	4,657	5,491	2,884	6,538	14,913	
		Expe	NDITURE FI	ROM GOVE	RNMENT A	DVANCES	•		
				£ tho	usand.	_			
1939		4		25	15	14	10	39	
1944			6	5	1	10	. 13	24	
1945			3	1	3	1		4	
1946			1	10	5	6	1	12	
1947		•••	1	6	2	5		7	
1948				61	60	1		61	
1949				156	155	1	•••	156	
1950				318	317	1		318	
1951	•••			268	268			268	
1952		17		153	169	1	17	187	
			Time Payi	MENT DEB	TS CONTRA	ACTED.			
				£ tho	usand.				
1939		7	2	51	16	44	1 15	75	
1944		5		33	34	4		38	
1945		8		7	9	6		18	
1946		4		24	8	20	1	29	
1947		3		10	3	10		13	
1948		4		3	1	6		-	
1949				13	10	3		13	
1950		1		8	4	5			
1051				4	. 2	2		4	
1951	•••	•••		- +					

^{*} Includes the Sydney County Council and the Grafton and South Grafton Water Board.

LOAN AND OTHER LONG-TERM INDEBTEDNESS.

At 31st December, 1952, the gross loan debt on account of debentures and inscribed stock issued by local governing bodies in New South Wales totalled £75,871,299, against which were held sinking fund balances of £9,321,486. The net loan debt therefore amounted to £66,549,813, and this, with amounts owing for repayable Government advances £1,508,455 and time payment debts £69,745, represented a total net long-term indebtedness of £68,128,013.

		Loan Debt.				
Local Bodies.	Gross Amount, Less Sinking Fund.		Net Amount.	Govern- ment Advances.	Time Payment Debts.	Total (net Debt)
Municipalities and Shires—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sydney Metropolitan-						
City of Sydney Suburbs	8,307,040 11,505,313	4,509,852 503,515	3,797,188 11,001,798	1,665 36,833	32,548	3,798,853 11,071,179
Total	19,812,353	5,013,367	14,798,986	38,498	32,548	14,870,032
City of-						
Newcastle Wollongong, Greater Other	1,912,850 624,167 23,481,473	7,857	1,912,850 $624,167$ $23,473,616$	61,691 1,257,248	1,558 35,639	1,912,850 687,416 24,766,503
Total—						
All Municipalities All Shires	34,351,162 11,479,681	5,018,224 3,000	29,332,938 11,476,681	1,228,382 129,055	51,750 17,995	30,613,070 11,623,731
County Councils-				!]
Sydney Other*	17,539,744 12,500,712	4,299,448 814	13,240,296 12,499,898	151,018		13,240,296 12,650,916
Total	30,040,456	4,300,262	25,740,194	151,018		25,891,212
Grand Total	75,871,299	9,321,486	66,549,813	1,508,455	69,745	68,128,013

Table 583.-Local Government, N.S.W.-Long-term Debt, 1952.

The gross loan debt at 31st December, 1952, consisted of £A71,059,699 owing in Australia and £stg.4,811,600 owing in London. Throughout these tables the Australian and London loans have been included in Australian and sterling currencies, respectively. The London loans are owed by the City of Sydney (£stg.1,811,600) and Sydney County Council (£stg.3,000,000).

Loan liability of £15,347,015, and sinking funds in respect of this liability amounting to £2,234,831, were transferred from the Sydney County Council to the Electricity Commission of New South Wales on 1st January, 1952, when the Commission took over the generating assets of the Council. The gross loan liability transferred included £stg.2,000,000 owing in London and £1,590,857 (converted at the rate of \$4.8665 to the £) owing in New York.

Practically all the loan debts owing by councils under the Local Government Act (with the exception of the City of Sydney) are repayable by half-yearly instalments, and consequently their accumulated sinking funds are small. On the other hand, most of the loans of the City of Sydney and Sydney County Council were floated for fixed terms with provision for sinking funds, and thus these two bodies have accumulated large sinking funds. At the end of 1952 they were equivalent to 54 per cent. and 25 per cent. of the respective loan debts.

^{*} Includes Grafton and South Grafton Water Board.

The following table shows particulars of the net long-term debt in 1939 and the last eight years:—

Table 584.—Local Government, N.S.W.—Net Long-term Debt.

		Mu	nicipalities a	nd Shires.				
At 31st Dec.	Sydney Me	tropolitan.	Cities of Newcastle		To	otal.	County Councils.	Grand Total.
	City of Sydney.	Sub- urbs.	and Greater Wollon- gong.	Other.	All Municip- alities.	All Shires.	*	
			NE	r Loan	Debt.			
		8		£ th	ousand.			
1939	6.948	5,963	1,519	7,918	19,370	2,978	13,732	36,080
1945	5,040	3.224	1,253	6.860	14,373	2,004	14.253	30,630
1946	4,855	3,342	1,255	7,646	14,745	2,353	14,079	31,177
1947	4,825	4,232	1,295	9,972	17,165	3,159	13,892	34,216
1948	4,432	5,726	1.364	11,736	18,845	4.413	15,945	39,203
1949	4,151	7,215	1,431	14,208	21,297	5,708	19,884	46,889
1950	3,844	8,666	1,637	16,842	23,623	7,366	25,329	56,318
1951	3,825	9,917	2,020	20,316	26,501	9,577	33,796	69,874
1952	3,797	11,002	2,537	23,474	29,333	11,477	25,740	66,550
1939 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951	20 9 8 7 6 5 4 3	313 82 65 53 45 38 31 26 36	97 51 50 52 53 56 61 60 62		1,447 578 532 537 566 536 536 4 1,074 1,228	393 199 196 152 162 141 139 134	10 82 81 79 78 79 86 99	1,850 859 809 768 806 756 1,049 1,307
					T DEBTS	•		·
1939	4	92	3	104	109	94	20	223
1945	2	30	8	23	45	18	2	65
1946	1	25	7	39	39	33	•••	72
1947	1	16	•••	29	24	22	•••	46
1948	•••	18	•••	19	17	20		37
1949	•••	15	•••	18	18	15	•••	33
1950		11	•••	22	19	14	•••	33
1951		7		19	15	11	•••	$\frac{26}{70}$
1952		32	\sim 2	36	52	18		

^{*} Includes the Sydney County Council and the Grafton and South Grafton Water Board.

The net loan liability in 1939 included £3,194,827 on account of loans raised to repay debt to the Government for water and sewerage works.

Repayments of loans greatly exceeded new raisings during the war years, when little was spent on public works. Loan works programmes were expanded following the cessation of hostilities, and the net amount

outstanding rose in each year after 1945. There were sharp increases after 1949, amounting to £9,429,000 or 20 per cent. in 1950, £13,556,000 or 24 per cent. in 1951 and £9,788,000 or 14 per cent. in 1952.

The net long-term indebtedness at the end of 1952 was distributed as follows:—Electricity works, £32,295,589 (47 per cent.); abattoirs, £1,338,769; gasworks, £474,445; water supply, £8,765,707 (13 per cent.); sewerage £3,887,290 (6 per cent.); ice works, £305; building materials, £24,703; and general works such as roads, bridges, buildings, parks and reserves, baths, plant, property, etc., £21,341,205 (31 per cent.).

The following comparative table shows the amount of indebtedness undereach of these headings since 1939:—

Table 585.—Local Government, N.S.W.—Net Long-term Debt According to Services.

			Servi	ices.			
At 31st December.	Ordinary Services.	Electricity Fund.	Gas Fund.	Abattoir Fund.	Water Supply Fund.	Sewerage Fund.	Total.
		N	ET LOAN	DEBT.			
				£ thousand.			
1939	15,403	15,249	21	89	2,907	2,402	36,080
1944	11,304	14,612	56	148	3,708	2,540	32,368
1945	9,837	14,345	52	173	3,719	2,502	30,630
1946	10,011(a)		106	187	3,887	2,496	31,177
1947	11,605(b)		158	262	4,277	2,586	34,216
1948	13,241(c)		184	281	4,707	2,756	39,203
1949	14,883(d		258	307	5,466	3,063	46,889
1950	16,948 (e)		$\frac{200}{271}$	311	6,117	3,237	56,318
1951	19,524(f)		355	336	7.081	3,425	69,874
1952	21,157(g)		473	374	8,419	3,814	66,550
			VERNMEN	r Advances	3		
				£ thousand			
1939	730	15	1	· · · ·	878	226	1,850
1944	310	7	$\hat{2}$		545	86	950
1945	257	6	2		509	85	859
1946	219	5	${\overset{2}{2}}$		497	86	809
1947	190	6	$\frac{7}{2}$		486	84	768
1948	166	5	$\frac{2}{2}$	80	469	84	806
1949	145	i	ĩ	231	298	80	756
1950	129	l î	î	545	295	78	1,049
1951	117	- '	î	812	301	76	1,307
1952	123		î	965	346	73	1,508
			ME PAYM	ENT DEBTS			
	T			£ thousand			
1939	190	25		1	8	I I	223
1944	64				5		83
1945	52				2	1 1	65
1946	55				ī	î	72
1947	40					i	46
1948	35						37
1949	32			- :::			35
1950	32						33
1951	26						26
1952	62						70
1002	1 02		•••	<u>'</u>			

[•] Includes loans for housing construction and advances to home builders (a) £272,301, (b) £596,305, (c) £1,292,885, (d) £2,103,882, (e) £2,599,828, (f) £2,785,232 and (g) £2,959,467.

 $[\]pm$ Includes Ice Works Trading Funds: £1.737 in 1945, £2,496 in 1946, £2,350 in 1947, £2,108 in 1948, £2,041 in 1949 and £490 in 1950.

 $[\]ddag$ Includes Building Materials Trading Fund (£19,322 in 1951 and £24,703 in 1952).

REDEMPTION OF DEBT.

Amounts applied in each year to the redemption of loans, as shown in the following table, include direct repayments to lenders where loans, etc., are repayable by yearly or half-yearly instalments and credits to sinking fund, including interest earnings on accumulated balances, where loans are of fixed term. Repayments of loans from sinking funds and from renewal or conversion loans are not included.

Table	586.—Local	Government,	N.S.W	-Redemption	of	Long-term	Debt.
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			Provision f	or Repayme	ent of Loans				
		1	Municipalitie	s and Shires				Total	
Year.	Metropolitan.		can. Cities of Newcastle and		Total.		County Councils.	Redemption of Long-term Debt.	
	City of Sydney.	of Suburbs. Gre Wol	Greater Wollon- gong.	Other.	All Municip- alities.	All Shires.	†		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1939	342,246	579,612	107,080	293,114	1,113,095	208,957	305,846	1,860,163	
1944	321,368	534,047	117,309	349,883	1,092,770	229,837	458,455	1,908,404	
1945	328,924	513,380	128,882	306,800	1,063,949	214,037	458,235	1,839,555	
1946	332,348	520,158	136,120	309,225	1,073,649	224,202	487,090	1,866,721	
1947	402,616	638,208	127,927	379,458	1,214,074	334,135	591,976	2,217,754	
1948	452,719	498,011	133,697	485,893	1,281,719	288,601	516,639	2,146,287	
1949	297,239	565,630	150,562	593,144	1,233,072	373,503	584,449	2,244,903	
1950	307,177	591,284	158,373	750,641	1,317,614	489,861	688,231	2,536,081	
1951	367,956	746,860	177,722	962,923	1,594,578	660,883	812,249	3,099,654	
19 52	279,226	1,278,696	200,234	1,293,605	2,149,696	902,065	653,209	3,752,935	

^{*}Includes repayments of Government advances and Deferred Debts not in foregoing columns. In 1952 they amounted to £21,273 and £26,692 respectively.

Fluctuations in the amounts shown as repayments in the City of Sydney are due to the inclusion of special items, viz., the proceeds of sales of resumed property when invested for repayment of loans at maturity, and transfers to revenue account of surplus sinking fund accumulations in respect of matured loans.

Fluctuations in repayments by county councils are due to the fact that in some years the Sydney County Council used cash accumulated in trading operations for the retirement of debentures.

MUNICIPAL AND SHIRE ELECTIONS.

The local government electoral system in New South Wales is described on page 647.

The ordinary triennial elections of municipal and shire councils and of the Lord Mayor of Sydney were held on 5th December, 1953. No elections were held for the municipalities of Leichhardt and Bourke which did

[†] Includes Sydney County Council and Grafton and South Grafton Water Board.

not have councils at that date, and, because of an amalgamation of areas, the election of the Barraba Shire Council was postponed until December, 1956. Information relating to the elections held on 5th December, 1953, is shown in the following table:—

Table 587.—Municipal and Shire Elections, 1953.

		ln _e y politan,	Cities of New- castle	Other Municip-		Total.	
Particulars.	City of Sydney.		and Greater Wollon- gong.	alities and Shires.	All Municip- alities.	All Shires.	Total.
Electors Enrolled- Ratepayers Other	No. 18,377 117,211	No. 461,307 746,613	No. 56,332 83,791	No. 347,895 466,762	No. 574,753 1,078,376	No. 309,158 336,001	No. 883,911 1,414,377
Total Electors	135,588	1,207,920	140,123	814,657	1,653,129	645,159	2,298,288
Aldermen or Councillors— Elected after							
$egin{array}{ccc} { m Contest} & \dots \ { m Returned} & { m Un}. \end{array}$	21*	372	34	1,252	1,050	629	1,679
opposed		33	2	423	78	380	458
Total in Full Councils	21*	405	36	1,675	1,128	1,009	2,137
Contested Elec-)					
Seats Candidates Electors Enroll- ed	20 54	372 833	34 96	1,252 2,228	. 1,049 2,011	629 1,200	1,678 3,211
$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{ed} & \dots & \dots \\ \text{Electors} & \text{who} \\ \text{Voted} & & & & \\ \end{array}$	135,588	1,088,279	134,337	667,865	1,519,416	506,653	2,026,069
Formally Informally	87,964 10,748	726,760 59,282	102,491 6,575	447,545 28,943	1,039,693 89,920	$325,067 \\ 15,628$	1,364,760 105,548
Total Voters	98,712	786,042	109,066	476,488	1,129,613	340,695	1,470,308
Proportion of—							
_	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
rolled Voters to Elec-	13.6	38.2	40.2	42.7	34.8	47.9	38.5
tors Formal to Total	72.8	72.2	81.2	71.3	74.3	67.2	72.6
Votes	89.1	92.5	94.0	93.9	92.0	95.4	92.8

^{*} Includes the Lord Mayor—see text below.

The elections were held for 237 councils. In the election of 129 councils, all seats were contested and for 15 councils (3 municipalities and 12 shires outside the Sydney metropolitan area) all candidates were returned

unopposed. Councils for which some, but not all, seats were contested numbered 93, consisting of 8 municipalities and 1 shire in the Sydney metropolitan area and 4 country municipalities and 80 country shires.

Concurrently with the election of the City Council, an election was held for the Lord Mayoralty of the City of Sydney. The particulars shown under "City of Sydney" in the above table with respect to electors enrolled and proportions of ratepayers and voters to electors are the same for both elections, but those for contested elections and formal and informal votes relate only to the election of aldermen other than the Lord Mayor. There were six candidates for the office of Lord Mayor, and voters numbered 98,712, of whom 6,356 or 6.4 per cent. voted informally.

METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE.

The Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board controls the water supply and sewerage services in the County of Cumberland. The Board's jurisdiction extends to a large district outside the County of Cumberland and embraces a strip of territory extending along the South Coast beyond Wollongong to the south of Lake Illawarra. It supplies water to a population of almost 2,000,000 and sewerage service to approximately 1,400,000 people.

The Board is composed of seven members. Two members, the president and vice-president, are appointed by the Governor for a period of five years and five members are elected by the aldermen and councillors of local areas concerned and hold office for four years. For the purposes of the elections, the municipalities and shires have been grouped into five constituencies, and one member is elected by aldermen and councillors of each group.

The catchment areas of the Sydney water supply are the Nepean, 347 square miles; Woronora, 29 square miles; and Warragamba, 3,383 square miles. The water storage capacity of the system is 125,144 million gallons. There are 102 service reservoirs in the area reticulated, with a total capacity of 542,692,000 gallons.

The following table shows particulars of services administered by the Board in various years since 1939:—

Table 588.—Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board Services.

		Water	Supply.	Sewer				
Year ended	Improved		Consu	mption.	Improved		Length of Stormwater	
June. Properties for which Service is available.		Length of Mains.			Properties for which Service is available.	Length of Sewers.	Drains.	
	No.	miles.	million	gallons.	No.	m	iles.	
1939	350,161*	4,371.7	37,624	103.1	256,502†	2,561	87	
1946	378,277	4,656.8	44,437	121.7	283,364	2,780	99	
1947	387,980	4,743.3	47,874	131.2	287,098	2,805	117	
1948	400,615	4,817.2	44,682	122.1	291,069	2,829	129	
1949	414,893	4,893.8	47,925	131.3	294,822	2,855	153	
1950	428,392	4,992.7	47,735	130.8	298,996	2,899	154	
1951	442,913	5,113 9	50,689	138.9	303,508	2,951	173	
1952	461,294	5,252 4	57,0 6 9	155.9	309,995	3,000	176	
1953	478,598	5,357 4	54,621	149.6	316,439	3,055	174	
1954	496,025	5,501.6	59,810	163.9	324,737	3,163	175	

^{*} Number of premises supplied.

[†] Number of premises connected.

General rates for water and sewerage are levied on the assessed annual value of the premises. The rate for water was $9\frac{1}{4}$ d. in the £ from 1934-35 to 1947-48, $9\frac{1}{2}$ d. from 1948-49 to 1950-51, and 10d. from 1951-52 to 1954-55. For sewerage, the rate of $8\frac{3}{4}$ d. in the £ from 1934-35 was increased to $9\frac{1}{4}$ d. in 1947-48, $9\frac{3}{4}$ d. in 1948-49, $10\frac{1}{4}$ d. in 1951-52 and to $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. in 1952-53; it was reduced to $9\frac{1}{4}$ d. in 1954-55.

The charge for water supplied by meter for gardens, livestock, and trade purposes was 1s. 2d. per thousand gallons from 1933-34, until increased to 1s. 6d. in 1948-49 and to 1s. 9d. in 1952-53. Water is supplied without a meter to areas, mostly small gardens, not exceeding 1,000 square feet for a special fee which was increased from 8s. to 10s. per annum in 1948-49 and further increased to 15s. in 1951-52.

Stormwater drainage rates are fixed so as to yield sufficient revenue to meet expenses, interest and sinking fund charges. Up to 30th June, 1950, the rate varied in each drainage area; e.g., in 1949-50 it ranged from \$\frac{1}{4}\$d. to 3d. in the £ on assessed annual value. Since 1st July, 1950, a flat rate of \$\frac{7}{4}\$d. has been levied for all areas. In lieu of levying a drainage rate, the Board may arrange that the council of an area pay from its general fund a sum equivalent to the proceeds of such rate.

The capital debt of the Board at 30th June, 1953, amounted to £77,117,665, against which were balances in loan repayment sinking fund totalling £3,897,006.

- Cup.		or ar oom o	unc, 1000.		
Particulars	Particulars			Drainage.	Total.
Due to State Government—		£	£	£	£
Loan Funds		8,508,757	3,504,734	•••	12,013,491
Special Advances		3,088,445	1,904,250		4,992,695*
Total to Stat :		11,597,202	5,408,984		17,006,186
Loans raised by Board		40.664.512	18,181,507	1,265,460	60,111,479
Less Sinking Fund		2,231,103	1,546,881	119,022	3,897,006
Net Loan Debt		38,433,409	16,634,626	1,146,438	56,214,473
Total Net Capital De	bt	50,030,611	22,043,610	1,146,438	73,220,659

Table 589.—Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board—Capital Debt at 30th June, 1953.

The Board is required to pay interest on its debt to the State and also a proportion of exchange and sinking fund charges payable on the public debt of the State. The rates of interest on unemployment relief loans are from 3 to 4 per cent., and on other loans and advances from the State, 3½ per cent.

The Board, with the approval of the Governor, may raise it own loans, but the debt so incurred in respect of any of its services must not exceed 20 per cent. of the unimproved value of the lands ratable for that service. A sinking fund provision of 10s. per cent. is required in respect of such loans.

The authority to raise loans was granted in 1925, but the Board's first loan was not floated until July, 1928. In the intervening years, the Treasury advanced moneys for the construction of works, and these advances, amounting to £6,495,000, were to be repaid by annual instalments of £324,750 over a period of twenty years from 1st January, 1930. The

^{*} Includes nnemployment relief loans, £480,749.

amount outstanding at 30th June, 1938, was £5,196,000. Then it was arranged that repayment should be spread over 40 years, and be made from revenue by annual instalments of £243,314, including principal and interest.

At 30th June, 1953, the amount outstanding in respect of loans floated by the Board was £60,111,479, of which £A2,500,000, at 4 per cent. interest, was owing in London and the balance, £57,611,479, was outstanding in Australia. The rates of interest on the debt outstanding in Australia were as follows:---

Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent	. Amount.
£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d	. £
3 4 0	1,500,000	3 10 0	2,777,000	4 2 6	
3 5 0	14,671,500	3 11 3	1,000,000	4 10 (2,633,000
3 6 3	2,900,000	3 12 6	1,850,000	4 12 6	500,000
$3 \ 7 \ 6$	8,916,204	3 15 0	999,700	4 15 (4,123,875
3 8 9	2,799,400	4 0 0	3,000,000	4 17 6	1,625,000
				Total	57,611,479

The following statement shows particulars of the financial transactions relating to the services controlled by the Metropolitan Board in various years since 1938-39:-

Table	590.—Meta	opolitan	Water, S	ewerage	and Dra	inage B	oard—	Finances.					
Year ended 30th June.	Capital Indebtedness.	Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses and Man- agement.	Net Revenue.	Interest on Capital.	Ex- change.	Debt Re- demp- tion.	Surplus.					
	WATER SUPPLY.												
			WA3	TER SUPPLY									
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£					
1939	26,690,265	1,815,089	603,276	1,211,813	974,982	64,449	149,954	22,428					
1946	28,767,586	2,376,692	982,010	1,394,682	1,069,116	66,074	254,065	5,427					
1947	30,091,515	2,506,085	1,090,618	1,415,467	1,091,373	65,141	241,675	17,278					
1948	32,220,977	2,562,670	1,123,517	1,439,153	1,137,978	60,301	240,069	805					
1949	35,302,110	2,878,023	1,351,349	1,526,674	1,206,445	56,603	261,209	2,417 4,456					
$\frac{1950}{1951}$	38,687,480 42,540,485	3,141,906 3,397,828	$1,525,602 \\ 1,673,496$	1,616,304 1,724,332	1,265,787 1,383,943	59,909 32,441	286,152 306,377	1,571					
$1951 \\ 1952$	47,660,924	3,918,881	2,020,806	1,724,332 $1,898,075$	1,514,460	29,176	354,292	1,371					
1953	52,261,715	4,122,412*	1,976,777*	2,145,635	1,745,667	27,259	372,378	331					
1954	57,708,754	4,874,646*	2,487,730*		1,942,500	23,391	404,403	16,622					
	-		SE	WERAGE.									
	£	£ 1	£	£	£	£	£	£					
1939	16,018,586	1,067,755	340,236	727,519	612,854	32,165	85,726	() 3,226					
1946	17,456,989	1,398,300	551,953	846,347	674,856	38,529	131,297	1,665					
1947	17,771,447	1,445,285	615,771	829,514	683,411	38,135	124,847	(-)16,879					
1948	18,029,075	1,554,141	689,004	865,137	688,317	36,111	130,287	10,422					
1949	18,561,111	1,691,343	809,284	882,059	688,997	34,571	136,609	21,882					
1950	20,212,978	1,793,660	903,282	890,378	691,339	37,787	143,763	17,489					
1951	20,781,382	1,901,041	1,000,551	900,490	724,535	13,544	161,773	638					
1952	21,769,515	2,160,948	1,226,467	934,481	743,556	12,209	178,275	441					
$1953 \\ 1954$	23,590,491 25,525,737	2,430,471 2,875,320	$1,448,777 \mid 1,785.672 \mid$	$981,694 \\ 1,089,648$	791,325 860,849	11,539 11,275	174,254 186,436	4,576 31,088					
	20,020,707	2,673,320			000,049	11,270	100,400	01,000					
			DB	LAINAGE.									
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£					
1939	1,060,890	43,850	13,910	29,940	41,389	1,869	5,884	()19,202					
1946	899,805	77,175	27,146	50,029	36,409	2,272	7,670	3,678					
1947	923,693	80,202	32,624	47,578	37,275	2,272	7,831	200					
1948	935,042	81,975	34,799	47,176	37,348	2,271	5,580	1,977					
1949	933,680	83,946	38,527	45,419	36,507	2,272	5,646	994					
1950	1,017,960	116,311	59,740	56,571	35,417	2,650	5,745 7,402	12,759 2,307					
$\frac{1951}{1952}$	1,028,460 1,240,460	111,817 119,265	66,238	$\frac{45,579}{52,731}$	35,866 $44,518$	4 5	8,113	2,307					
1952	1,240,460	119,265	66,534 68,909	52,731 $50,784$	44,518 42,835	5	7,803	141					
1954	1,240,460	141,050	92,523	. 48,527	39,985	5	7,795	742					
1001	1,210,100	111,000	02,020	. 40,021	00,000		,						
	* Since 1941-42	the Sewerag	e Fund has	recouped th	e Water Fu	nd for wat	er used in	flushing.					

[•] Since 1941-42 the Sewerage Fund has recouped the Water Fund for water used in flushing. Until 1951-52 the amount was included in gross revenue of the Water Fund, but in subsequent years it was offset against working expenses of that Fund. The amounts were £350,000 in 1952-53 and £450,000 in 1953-54.

The working expenses shown in the table include charges made annually for the renewal of works, e.g., £295,000 in 1952-53 and £422,000 in 1953-54. The amounts in 1952-53 and 1953-54 were transferred to renewals reserve account, which received additional credits of £5,434 (mainly from revenue surpluses) and £457 in the respective years. Actual expenditure on renewals amounted to £236,489 in 1952-53 and £337,391 in 1953-54, and the balance held in renewals reserve was £1,118,994 at 30th June, 1954.

THE HUNTER DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE.

The first water supply works of the Lower Hunter were constructed by the Government under the provisions of the Country Towns Water Supply and Sewerage Act of 1880. In 1892, control of the works was transferred to the Hunter District Water Board.

Water is obtained mainly from a dam of 5,000 million gallons capacity on the Chichester River and the catchment area is 76 square miles. This supply is supplemented by water extracted from sandbeds lying to the north of the Hunter River estuary. The source of water is rainfall on the sandbeds, which are about 50 square miles in extent. A continuous yield of 15 million gallons per day is expected from an area of 30 square miles being worked at present. There are 64 service reservoirs with a total capacity of 106,184,510 gallons. The estimated population served at 30th June, 1954, was 285,000 for water and 190,000 for sewerage.

Particulars relating to the water supply and sewerage services of the Board at intervals since 1939 are shown below:—

Table 591.—Hunter District Water and Sewerage—Particulars of Services.

		Water	Supply.		Sewerage.		
Year ended 30th June.	Premises Supplied.	Length of Mains,	Consum	Consumption.		Length of Sewer.	
	Supplied.	Mams,	During Year.	Daily Average.	Connected.	SCW61.	
	No.	miles.	million g	allons.	No.	miles.	
1939	48,370	937	4,331	11.9	28,257	387	
1946	54,489	1,098	6,413	17.6	37,820	579	
1947	55,914	1,134	6,900	18.9	39,075	586	
1948	57,900	1,170	6,775	18.5	40,451	596	
1949	60,259	1,202	6,951	19.0	42,028	601	
1950	61,998	1,215	7,176	19.7	43,358	608	
1951	65,445*	1,234	8,131	22.3	44,300	615	
1952	67,122*	1,257	9,144	25.0	45,268	622	
1953	69,244*	1,262	8,720	23.9	46,317	625	
1954	71,307*	1,284	9,416	25.8	47,497	632	

^{*} Occupied lands connected. Comparable figures for earlier years are not available.

The Hunter District Water Board consists of seven members. The president and vice-president are appointed by the Governor for a maximum period of seven years, and five members are elected by the councils of constituent municipalities and shires and hold office for four years.

The net capital debt of the Board at 30th June, 1953, was £9,090,505, viz., £2,954,769 owing to the State Government, and loans raised by the Board, £6,135,736. The gross amount owing in respect of loans was £6,432,000, but this was offset by £296,264 held in sinking fund for repayment.

The Board is authorised, with the Governor's approval, to obtain bank overdrafts and to raise loans, locally or oversea, for the construction of additional works, the renewal of loans and the repayment of indebtedness to the State or any financial institution. The State Government will guarantee loans raised by the Board and the Board must establish sinking funds to provide for their repayment in accordance with the terms of the Governor's approval.

Water and sewerage rates are levied on the assessed annual value. The sewerage rate of 15d. in the £ on premises and 12d. in the £ on vacant land, levied from 1936-37, was increased to 17d. and 15d. respectively, in 1952-53, but it was reduced to the former level in 1953-54. The water rate was 12d. on premises and 9d. on vacant land from 1936-37 to 1947-48, 15d. and 12d., respectively, from 1948-49 to 1951-52, 18d. and 15d. respectively in 1952-53, and 20d. and 17d. respectively since 1953-54. Unless fixed by special agreement, the charge for water by meter was 1s. 3d. per 1,000 gallons from 1936-37 to 1950-51 and 24d. since 1952-53. A stormwater drainage rate of 3d. in the £ on the assessed annual value of areas drained was reduced to 2d. in the £ after 1947-48.

The Board is required to pay interest and sinking fund charges on its loans, and to pay interest on its debt to the State at the rate of 3½ per cent., together with a proportion of the exchange and sinking fund charges payable on the public debt of the State. At 30th June, 1953, the amount outstanding in respect of loans floated by the Board was £6,432,000, all of which was owing in Australia. The nominal rates of interest for this debt were as follows:—

Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.
£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£
3 5 0	730,000	3 12 6	700,000	4 12 6	50,000
3 6 3	450,000	3 17 6	800,000	4 15 0	20,000
3 7 6	1,500,000	4 2 6	500,000	4 17 6	780,000
3 10 0	800,000	4 10 0	102,000		

Total ... £6,432,000

Particulars of the finances of the Hunter District Water Board in various years since 1939 are shown in the following table:—

Table 592.—Hunter District Water, Sewerage and Drainage—Finances.

Year ended 30th June.	Capital Debt.	Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses and Manage- ment.	Interest on Loan Capital.	Exchange.	Sinking Fund.	Surplus.
			WATER	SUPPLY.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1939	2,969,881	246,845	104,084	105,201	13,275	13,407	10,87
1946	4,363,202	313,459	127,939	155,831	10,734	26,567	(-) 7,61
1947	4,551,502	333,165	144,455	157,984	10,524	27,455	() 7,25
1948	4,757,073	355,528	159,912	162,895	9,336	29,547	(-) 6,16
1949	4,946,032	421,849	210,616	170,370	8,414	31,990	45
1950	5,115,670	447,212	228,419	176,245	8,294	34,058	19
1951	5,387,104	503,176	289,035	170,669	8,048	35,325	
1952	5,948,111	562,462	393,411	175,757	7,236	37,800	() 51,74
1953	6,508,158	746,079	491,579	189,750	6,701	40,953	17.09
1954	7,359,914	877,978	584,730	223.048	5,812	46,470	17,9
1301	1,000,014	011,010	504,750	220,040	, 0,012	10,170	
			Sew	ERAGE.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1939	1,481,185	123,544	56,070	54,943	6.620	6,522	() 6
1946	2,302,257	189,739	79,422	86,782	3,855	13,188	6.4
1947	2,349,106	194,952	86,700	88,166	3,779	13,483	2,8
1948	2,398,127	200,725	93,211	89,745	3,353	14,125	2
1949	2,449,838	212.145	106,245	91,240	3,022	14,845	() 3,2
1950	2,507,941	232,350	121,376	92,621	2,979	15,624	
1951	2,600,815	245,816	142,990	89,086	2,890	16,015	(—) 5,1
1952	2,694,670	271,273	164,092	87,464	2,598	16,890	2
1953	2,775,719	348,139	219,556	91,005	2,406	17,622	17,5
1954	2,910,695	341,513	224,353	96,139	2,087	18,664	[17,0
_	1., 3,2	'		1	1		<u> </u>
		_	STORMWAT	ER DRAINAG	E.		1
1000	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1939	123,814	15,343	7,466	7,207	939	957	() 1,2
1946	129,258	19,375	4,693	5,595	497	869	7,7
1947	138,156	20,073	4,976	5,187	485	902	8,5
1948	139,668	20,719	4,535	4,774	427	971	10,0
1949	134,007	14,875	8,797	4,463	369	975	2
1950	143,954	15,986	9,712	4,656	351	1,084	1
1951	151,593	16,797	10,214	4,841	340	1,139	2
1991	171 000	24,993	14,879	4.852	304	1,198	3.7
1952	151,929	24,993	14,019	4,002			
	151,929	25,556	15,002	4,638	268 222	1,172 1,273	4,4

Working expenses include amounts transferred from revenue to the renewals reserve account. Such transfers amounted to £68,245 in 1952-53 and £71,354 in 1953-54, viz., £40,194 and £43,058 charged to the water supply fund, £22,693 and £22,965 to the sewerage fund and £5,358 and £5,331 to the drainage fund in the respective years. At 30th June, 1954, the renewals reserve account had a credit balance of £462,730.

FOOD AND PRICES

CONTROL OF FOOD SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION.

The principal food commodities consumed in New South Wales are beef, mutton and lamb, bread, processed cereals, milk, butter, eggs, sugar, jam, potatoes, tomatoes, and a wide variety of other vegetables and fruit. Supplies of nearly all these commodities are produced within the State, but large quantities of potatoes and certain fruits are obtained from other Australian States. Tea is the popular household beverage, and is wholly imported. The consumption of poultry, pork, bacon, ham, fish, cheese, and coffee is comparatively small.

FOOD SUPPLY—STANDARDS OF PURITY, ETC.

Standards for the composition, purity, and quality of foods are prescribed by regulations under the Pure Foods Act. The Commonwealth Department of Trade and Customs exercises supervision in regard to the composition and labelling of oversea imports of food and drugs. The administration of the food laws in incorporated towns and the supervision of conditions under which food is produced and distributed are duties of the Board of Health and the municipal and shire councils.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Standard weights and measures, as prescribed by the Weights and Measures Act of the State, are specimens of the standards of the United Kingdom. Contracts are required to be made in terms of such units, and traders' weighing and measuring appliances must conform to the requirements of the Act and Regulations in respect of both suitability and specified degrees of accuracy.

Under the Commonwealth Weights and Measures (National Standards) Act, 1948, legal units of measurement of any physical quantity may be prescribed by regulations, and, when so prescribed, will extend to all States and Territories of the Commonwealth, and supersede the units established under the various State Acts. No regulations had been made under the Act up to March, 1955.

The weight of bread is regulated under the provisions of the Bread Manufacture and Delivery Act, 1950, the standard weights for loaves being 1 lb., 2 lb., and 4 lb.

In 1953-54 there were 230 prosecutions under the Weights and Measures Act and six under the Bread Act, resulting in fines totalling £1,270.

MARKETING OF FOOD.

The councils of municipalities and shires may establish public markets and regulate hawking and peddling of food commodities within the incorporated areas. Outside the City of Sydney, however, there are few markets except saleyards for livestock; in recent years a few metropolitan councils have established local markets for the sale of fruit and vegetables direct from the grower to the consumer.

* 18857—1 K5079

Arrangements for the marketing of vegetables, fruit, and farm produce in New South Wales are described in the chapter "Agriculture". The markets established by the Council of the City of Sydney comprise the Sydney Fruit and Vegetable Markets, Poultry Market and Fish Market. The Council also operates large cold storage works in the market area. Forage, potatoes, onions, swedes and pumpkins are sold at the Alexandria Railway Goods Yard, as well as by wholesalers from their premises in Sussex Street. The produce handled at Sussex Street consists mainly of consignments received at Sydney by sea, whereas the Alexandria market receives produce consigned by rail and road from State and interstate sources. Fruit and vegetables sold at the city markets are consigned by road, rail and sea from local and interstate sources.

Agents who sell farm produce on commission, such as vegetables, fruit, and poultry, must be licensed and operate in accordance with the Farm Produce Agents Act, 1926-1952 (see chapter "Agriculture"). The business conducted at the Sydney Municipal Markets consists mainly of sales by producers or their agents to retail traders, whereas the bulk of the business handled at Alexandria and Sussex Street comprises sales by merchants. Arrangements for the marketing of fish are described in the chapter "Fisheries".

The Marketing of Primary Products Act, 1927-1940, authorises the formation of marketing boards in respect of primary products upon the request of the producers. To constitute a board for any product, a poll must be taken of the producers of the product who are enrolled on the Parliamentary electoral rolls, votes must be given by at least three-fifths of those entitled to vote, and more than half the votes must favour its constitution. Marketing boards are in operation for rice, eggs, wine grapes, potatoes, navy beans, and french bean seed. The Act provides for the collection and dissemination of statistics and general information relating to the marketing of primary products, and it is administered by the Division of Marketing and Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture.

RETAIL DELIVERY SERVICES.

Retail delivery services were curtailed drastically during the war years under National Security Regulations. The nature of the restrictions and their field of application were described on page 522 of the 1941-42 and 1942-43 edition of the Year Book. The restrictions were removed as from 12th November, 1946. Although the wartime block delivery systems for milk, bread, and ice ceased to have legal force from that date, general competitive trading in these commodities has not been resumed. Legislation of 1950 relating to the delivery of bread is outlined on page 694.

The Factories and Shops (Home Deliveries) Amendment Act, 1948 (described on page 658 of Year Book No. 51), operated from 1st June, 1948. It provides for enforcement of the home delivery of groceries, fruit, vegetables, meat, and any other goods proclaimed as "home delivery commodities".

A shopkeeper for whom it is reasonably practicable must deliver such goods to any person (subject to payment of the lawful retail price on demand upon delivery) at any place within a specified area. The areas specified are those which, by the nearest practicable route, are within one mile of shops within the radius of 5 miles from the General Post Office,

Sydney, and 3 miles from the principal post office, Newcastle; of 2 miles from shops elsewhere in the Counties of Cumberland and Northumberland; and of 3 miles from shops elsewhere in the State.

Registration of shops which fail to comply with provisions of the Act may be refused or cancelled, and penalties may be imposed for offences against them.

CONSUMPTION AND MARKETING OF PRINCIPAL FOOD COMMODITIES.

ESTIMATED CONSUMPTION OF FOOD IN AUSTRALIA.

Lack of the necessary data regarding interstate trade and stocks carried over from one period to another renders it impracticable to compile satisfactory estimates of the consumption of food in New South Wales.

The Commonwealth Statistician prepares reports published annually on "Food Production and the Consumption of Foodstuffs and Nutrients in Australia". These reports, the first of which related to the year ended 30th June, 1947, give a statistical survey of foodstuffs produced and exported overseas, and the quantities put to industrial and non-food uses, enabling estimates to be made, after allowing for changes in stocks and imports, of the quantities available for human consumption in Australia. A section of the report deals with the level of nutrient intake.

The consumption of food of the different kinds varies in different parts of the Commonwealth, and it is unlikely that the average per capita consumption in New South Wales is exactly the same in kind and quantity as that shown for Australia in the table which follows. The differences, however, are not likely to be very great in the case of most commodities, and it is probable that the changes revealed in the table were experienced in New South Wales in common with the Commonwealth as a whole.

Table 593.—Principal Foodstuffs—Annual Consumption per Head, Australia.

Food Comn	nodity				Unit.	Avera 3 years Jun	ended		ear ende June—	d
				1	ļ	1939.	1949.	1952.*	1953.	1954.†
Butter	•••				1b.	32.9	24.8	31.2	29.3	30.7
Cheese					lb.	4.4	5.6	6.0	5.9	6.6
Milk, Fluid Whole					gal.	23.4	30.4	28.1	27.7	27.5
Milk Products, Other (include	ding (ream)			lb.	14.3	14.1	17.3	13.6	15.3
Margarine		•••	•••	•••	lb.	4.9	6.1	7.7	7.2	7.7
Beef and Veal					1b.	144.1	108.9	118.9	119.7	120.4
Mutton and Lamb					lb.	74.8	70.3	64.9	78.3	78.3
Poultry and Rabbits		•••			lb.	9.7	15.8	15.1	15.1	15.1
Other (including Canne					lb.	29.0	30.3	26.1	25.4	27.1
Fish—	۰,	•••	•••							
Fresh and Cured					Ib.	6.4	5.7	6.4	6.1	6.3
Other		•••			lb.	4.8	3.6	4.0	2.0	3.3
Eggs			,.,		No.	243.0	255.0	219.0	204.0	203.0
¶ Sugar					lb.	106.5	119.7	117.6	108.8	111.4
Jam		•••			lb.	11.4	12.4	9.9	8.6	8.8
Grain Foods—	•••	***	•••	•••						
&Flour					1b.	187.1	201.9	201.5	192.7	189.8
Breakfast Foods	•••	•••	•••		lb.	**	12.2	12.1	13.2	12.9
Rice, Milled	•••	•••			lb.	4.0	0.9	4.7	3.4	3.4
Fruits, Fresh and Other	•••	,	•••	•••	lb.	144.7	144.0	128.8	113.6	138.8
Vegetables-Fresh and Othe					lb.	251.4	286.0	257.9	233.3	250.7
Beverages-				•••						
Tea					lb.	6.9	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.8
Coffee				•••	lb.	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.1
Beer					gal.	11.3	16.4	21.2	21.8	23.0
Wine	•••		•••	•••	gal.	0.6	1.3	1.8	1.4	1.4

Revised. † Subject to revision. ‡ Mainly carcase weight, manufactured products. § Includes flour used in bread.

[¶] Includes sugar used in ** Total not available.

The principal foodstuffs consumed by the average Australian are meat, wheaten flour (including flour used in bread), milk, butter, eggs, sugar, fruit and vegetables. Fish, cheese, margarine and rice are of relatively minor importance.

The average quantity of meat of all kinds (including poultry and rabbits) consumed annually before the war was 258 lb. per head. This level was maintained during the first three years after the war, but there was some decline in consumption in each of the next three years; in 1953-54 the amount consumed was 241 lb. per head, or 7 per cent. less than in the three years ended June, 1939. As before the war, beef remains the main constituent in the meat diet, representing more than half the total. In 1953-54 the consumption of beef and veal was 120 lb. per head, as compared with 78 lb. for mutton and lamb.

In recent years, the consumption of certain items, notably cheese, fluid whole milk, margarine, sugar and flour, has been continuously higher than the pre-war average. The consumption of milk in 1953-54 was 28 gallons, as compared with 23 gallons per head before the war, margarine was 7.7 lb. as against 4.9 lb., sugar 117 lb. as against 107 lb., and flour 190 lb. as against 187 lb. Fruit and vegetables are subject to more fluctuation than most other foodstuffs, their consumption in 1952-53 (114 lb. and 233 lb. per head, respectively), being considerably smaller than for any other period shown in the table. The consumption of butter in 1953-54 was 30.7 lb. per head, or 2.2 lb. less than before the war, and the consumption of eggs was equivalent to 203 per head, as compared with a pre-war average of 243. The consumption of certain commodities, especially butter and meat, in the three years ended June, 1949, was affected by Commonwealth controls over supplies for home consumption (see Official Year Book No. 52). The per capita consumption of some of the foodstuffs shown in Table 593 was slightly lower in 1952-53 than in 1951-52. This was partly due to the decline in employment which began in November, 1951, and reached its lowest point in January, 1953, and partly to seasonal falls in the production of such items as fruit and vegetables.

The principal non-alcoholic beverage in Australia is tea. In 1953-54 the consumption of tea averaged 7 lb. per head, as compared with only 1 lb. of coffee. Since 1939, the consumption of beer per head in Australia has more than doubled (from 11.3 gallons in the three years ended June, 1939, to 23 gallons in 1953-54). The consumption of wine in 1953-54 was 1.4 gallons per head as compared with 0.6 gallons before the war. Further particulars of the consumption of liquor are given in the chapter "Social Condition".

The following table shows the nutrient value of the foodstuffs available for consumption in Australia in 1952-53 and 1953-54. The figures, compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician, are based on the table of nutrient conversion factors published in the "Table of Composition of Australian Foods" (Anita Osmond and Winifred Wilson, Canberra, 1954).

Table 594.—Estimated Calorific and Nutrient Value of Foodstuffs Available for Consumption, Australia, 1952-53 and 1953-54.

Commodity Group.	Calories	Value— per head day.	Nutrie	uts.	Unit.	Quantity per head per day.		
	1952–53.	1953–54.				1952–53.	1953-54.	
Milk and Milk Products (excl. Butter).		317	Protein		gm.	89.4	90.9	
Meats (carcase weight)	631	638	Fat	•••	gm.	129.4	132.7	
Poultry, Game and Fish (edible weight).	3 2	35	Carbohydra	ate	gm.	421.5	424.5	
Eggs and Egg	39	39	Calcium		mgm.	757.0	778.0	
Oils and Fats, incl. Butter.	3 95	412	Iron Vitamin A		mgm.	14·0 7,192·0	14·2 7,196·0	
Sugar and Syrups	557	573	Ascorbic a	oid (Vita	mgm.	80.3	89.5	
Fruits and Vegetables	257	299	min C).	cia (vita-	mgm,		0,00	
Grain Products	952	931	Thiamin	(Vitamin	mgm.	1.3	1.3	
Beverages (Tea, Coffee, Beer, Wine).	82	86	B ₁). Riboflavin	(Vitamin	mgm.	1.7	1.7	
			B ₂).	•			ı	
Total	3,256	3,330	Niacin		mgm.	18.1	18.7	

^{*} Subject to revision.

Of the average energy value per head per day in 1953-54, viz., 3,330 calories, grain products provided 28 per cent., sugar and syrups 17 per cent., meat 19 per cent., and oils and fats 12 per cent.

MEAT.

In the County of Cumberland, which embraces the metropolitan area, the slaughter of stock for human consumption is controlled by the Metropolitan Meat Industry Board, appointed under the Meat Industry Act, 1915-52. The Board comprises a chairman, a representative of employees, and a representative of producers. The State Abattoir, controlled by the Board, is located at Homebush Bay, about 2 miles from the Flemington stock saleyards. The carcase butchers purchase stock on the hoof, and deliver them at the Abattoir, where they are slaughtered and treated by the Board's staff, and the chilled carcases are delivered to the owners at the Abattoir Meat Halls early on the following morning.

The Council of the City of Newcastle controls slaughtering and inspection within a radius of 14 miles of the Newcastle Post Office, and operates the Newcastle District Abattoir; there are livestock saleyards at Waratah. Outside the County of Cumberland and the Newcastle district, slaughtering

is done at private abattoirs, which are subject to inspection by officers appointed by the local authorities and by the Board of Health. A large quantity of meat for consumption in the metropolitan area is obtained from country abattoirs.

The average retail prices of meat are shown in Table 610, and further particulars relating to the meat supply are published in the chapter "Pastoral Industry".

Particulars of the per capita consumption of the various types of meat in Australia are given in the next table:—

Table 595 .- Meat-Annual Consumption per Head, Australia.

Type of Meat.	Average for ended J		Year ended June—				
	1939.	1949.	1952.*	1953.	1954.†		
Beef and Veal	lb. 144·1	1b. 108·9	lb. 118.9	lb. 119·7	1b. 120·4		
Mutton	59.8	45.1	40.9	49.5	51.4		
Lamb	15.0	25.2	24.0	28.8	26.9		
Pork	10.4	7.1	7:3	5.8	7.6		
Offal	8.4	8.9	9-1	10.3	10.5		
Canned Meat	‡	2.6	2.5	2.0	2•0		
Bacon and Ham	10.2	11.7	7.2	7:3	7.0		
Poultry		10.4	9.7	9.7	9.7		
Rabbits and Hares	$\left \begin{array}{cc} 9.7 \\ \end{array} \right $	5.4	5.4	5.4	5•4		

^{*} Revised. † Subject to revision. ‡ Included under fresh meat at carcase weight.

The quantity of beef and veal consumed per head in Australia in 1953-54 was 120 lb., or 16 per cent. less than before the war. In the same period, the consumption of mutton fell from 60 lb. to 51 lb. per head, but lamb increased from 15 lb. to 27 lb., or by 79 per cent. The amount of pork consumed per head fell from 10.4 lb. before the war to 7.6 lb. in 1953-54, and bacon and ham from 10.2 lb. to 7.0 lb. The consumption of poultry and rabbits was 15 lb. per head in 1953-54, as compared with 10 lb. in the three years ended June, 1939. Canned meat (2 lb. per head in 1953-54) represents only a small proportion of the meat consumed in Australia.

FISH.

The supply of fresh fish is obtained from the river estuaries and coastal lakes and inlets, and by deep-sea trawling. The catch of New South Wales fisheries in 1954-54 (30,131,746 lb., including 12,926,661 lb. obtained by trawlers) was slightly less than in the previous year, but 20 per cent. greater than in 1951-52. Preserved fish is supplied mainly by importation; the quantity tinned in New South Wales is less than two million lb. per annum. Imports of fish from oversea into New South Wales in 1953-54

totalled 16,943,347 lb. valued at £1,876,615; the principal items were: fresh or frozen fish, 7,387,388 lb. (£605,672); smoked or otherwise cured, 3,016,288 lb. (£190,608); preserved in tins, etc., 6,539,671 lb. (£1,080,335).

In the metropolitan district, the wholesale marketing of fresh fish is centralised in Sydney in the Municipal Market. Sales in the market were conducted by licensed agents until 17th September, 1945, when the agents' licences were cancelled. Control of the wholesale distribution of fish was then vested in the Chief Secretary of New South Wales, but was assumed by a co-operative organisation of the industry from 1st May, 1950, as indicated in the chapter "Fisheries".

The amount of fresh fish consumed per head in Australia in 1953-54 was 5.5 lb.; consumption of tinned fish was 2.5 lb. per head, and of all other fish 1.6 lb. The per capita consumption of imported tinned fish fell from 2.6 lb. in 1951-52 to 0.6 lb. in 1952-53, largely as a result of the severe import restrictions imposed early in 1952; it increased again to 1.7 lb. in 1953-54.

FLOUR AND BREAD.

The consumption of flour per head of population in Australia was 189.8 lb. in 1953-54, as compared with an average of 187.1 lb. in the three years ended June, 1939. These figures represent flour consumed in all forms, including bread, biscuits, cakes and pastry. In addition, 4 lb. of wheat per head was consumed in the form of breakfast foods before the war, and 5.8 lb. in 1952-53.

The quantity of bread made in New South Wales in 1953-54 in bakeries classified, for statistical purposes, as factories, was 261 million 2 lb. loaves, equivalent to 153 lb. of bread per head of population. These figures, however, exclude bread produced in the many bakeries which employ less than four persons and do not use power (other than manual). It is estimated that there are 1½ lb. of flour in every 2 lb. loaf of bread.

Bread is made in approved and closely supervised bakehouses, and is distributed by the bakers to the consumers' homes, and at wholesale rates to retail shops where it is sold "over the counter"; only a small quantity is sold to consumers at the bakeries. Bread is required to be kept adequately covered until handed to the consumer.

A Bread Research Institute, established in May, 1947, by the Bread Manufacturers of New South Wales, provides technical advice to bakers. A Wheat Research Institute has been established at Wagga Wagga by the Government of New South Wales.

Bread Industry (County of Cumberland) Inquiry.

An inquiry into the bread industry in the County of Cumberland, undertaken in September, 1943, by the Industrial Commission, is reviewed on page 718 of Year Book No. 50. The report indicated that there were no particular health hazards in the industry, but that bread generally was not of satisfactory quality, mainly because flour of adequate protein content was not available, and in some cases because of deficiencies in knowledge and skill of bakers, and in premises and equipment in bakeries. It recommended, inter alia, the establishment of a flour research institute, the growing of wheat which would produce good bakers' flour, and the establishment of a standard of bread.

The Bread Industry Advisory Committee (consisting of representatives of organisations of bread manufacturers and employees in the industry) reviewed the Commission's report in 1945, and again in 1948 (see Year Book No. 51, page 661).

Bread Industry Act, 1946.

The hours of baking recommended by the Advisory Committee were introduced as from 1st July, 1946, in the Counties of Cumberland and Northumberland in terms of the Bread Industry Act, 1946, and the Act is now operative in all parts of the State, except the Western Division.

The effect of the Act is to make the day baking of bread statutory over most of the State, although night baking (commencing at 10 p.m. or midnight) is authorised on certain days preceding holidays. Delivery of bread is prohibited after 11 a.m. on Saturdays or 7 p.m. on a Saturday which is a "treble delivery day", except "over the counter" at bakehouses or shops.

Bread Manufacture and Delivery Act, 1950.

The bread industry in the County of Cumberland was controlled under National Security Regulations from 20th August, 1942, to 25th February, 1946 (see page 717 of Year Book No. 50). The regulations gave legal force to block or zone systems of household delivery in Sydney, Newcastle, and other towns, confining bread deliveries in each zone to a single distributor.

The Bread Manufacture and Delivery Act was enacted in April, 1950, with the object of restoring to consumers a choice of bakers, and setting a standard of quality of bread. In regard to deliveries, the Act provides that bakers must, on request, supply any consumer within three miles of the bakehouse unless there are three other bakehouses closer, and may deliver anywhere without restriction.

The Act incorporates the provisions of the Bread Act, 1901, prescribing 1 lb., 2 lb., and 4 lb. as the standard weights of loaves, and providing for inspection under the Weights and Measures Act.

Under an amendment of the Bread Manufacture and Delivery Act, which came into force in 1954, all bread manufacturers and operative bakers are required to be licensed by the Department of Labour and Industry. The amending Act also provided for the establishment of a Bread Industry Advisory Committee of five members, viz., the Under Secretary of the Department, two representatives of employers and two representatives of employees. The Committee's function is to advise the Minister in regard to measures to improve breadmaking and standards of efficiency of persons engaged in the trade.

Prices of Flour and Bread.

The systems under which the prices of flour and of bread were fixed by associations of millers and bakers, respectively, before these commodities were proclaimed as commodities under the National Security (Prices) Regulations of the Commonwealth in September, 1939, were outlined on page 24 of the 1940-41 edition of the Year Book. The prices of bread and flour in the years 1920 to 1928 are shown on page 662 of Year Book No. 51.

The following statement shows the "official prices" of bread in Sydney recommended to members by the Master Bakers' Association or fixed by the Prices Commissioner at each date of change since 1929, in comparison with the price of flour (including tax when payable) on these dates; flour ceased to be taxed as from 22nd December, 1947.

Table 596.—Bread and Flour Prices, S	Sydney, to	1st March.	1955.
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Date of Change in Price	Price of per 2-II		Price of	Date of		f Bread b. loaf.	Price of
of Bread.	Cash over Counter.	Cash Delivered.	per ton.	Change in Price of Bread.	Cash over Counter.	Cash Delivered.	per ton.
1929—Feb. 4	d. 5½	d. 5₹	£ s. d. 11 0 0	1938—July 10 Dec. 16	d. 5 5½§	d. 5½ 6	£ s. d. 9 0 0 12 10 0†
1930—June 30 Sept. 1 Oct. 20	5 43 4½ 4½	5) 5) 5	10 5 0 9 10 0 8 15 0	1941—Oct. 13	548	618	12 13 0†
1931—Mar. 29 1932—Jan. 1	5 41	5 1 5 1	10 0 0† 10 0 0†	1942—May 18 1947—Nev. 8	5½§ 5½§	6§ 6½§	12 13 0† 13 10 6†
1932—Jan. 1 1933—Dec. 4	5	6	11 15 0†	1948—Jan. 23 Dec. 7	6 1 § 7§	7§ 7½§	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
1934—June 1 Aug. 13	41 41 42	5½ 5½	7 5 0 9 15 0	1950—Feb. 23 Dec. 14	7½§ 9§	8§ 9½§	16 15 0 19 15 3
1935—Mar. 25 Oct. 21	43-5‡ 5-5‡	5½ 5½-5¾	11 2 6† 12 12 6†	1951—Nov. 1 1952—Mar. 10	10½§ 11½§	11§ 12§	22 12 6 28 6 6
1936—Feb. 25 Aug. 17	4½ 5	5 54	9 10 0 12 0 0	Dec. 2 1953—Sept. 9	12§	12½§ 12½§	29 12 9 28 17 6
1937—Jan. 25 April 19 Sept. 6	5 1 5 1 5 1	5 <u>₹</u> 6 5 ₹	12 15 0 13 7 6 12 5 0	Dec. 3 1954—Jan. 8 Feb. 2	13§ 13§ 13§	13½§ 13½§ 13½§	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

^{*} Cash daily or weekly. † Including tax. ‡ 43d. per loaf (2 or more loaves); 5d. per single loaf. The prices at this date were those recommended by Royal Commission. § Proelaimed price for "outer area" (see below).

Since December, 1938, for the purpose of fixing bread prices, the metropolis has been divided into three areas, viz.: "inner industrial", comprising the present City of Sydney and Municipality of Leichhardt; "outer", comprising, broadly, the suburbs between the boundaries of the "inner industrial" area and a radius of 15-20 miles from the General Post Office; and "extreme", comprising districts beyond the boundaries of the "outer" area. From 16th December, 1938, to 23rd January, 1948, the price of a 2 lb. loaf of bread over the counter in the inner area was \(\frac{1}{4}\)d. less and in the extreme area \(\frac{1}{4}\)d. more than in the outer area, but since the latter date, prices in the outer and extreme areas have been the same. From 14th December, 1950, the difference of \(\frac{1}{4}\)d. in the inner area was increased to \(\frac{1}{2}\)d.

Up to December, 1950, the price of bread delivered by bakers to shops was ½d. per loaf less than the cash-over-the-counter price, except between March and October, 1935, when the wholesale price was 4s. 4½d. per dozen loaves. From 14th December, 1950, this margin was increased to ¾d. per loaf, and from 1st November, 1951, it was further raised to 1d. per loaf. Since December, 1948, the maximum price for bread delivered to a customer taking twenty-four or more 2 lb. loaves a week has been ½d. a loaf less than the maximum retail price in the inner and outer areas, and ¾d. a loaf less in the extreme area.

A loaf of sliced and wrapped bread comprises a package of bread weighing not less than 1 lb. when sliced and wrapped. The price of a loaf of sliced and wrapped bread is approximately double the price of a similar quantity of bread which is not sliced and wrapped. Particulars of prices in the respective areas since February, 1950, are shown below:—

Table 597.—Sliced and Wrapped Bread—Retail Price of 1 lb. Loaf, Sydney.

Date of	Cas	h over Coun	ter.	Cash Delivered.				
Change.	Inner Area.	Outer Area.	Extreme Area.	Inner Area.	Outer Area. d. 8 9½ 11 12	Extreme Area.		
1950—Feb. 23 Dec. 14	d. 7½ 8½	$\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{d.} \\ 7\frac{1}{2} \\ 9 \end{array}$	d. 7½ 9	d. 73 9	8	d. 81 93		
1951—Nov. 1	10	101	101	101	11	$11\frac{1}{4}$		
1952—Mar. 10 Dec. 2	11 11½	$\frac{11\frac{1}{2}}{12}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$ 12	$\frac{11\frac{1}{2}}{12}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 12\\12\frac{1}{2}\end{array}$	$12\frac{1}{4}$ $12\frac{3}{4}$		
*1953—Dec. 3	12	$12\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{1}{2}$	13	$13\frac{1}{4}$		

NOTE,-Areas are defined in text above table.

MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS.

Particulars of the estimated consumption of milk and milk products per head of population in Australia are given in the following table:—

Table 598.—Milk and Milk Products—Annual Consumption per Head, Australia.

Commodity.		Average for three years ended June—		Year ended June—			
	_		1939.	1949.	1952.	1953.	195 4.
Fluid Whole Milk— Actual Quantity Estimated Weight Fresh Cream Condensed Milk (Full Cream) ‡Concentrated Whole Milk Powdered Milk—Full Cream Skim Infants' and Invalids' Food Cheese		gal lb lb lb lb lb lb lb.	23·4 240·2 6·4 3·2 1·1 2·6 1·0 4·4	30·4 311·6 1·5 4·0 3·5 3·2 0·6 1·3 5·6	28·1 288·0 2·0 5·6 4·4 2·8 0·8 1·7 6·0	27·7 283·9 2·0 3·4 3·7 2·5 0·6 1·4 5·9	27·5 281·9 2·0 3·8 4·4 2·5 0·7 1·9 6·6
Total—As Milk Solids		lb.	39.3	49.1	47.2	45.2	45.9
Butter		lb.	32.9	24.8	31.2	29:3	30.7

[•] Revised.

^{*} Current in March, 1955.

[†] Subject to revision.

[#] Mainly consumed as ice cream.

The amount of butter consumed per head of population in Australia was affected by rationing between June, 1943, and June, 1950. Although consumption increased after rationing ceased, it has remained somewhat below the pre-war average of 33 lb. per head. The quantity of other milk products consumed per head in 1953-54, viz., 46 lb. as milk solids, was 17 per cent. greater than before the war.

The amount of fluid whole milk averaged 27.5 gallons per head in 1953-54, as compared with 30.4 gallons in the three years ended June, 1949, and 23.4 gallons in the three years ended June, 1939. The consumption of fresh cream in 1953-54, however, was less than a third of the pre-war average, but since the war there has been a considerable increase in the consumption of various processed milk foods. In particular, the quantity of concentrated whole milk consumed (mainly as ice cream) was 4.4 lb. per head in 1953-54 as compared with a pre-war average of 1.1 lb. The consumption of condensed milk rose from 3.2 lb. per head before the war to 5.6 lb. in 1951-52, but declined to 3.8 lb. in 1953-54. The consumption of cheese rose from 4.4 lb. to 6.6 lb. in 1953-54.

Butter—Distribution and Prices.

Arrangements for supervision of manufacture, the marketing and subsidising of butter and other dairy products are described in the chapter "Dairying Industry". As a result of marketing organisation, seasonal fluctuations in the prices of factory butter had been eliminated before wartime control of prices was introduced. In the last two decades there have been only nine changes (all increases) in the price of butter in Sydney, as shown in the following table:—

Month of	Price of But	ter, Sydney.	Month of	Price of Butter, Sydne				
Change.	Wholesale.	Retail.	Change.	Wholesale.	Retail.			
1937—June 1938—June 1942—March 1947—Dec	158 8 166 10	Per lb. s. d. 1 6 1 7 1 8 1 11½	1948—July 1951—Aug Oct 1952—July 1955—July	. 267 6 . 312 8 . 417 8	Per lb. s. d. 2 2 2 8 3 1½ 4 1½ 4 5½			

Table 599 .- Butter Prices, Sydney.

Butter is marketed in 56 lb. cases, and an additional charge of 2s. 6d. per cwt. is made for the cases.

Fresh Milk—Distribution and Prices.

The milk supply of Sydney is derived mainly from country districts, viz., the south coast district between Wollongong and Nowra, the districts traversed by the main southern railway between Liverpool and Moss Vale, the Penrith, Windsor, and Richmond districts, the districts around Muswellbrook, Singleton, Branxton, and Maitland on the northern railway line, and those in the neighbourhood of Wauchope, Taree, Dungog and Gloucester on the north coast line. A small proportion (about 6 per cent.) of Sydney's milk supply is provided by dairies in and near the metropolis.

The supply and distribution of milk in the metropolitan and Newcastle districts, and in six other distributing areas (viz., Wollongong, Erina, Blue Mountains-Lithgow, Hunter, Upper Hunter and Illawarra), are supervised by the Milk Board, which is appointed by the Governor, and comprises a chairman, a representative of dairymen, and a representative of the milk consumers. The Milk Board has power to fix prices and to regulate methods and conditions of supply and treatment of milk in producing districts and of distribution in distributing districts. The milk supplied for consumption or use in distributing districts (except milk produced and retailed directly by a dairyman on his own behalf) is vested in the Board, and its supply, except to the Board, is prohibited. Milk and cream sold or to be sold for use in the manufacture of commodities within a distributing or producing district may, by proclamation, be vested in the Milk Board.

Distributing companies organised for handling milk on a large scale act as agents for the Board in receiving the milk at country factories and transporting it to Sydney or Newcastle, or other distributing centres, where they purchase their supplies from the Board. The Board determines the quantity of milk to be supplied by the various producing areas and pays the producers at the minimum fixed prices.

The zoning system for retail delivery of milk, which was introduced in Sydney in May, 1942, as a wartime measure, and permitted one vendor only to deliver to households in each defined district, has continued to operate by agreement among distributors.

In recent years, urban development and the increasing demand for pasteurised milk in bottles has forced out many suburban dairies, and milk production in the metropolis has steadily declined. Since January, 1955, milk has been supplied entirely in bottles throughout the metropolitan and Newcastle districts, except for a small quantity of bulk milk supplied to shops and similar establishments, and a small quantity of raw milk retailed by dairymen.

The following table shows particulars of milk acquired by the Milk Board for distribution in the various districts in 1938-39 and later years:—

Year			Whole M	lilk—Distribu	ıtlng Dis	tricts.			
ended 30th June.	Metro- politan,	New- castle.	Wollon- gong.	Blue Mountains —Lithgow.	Erina.	Hunter.	Other Dis- tricts.	Total.	Sweet Cream Milk.
				Thousand	gallons				,
1939	23,884	2,067				l I		25,951	3,312
1946	43,623	3,515	538		309	l		47,985	1,600
1947	45,937	3,909	1,123		635		•••	51,604	3,596
1948	47,851	4,056	1,335	531	724			54,497	1,527
1949	47,925	4,022	1,396	1,179	778			55,300	1,328
1950	47,783	4,111	1,526	1,636	834		•••	55,890	1,389
1951	46,563	4,176	1,700	1,858	873		•••	55,170	4,462
1952	49,774	4,465	1,935	1,939	884	l	•••	58,997	2,979
1953	49,608	4,530	1,969	1,757	852	858		59,574	2.617
1954	51,591	4,846	2,179	1,824	935	928	91	62,394	3,067

Table 600.—Milk Board—Milk Acquired for Distribution.

^{*} Gosford-Wyong district.

[†] Established September, 1952.

[‡] Illawarra (from 2nd April, 1954) and Upper Hunter (from 4th June, 1954).

The total quantity of whole milk distributed by the Milk Board in 1953-54 was 62 million gallons, or considerably more than double the quantity in 1938-39. Of the total in 1953-54, 52 million gallons or 83 per cent. was distributed in the Metropolitan Distributing District, which extends to the Nepean River in the west and the Hawkesbury River in the north. The quantity distributed in the metropolitan district represented 26 gallons per head of population in 1953-54, as compared with 19 gallons in 1938-39. The quantity of sweet cream (i.e., milk separated for cream) distributed in 1953-54 was 3,066,695 gallons, as compared with 2,616,586 gallons in the previous year.

At various times in recent years, milk for civilian requirements has been distributed to households, hotels, retail vendors, etc., on a quota basis, varied at frequent intervals according to the quantity available for distribution. Cream for civilians was controlled under National Security Regulations from 10th May, 1943, until 11th November, 1946, and again from 1st September, 1947. Unrestricted supply of cream to consumers was resumed on 23rd August, 1950, but from time to time, when supplies are limited, its distribution is restricted to hospitals, invalids, etc.

The Milk Board has fixed the minimum prices to be paid to dairymen for milk delivered to certain country factories, and the maximum wholesale and retail prices for milk in the metropolitan district since March, 1932, and the Newcastle district since 6th January, 1933. Maximum wholesale and retail prices are also determined for the Wollongong, Erina, Blue Mountains-Lithgow, and Cessnock-Maitland distributing districts. Between April, 1945, and October, 1947, the wholesale and retail prices were determined by the Commonwealth Prices Commissioner.

Since March, 1938, a uniform price has been fixed for milk delivered by dairymen to country factories. Changes in the price since that date are shown below:—

Table	601.—Milk	Delivered	to	Country	Factories	for	Distribution	by	Milk
		Boar	rd	Price to	Dairymen				

Date of Change.	Price to Dairymen	Date of Change.	Price to Dairymen.	Date of Change.	Price to Dairymen.
1938—March	Per gal. d. 12	1949—Mar. 18	Per gal. d. 26	1951—Mar. 23	Per gal. d. 32½
1942—Jan. 1	16	Oct. 7	22	Oct. 26	331
1947—Oct. 31	171	1950—Mar. 24	27	1952Jan. 25	491
1948—May 14	211	Oct. 13	26	Mar. 28	*50.
Sept. 6	20	1951—Jan. 12	$27\frac{1}{2}$		

^{*} Current in March, 1955.

Particulars of the maximum wholesale and retail prices in the Sydney and Newcastle districts since March, 1938, are given in the following table; for milk produced and retailed in the metropolis by the producer, the maximum retail price was that shown in the table, except prior to May, 1942, when it was 1d. per quart higher.

Table 602.-Milk Prices, Sydney and Newcastle.

			Metrop	olitan.			Newcastle.						
Date of Change.	Wholesale at Depot to Vendor.		Wholesale to Shop Vendor's Premises,		Retail Delivered to Customer.		Wholesale at Depot to Vendor.		Wholesale to Shop Vendor's Premises.		Retail Delivered to Customer.		
	Bulk.	Bot- tled.*	Bulk.	Bot- tled.*	Loose.	Bot-	Bulk.	Bot- tled.*	Bulk.	Bot- tled.*	Loose.	Bot- tled.	
		Per g	allon.		Per	uart.		Per g	allon.		Per o	quart.	
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	
1938-March	171	211	22	26	7	8	17	20	21	24	63	71	
1942—Jan	211	251	26	30	8	9	20	24	24	28	71	81	
May	211	251	243	282	71	81	20	24	23	27	7	8	
1945—April	201	241	251	291	71	81	181	$22\frac{1}{2}$	231	271	7	8	
1947—Oct. 31	221/2	261	271	311	8	9	221	261	271	311	8	9	
1948—May 14	27	32	293	343	9	$10\frac{1}{2}$	261	311	293	343	9	10₺	
Sept. 10	26	31	281	331	9	$10\frac{1}{2}$	243	293	281	331	9	10½	
1949—Mar. 18	321	371	35	40	10₺	12	31	36	35	40	10½	12	
Oct. 7	28½	33	331	383	10	11	27	32	$32\frac{1}{2}$	371	91	11	
1950—Mar. 24	33₹	381	391	44	1112	13	321	371	38	43	11	12	
Oct. 13	331	38	383	434	111	13	32	37	371	42½	11	121	
1951—Jan. 12	351	403	411	463	121	131	341	393	401	453	12	131	
Mar, 22	411	451	471	51½	14	15	41	45	47	51	14	15	
Oct. 26	451	491	53 1	571	16	17	443	483	523	563	16	17	
1952—Jan. 25	611	651	691	73 1	20	21	603	643	683	723	20	21	
Mar. 28	631	68	$72\frac{3}{4}$	771	21	22	63	67½	721	763	21	22	
Oct.31†	64	681	73	771	21	22	631	68	721	77	21	22	

^{*} In 1-pint containers.

The retail price of milk in Sydney in April, 1945, was only ½d. per quart higher than in March, 1938, but between April, 1945, and March, 1952, it increased by more than two and a half times to 1s. 9d. per quart for loose milk and 1s. 10d. per quart for bottled. Since January, 1951, uniform retail prices for milk have applied in Sydney and Newcastle, and since March, 1952, they have remained unchanged at 1s. 9d. per quart for loose milk and 1s. 10d. for bottled.

Between April, 1944, and September, 1948, suppliers of fresh whole milk received subsidies at varying rates for milk supplied during winter months and during periods of adverse seasonal conditions. Particulars regarding the subsidising of whole milk for human consumption in various parts of New South Wales, and the maximum prices fixed by the Prices Commissioner in areas outside the Milk Board's producing and distributing districts, are given on page 453 et seq. of Year Book No. 51.

[†] Current in March, 1955.

The number of country dairymen supplying the Milk Board at 30th June, 1954, was 5,887, and the number of country milk receiving depots was 26. At the same date, in the Board's distributing districts there were 1,325 vehicle vendors (including 1,065 in Sydney and 101 in Newcastle) selling pasteurised milk, and 156 dairymen-vendors (including 71 in Sydney and 14 in Newcastle) selling raw milk. The number of shop vendors supplied through the Milk Board at 30th June, 1954, was 7,373 (including 5,831 in Sydney and 740 in Newcastle).

The value of milk sold by the Milk Board to distributors in 1953-54 was £15,195,359, representing the sum of the following items: Payments to dairymen, £13,643,352; cost of treatment at country factories, £736,437; cost of transport to distributing centres, £511,104; and administrative expenses, £304,466.

SUGAR AND JAM.

The sugar consumed in Australia is produced in New South Wales and Queensland. Under an agreement (see chapter "Agriculture") between the Governments of the Commonwealth and Queensland, the Queensland Government acquires the raw sugar manufactured from sugarcane grown in Queensland and purchases the New South Wales production. The Queensland Sugar Board makes arrangements for the refining and distribution of sugar for use in Australia at prices fixed by the agreement and for the exportation of the surplus. The importation of foreign sugar is not permitted. The retail price of sugar in Sydney was 4d. per lb. from 31st January, 1933, 4½d. per lb. from 17th October, 1947, 5d. from November, 1949, 6½d. from 9th July, 1951, 8d. from 24th March, 1952, and 9d. per lb. from 13th October, 1952.

The quantity of refined sugar used in food and drink factories in New South Wales in 1938-39 and the last six years is shown below:—

Table 603.—Sugar Used in Food and Drink Factories, New South Wales.

Year		Type of Factory.											
ended 30th June.	Con- fectionery.	Jam and Fruit Canning, etc.	Aerated Waters, Cordials.	Breweries.	Con- diments.	Biscuits.	Bakeries.	Other.	Total.				
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.				
1939	13,004	7,959	5,369	6,922	2,537	3,526	4,314	2,318	45,949				
1949	21,939	13,829	14,214	11,790	8,069	4,697	9,178	4,134	87,850				
1950	21,600	15,334	18,135	11,832	9,405	5,409	8,713	4,637	95,065				
1951	23,649	13,719	15,770	13,537	11,510	6,079	8,348	4,070	96,682				
1952	22,547	15,390	18,107	15,512	12,245	6,970	9,932	5,408	106,111				
1953	22,494	10,443	14,613	16,368	8,590	6,810	8,368	4,946	92,632				
1954	18,820	10,504	16,257	18,325	6,478	7,711	6,392	4,271	88,758				

Of the total quantity of refined sugar used in New South Wales factories in 1953-54, viz. 88,758 tons, 21 per cent. was used in the

manufacture of confectionery, 12 per cent. for jam and fruit canning, 21 per cent. in breweries, and 18 per cent. in the manufacture of aerated waters and cordials.

Since the war (1939-45), there has been a considerable increase in Australian consumption of refined sugar in manufactured products. The total consumption of sugar per head in 1953-54 was 111.4 lb. (64.1 lb. as sugar and 47.3 lb. in manufactured products), as compared with a pre-war average of 106.5 lb. (70.6 lb. as sugar and 35.9 lb. in manufactures). The average amount of jam consumed per head in Australia in 1953-54 was 8.8 lb., as compared with 11.4 lb. before the war. In respect of sugar content, the amount of syrups, honey and glucose consumed in 1953-54 was 5.2 lb. per head.

TEA AND COFFEE.

Tea is the principal non-alcoholic beverage consumed in Australia. The average annual consumption before the war was about 7 lb. per head; in 1953-54 it was 6.8 lb. per head. Coffee consumption per head was 0.6 lb. before the war, 1 lb. from 1946-47 to 1949-50, 0.8 lb. in 1951-52, 0.7 lb. in 1952-53, and 1.1 lb. in 1953-54.

Tea is not produced in Australia. Before the war, about two-thirds of the supply came from the Netherlands East Indies, and about one-fourth from Ceylon, but in recent years the bulk of the Australian tea supply has come from Ceylon. The principal sources in 1953-54 were Ceylon, 89 per cent.; India, 5 per cent.; and Republic of Indonesia, 5 per cent.

Since February, 1942, a Commonwealth subsidy has been paid to whole-sale tea merchants to prevent increases in the imported cost of tea from being passed on to consumers. From March, 1942, the purchase, importation and distribution of tea were undertaken by the Tea Control Board, under National Security Regulations, until 1st January, 1952, when these functions were transferred to the Tea Importation Board, under the Tea Importation Act, 1951. In 1953-54 the Board sold 59,183,924 lb. of tea to Australian wholesalers for £9,975,521. Trading losses on the year's operations (reimbursed by the Commonwealth Treasury) totalled £4,724,652, equivalent to a subsidy of 1s. 7d. per lb. The total quantity of tea imported into Australia in 1953-54 was 58,532,605 lb. at a cost of £13,646,766, or 4s. 8d. per lb.

The Netherlands East Indies supplied over 40 per cent. of Australia's coffee imports in the years 1936-37 to 1938-39. Since 1942-43, supplies have been drawn mainly from East Africa. Of the total quantity of coffee imported into Australia in 1953-54, 60 per cent. came from East Africa and 25 per cent. from the Republic of Indonesia.

FRUIT.

The fruits most generally consumed in New South Wales are apples, oranges, lemons, pears, peaches, apricots, cherries, plums, bananas, pine-apples, grapes and passionfruit. All are grown in the State in varying quantities, but the supply of some of them is supplemented by substantial imports from Victoria, Tasmania and Queensland. Bananas, for instance, are supplied from the Tweed River and Coffs Harbour districts of New South Wales and the State of Queensland. The latter State also supplies considerable quantities of pineapples and other tropical fruits.

Particulars of the average consumption of fruit per head of population in Australia are shown below:—

Table 604.—Fruit—Annual Consum	aption per Head, Australia.
--------------------------------	-----------------------------

Type of Fruit.			Average years end	for three ed June—	Year ended June—			
			1939.	1949.	1952. *	1953.	195 4.	
Fresh—Citrus ‡ Other Dried—Vine § Tree			1b. 31·9 94·0 5·2 2·9	1b. 37·2 87·1 6·3 2·5	1b. 30·8 75·3 5·7 2·6	1b. 29·2 65·0 5·4 1·7	1b. 37·9 82·0 5·2 2·0	
Canned Total		•••	10·7 144·7	10.9	14.4	113.6	11.7	

^{*} Revised.

§ Calendar year earlier.

The figures in Table 604 exclude fruit consumed in the form of jam. The total amount of fruit consumed in terms of fresh fruit equivalent (including fruit consumed as jam) averaged 174 lb. per head annually in the three years ended June, 1939, and 178 lb. in the first three post-war years, but consumption declined to 160 lb. per head in 1951-52 and 140 lb. in 1952-53. In 1953-54 it rose to 166 lb. per head.

Citrus fruits (mainly oranges) comprise a large proportion of the fruits consumed in Australia. Of the total quantity of fruit consumed per head, excluding canned fruit and jam, citrus fruit represented 24 per cent. before the war, and 32 per cent. in 1953-54. The quantity of canned fruit consumed rose from a pre-war average of 10.7 lb. per head to a peak of 14.4 lb. in 1951-52, but fell to 11.7 lb. in 1953-54. The amount of dried fruit consumed (7.2 lb. per head in 1953-54) comprises a comparatively small proportion of the total.

VEGETABLES.

The potato is the chief vegetable in the Australian diet, but the quantity consumed varies greatly from time to time because of wide fluctuations in supplies and prices. Production in New South Wales is supplemented by imports from Tasmania and Victoria.

Onions are imported in large quantities from Victoria. Other vegetables are obtained chiefly from local sources and some by importation from other States. The Sydney supplies are marketed mainly at the City Council's market, where the growers sell their produce by private treaty or through agents.

During the war years, production and distribution of potatoes were controlled by the Australian Potato Committee under National Security Regulations (see page 382 of Year Book No. 51). Under a Commonwealth price stabilisation plan, from July, 1943, to October, 1948, a fixed retail price for potatoes was maintained by subsidies covering the difference between that price and the cost of potatoes to distributors. The total amount of subsidies paid during that period to distributors in Australia

[†] Subject to revision.

[‡] Includes fresh equivalent of manufactured products.

was £13,768,337. As from 1st October, 1948, control was assumed by the Potato Marketing Board of New South Wales and potato prices were fixed under State Prices Regulations Orders from September, 1948, to 21st May, 1952, from which data they were freed from control.

The following table shows particulars of the average consumption of various types of vegetables per head of population in Australia:—

Type of Vegetable.	Average years ende	for three	Year ended June—			
Type of vegetable.		1939.	1949.	1952.	1953.	195 4.
Fresh		lb.	lb.	1b.	1b.	lb.
Potatoes, White		103.8	$124 \cdot 2$	108.3	96.4	122.2
" Sweet	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
§ Tomatoes		15.7	25.3	21.7	21.6	18.4
Cabbages and Greens		25.9	24.7	21.3	20.1	17.4
Lettuce	•••	7.9	4.2	3.8	4·1	4.2
Carrots		10.8	9.9	10.2	8.3	8.2
Legumes		24.5	11.6.	10.8	11.8	12.2
Other	•••	58.9	78.3	71.8	63.9	$59 \cdot 3$
Pulse, Dried		1.5	2.8	3.3	$2\cdot 3$	2.8
Canned—Leafy, Green and	Yellow		2.6	3.4	$2\cdot 2$	2.6
Other		•••	0.9	1.9	1.2	2.0
Total		251.4	286.0	257.9	233.3	250.7

^{*} Revised.

The per capita consumption of vegetables varies considerably from year to year as a result of fluctuations in production caused by seasonal factors. From the pre-war average of 251 lb. per head, consumption rose to an annual average of 286 lb. in the first three post-war years, but it was only 233 lb. in 1952-53 and 251 lb. in 1953-54.

Of the total quantity of fresh vegetables consumed per head in 1953-54, viz. 243 lb., white potatoes comprised 50 per cent., tomatoes 8 per cent., and cabbages and greens 7 per cent. The consumption of white potatoes was 18 per cent. greater than the pre-war average in 1953-54, but 7 per cent. less in 1952-53. Since the war, there has been a substantial decline in the consumption of lettuce and legumes; the average consumption of these vegetables in 1953-54 was 47 per cent. and 50 per cent., respectively, less than the pre-war average. Owing to an insufficiency of data, the figure for the consumption of tomatoes in the three years ended June, 1939, viz., 15.7 lb., is believed to be to some extent understated.

Dried pulse and canned vegetables comprise only a small proportion of the vegetables consumed in Australia. The annual consumption of dried pulse (mainly blue peas, split peas and navy beans) rose from 1.5 lb. per head before the war to 3.3 lb. in 1951-52, but it fell to 2.8 lb. in 1953-54. The amount of canned vegetables consumed per head was 3.5 lb. in the years 1946-47 to 1948-49, 5.3 lb. in 1951-52 and 4.6 lb. in 1953-54.

The figures in Table 605 do not include particulars of home-grown vegetables.

[†] Based on 1943 figures where pre-war figures were not available.

[#] Subject to revision.

[§] Includes fresh equivalent of manufactured products.

GAS AND ELECTRICITY.

Since 1939, the general expansion in industrial activity and employment has given rise to a great increase in the demand for gas and electricity. In spite of difficulties from time to time in meeting the demand, occasioned partly by shortages of coal and electricity generating equipment and partly by industrial disputes, the production of gas and electricity has increased considerably in recent years, as the following table indicates:—

Table 606.—Production of Gas and Electricity, New South Wales.

Year ended 30th June.	Gas Pro	oduced.	Electricity Produced.		
	Total.	Per Head of Population.	Total.	Per Head of Population.	
	Thous. cub. ft.	Cubic feet.	Thous. kWh.	kWh.	
1939	10,896,185	3,983	1,948,489	712	
1944	14,558,126	5,070	2,826,131	984	
1945	14,923,581	5,143	2,877,336	992	
1946	15,301,710	5,218	2,831,801	966	
1947	16,743,953	5,651	3,228,670	1,090	
1948	18,092,738	6,027	3,546,344	1,181	
1949	18,151,045	5,953	3,717,030	1,219	
1950	17,845,995	5,672	3,758,004	1,191	
1951	19,444,111	6,003	4,251,442	1,313	
1952	20,537,003	6,199	4,628,096	1,397	
1953	20,215,712	6,004	4,868,264	1,446	
1954	20,802,098	6,108	5,450,105	1,600	

The increase in electricity production between 1938-39 and 1953-54 was relatively greater than the increase in the production of gas. The total amount of gas produced in 1953-54 was 20,802 million cubic feet, or 91 per cent. more than in 1938-39, and the total quantity of electricity produced in 1953-54 was 5,450 million kilowatt-hours, or 180 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. The gas produced per head of population in 1953-54 was 53 per cent. greater than in 1938-39, whereas the increase in the production of electricity per head in the same period was 125 per cent. Further particulars of gas and electricity production are given in the chapter "Factories".

SUPPLY OF GAS TO CONSUMERS.

The Gas and Electricity Act prescribes standards in respect of power, purity, and pressure of gas, and there are standard prices for gas supplied to consumers by meter. Standard maximum rates are fixed for dividends payable by the gas companies, viz., 6 per cent. on ordinary share capital and 5½ per cent. on preference shares. The standard prices may be varied after inquiry as to what price would enable the company concerned to pay the standard rates of dividend. The Gas and Electricity Act was amended in October, 1952, to permit automatic price adjustments at regular intervals to cover the rise and fall of basic costs. Price inquiries are conducted by boards which may be appointed from time to time, each consisting of a member nominated by the Minister for Local Government, one nominated by the company concerned, and a chairman chosen by agreement between the Minister and the company.

The price of gas for domestic consumption in the greater part of the metropolitan area is charged under schedules of block rates in which the price decreases gradually as consumption increases. Bills are rendered quarterly, except to large industrial consumers, to whom monthly accounts are rendered. The standard prices applicable to the majority of consumers since November, 1951, range from 1.013d. per gas unit (equivalent to 12s. 8d. per 1,000 cubic feet) for the first 3,000 gas units (approximately 20,000 cubic feet) per quarter down to .771d. per gas unit (about 9s. 8d. per 1,000 cubic feet) for the consumption in excess of 144,600 gas units (964,000 cubic feet) per quarter. Special domestic rates are available for storage and instantaneous water heating and for refrigeration, and there are special industrial rates for continuous use for steam boilers. A gas unit means 3,412 British thermal units gross, and a British thermal unit is the quantity of heat required to raise 1 lb. of water 1 degree Fahrenheit. Since June, 1953, the actual prices in the metropolitan area have been slightly less than the standard prices quoted above.

SUPPLY OF ELECTRICITY TO CONSUMERS.

The generation and supply of electricity in bulk in New South Wales is undertaken by the Electricity Commission (constituted in 1950), and the retail distribution is effected mainly by local government authorities.

The inability of electricity suppliers to meet the full demand for power after the 1939-45 war, resulted in the appointment of an Emergency Electricity Commissioner in May, 1949, under the Gas and Electricity Act. The Commissioner's function was to eliminate or reduce power failures by regulating the consumption of electricity by all types of users. Severe restrictions (as described in the chapter "Factories") were imposed on industrial and commercial users, as well as domestic consumers, but they were relaxed as the supply of electricity improved, and by September, 1953, no restrictions remained in force.

The major part of the metropolitan area is supplied with electricity by the Sydney County Council, which consists of nine members representing the City of Sydney and twenty metropolitan municipalities.

Since 1st February, 1955, electricity for private dwellings has been charged for by the Council under a block tariff, as follows: the first 30 kilowatthours per quarter at 5d. each; the next 70 kilowatthours per quarter at 3.5d. each; all kilowatthours in excess of 100 at 2.3d. each (or 1.8d. each where an approved electric cooking apparatus is connected). If they so

desire, customers on the books at 1st February, 1955, may continue to be charged under the old two-part tariff, viz.: 6.75d, per kilowatt-hour for the first 3½ kilowatt-hours per quarter per 100 square feet enclosed by the outer walls of the residence, and 2.5d, for each kilowatt-hour in excess of this quota; where an electric range is used for cooking, the rate for secondary kilowatt-hours is 2d. For commercial and industrial users there is a schedule of rates applicable to varying uses and periods of use. The number of customers of the Council at 30th June, 1954, was 314,876, viz., 282,050 at residential rates, 24,395 at commercial rates, and 8,431 at factory rates.

As at 30th June, 1954, electricity was distributed to consumers in other parts of the State (including parts of the metropolitan area not supplied by the Sydney Council Council) by 20 county councils, 52 municipal councils, 38 shire councils, and certain private and governmental undertakings.

CONTROL OF PRICES.

Prices in Australia were controlled by the Commonwealth under the provisions of the National Security Act from the outbreak of war in September, 1939, until 20th September, 1948. A brief account of the Commonwealth system of price control, and the supplementary measures taken to keep prices stable during the war years, is given in Year Book No. 50 (page 726 et seq.).

After the defeat of a referendum on 29th May, 1948, proposing the permanent transfer to the Commonwealth of power to control prices and rents, it was announced that Commonwealth control of prices would cease on 20th September, 1948. In June, 1948, a conference of State Premiers at Canberra resolved that, when Commonwealth control ceased, the States should continue to control prices on general principles observed as uniformly as possible throughout Australia, and that the six State Ministers concerned should constitute an advisory co-ordinating authority.

Each State subsequently appointed a Minister to administer prices control, and agreed not to vary price levels without prior consultation with the other States. In New South Wales, prices were controlled under the Prices Regulation Act, 1948-49 (see Official Year Book No. 53, page 915), until 15th April, 1955, when the general control of prices was suspended. This suspension, however, does not affect the price-fixing powers under other State statutes in respect of milk, gas, electricity, coal and rents, and the general price-fixing powers of the Industrial Commission exercisable in special circumstances.

Although the Commonwealth Government no longer has direct control over prices, it has certain powers through which it can influence general price levels. Among these are control over monetary policy, including credit, the note issue, overseas exchange, overseas trade, income taxation, and public investment, and the direct subsidising of production and commodity prices.

The suspension of price controls in New South Wales followed the decontrol of all prices in Victoria, Western Australia, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory, but in April, 1955, a large range of commodities still remained under price control in Queensland and South Australia.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Average wholesale prices of various primary products, groceries, building materials, etc., in 1939 and later years are shown in the following statement. The quotations represent the means of the monthly prices in Sydney and are stated in Australian currency.

Commodity.	1950.	1951.	1952	1953.	1954.
Foodstuffs— Wheat, Milling bush. Flour ton Beef—Ox and Heifer lb. Mutton, Wether Butter Eggs, new laid, 1st quality doz. Sugar ton Jam, Plum, 1½-lb. tin doz. Potatoes (local) ton Tea, Packets lb. Tobacco, Cigarette—Fine Cut lb.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	6 8·8	8 0	10 2·3	12 2·5	14 2:5
	335 5	422 3	551 4	585 10	669 2
	0 9·1	0 11	1 6·3	1 4·8	1 6:2
	0 7·3	0 9·1	1 0·5	1 0·5	1 0:2
	1 4·2	1 11·9	1 9·6	1 11·1	2 0:6
	1 11·1	2 2	3 3·1	3 8·8	3 8:8
	3 2	3 11·9	4 11·7	5 1	4 10:3
	829 4	948 0	1,312 10	1,476 11	1,476 11
	*	19 7	23 11	24 6	24 6
	488 11†	617 3	704 11	904 5	470 4
	2 8·6	3 6·2	3 7·5	4 0·6	4 11:4
	22 0	23 11·2	28 11·2	29 8·5	29 8:5
Building Material— Hardwood, Local (8 x 2) to 21 ft 100 sup. ft. Oregon (2 x 2 to 12 x 6) to 30 ft. Bricks, Common 1,000 Cement, Portland— Ex Works ton	74 4	105 8	139 5	127 6	133 11
	96 4	143 3	187 1	156 10	147 9
	143 6	194 5	233 8	242 3	243 6
Iron	* 2 7·3 * 5 0·7 15 8·7 298 3	269 2 1,057 9 3 4·3 1 11·5 11 10·8 22 4·1 455 11	335 0 1,317 6 4 0.7 2 1.9 6 3.3 28 9.7 477 0	367 6 1,504 2 4 3.4 2 2.6 6 11.8 18 4.6 469 9	372 6 1,572 6 4 1 2 1.5 6 8.9 14 7.7 435 9

Table 607.—Wholesale Prices, Sydney.

The average price of wheat shown in the table is that fixed by the Australian Wheat Board for wheat for flour for local consumption. The wholesale price of sugar is fixed by the Sugar Agreement (see page 701). Since 1942 the wholesale price of tea has been affected by a Commonwealth subsidy (see page 702).

Most wholesale prices in Sydney in 1954 were considerably higher than in 1950. In particular, the wholesale prices of wheat and flour increased by 111 per cent. and 99 per cent., respectively, between 1950 and 1954, and in the same period, beef and mutton prices increased by 100 per cent. and 67 per cent., respectively. The wholesale price of sugar (£73 16s. 11d. per ton) in 1954 was 78 per cent. higher than in 1950. The wholesale price of potatoes rose from £24 8s. 11d. per ton in 1950 to the record figure of £45 4s. 5d. in 1953, but in the following year it fell to £23 10s. 4d. or slightly less than the 1950 price.

The prices of building materials in 1954 were considerably higher than in 1950. For instance, the wholesale price of local hardwood in 1954 was 80 per cent. higher than in 1950, and the price of oregon was 53 per cent. higher. The wholesale price of common bricks in 1954 was £12 3s. 6d. per thousand, or 70 per cent. greater than in 1950.

The auction price of greasy wool rose from 10.3d, per lb. in 1938-39 to 3s. 10.1d, in 1948-49 and 5s. 0.7d, in 1949-50. In the following year, 1950-51, there was a very steep rise to 11s. 10.8d, but in 1951-52 the price fell again to 6s. 3.3d.; it rose again to 6s. 11.8d, in 1952-53, but fell to 6s. 8.9d, in 1953-54. The wholesale price of woolpacks was 14s. 7.7d, in 1954, or 49 per cent, less than the record figure of 28s. 9.7d, in 1952.

^{*} Not available.

[†] Maximum price, No. 1 grade.

[§] Season ended 30th June of year shown.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS—AUSTRALIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

The next table shows index numbers, compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician, relating to wholesale prices of basic materials and foodstuffs in Australia. Most of the price quotations have been obtained directly from manufacturers and dealers, and, with a few important exceptions, from Melbourne sources. However, apart from locally produced building materials and one or two minor commodities, the price movements may be taken as representative of fluctuations in wholesale prices of basic materials in most Australian markets. The weighting system adopted is based on average annual consumption during the years 1928-29 to 1934-35, inclusive.

Table 608.—Wholesale Price Index, Australia.

Base: Average 3 years ended June, 1939 = 100.

Voor			Basic Materials.						
attn June.	Metals and Coal.	Oils, Fats and Waxes.	Textiles.	Chemi- cals.	Rubber and Hides.	Building Materials	Total,	Food- stuffs and Tobacco.	All Items.
1939 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953	103 130 132 146 185 214 256 343 392 388	100 156 145 161 173 184 196 220 234 222	82 152 191 283 342 434 641 577 607 566	101 142 140 148 159 187 242 314 350 323	92 140 131 126 130 143 292 298 224 191	97 177 180 190 198 225 268 370 404 363	99 149 149 166 188 214 264 321 350 332	103 135 138 153 175 198 232 281 294 313	101 141 143 159 181 205 246 300 320 321

The index number for Australian wholesale prices (basic materials and foodstuffs) in 1946-47 was 43 per cent. greater than the pre-war average, but it rose each year thereafter to 320 (or more than three times the pre-war average) in 1952-53. The following year, 1953-54, was the first since 1945-46 in which there was no appreciable increase in the index number, which rose by only one point to 321. This stability was the result of a slight rise in the index number for foodstuffs and tobacco and a slight fall in each of the component index numbers for basic materials.

Since 1938-39, the increase in wholesale prices of basic materials has been somewhat greater than the increase in food and tobacco prices. In 1952-53 the index number for basic materials was 350, or 56 units higher than the index for foodstuffs and tobacco, although this difference was reduced to 19 in the next year. The wholesale prices of certain basic materials have risen to a much higher level than those for others. For instance, the index number for textiles was 566 in 1953-54, compared with 191 for rubber and hides, and 222 for oils and fats. The index for textiles rose to a peak of 641 in 1950-51, but fell to 566 in 1953-54. The number for rubber and hides rose from 143 in 1949-50 to 298 in 1951-52, but declined to 224 in 1952-53 and 191 in 1953-54. All items of basic materials showed varying degrees of decline in 1953-54 as compared with 1952-53.

The next table shows official index numbers of wholesale prices in Australia and certain other countries in recent years. The figures for one country are not comparable with those for another because of varying

economic conditions and differences in bases of compilation, but they indicate the general movement of wholesale prices in the countries specified.

Table 609.—Wholesale Price Index Numbers—Australia and Other Countries.

Base: Average 3 years ended June, 1939 = 100.

Year	Australia.*	New Zealand.	Canada.	United Kingdom.	United States.	
ended June.	C'wealth Bureau of Census and Statistics,	Census and Statistics Office.	Dominion Bureau of Statistics.	Board of Trade.	Bureau of Labour Statistics,	
1939	101	102	95	96	95	
1946	141	157	132	167	133	
1947	143	156	145	178	171	
1948	159	173	175	203	191	
1949	181	180	195	218	194	
1950	205	184	195	237	186	
1951	246	210	224	1 288	211	
$195\bar{2}$	300	243	229	321	213	
1953	320	252	216	320	209	
1954	321	248	214	320	209	

^{*} See text above table.

In 1953-54, for the first time since 1945-46, there was no change of any significance in the wholesale price indexes of the countries shown in the table.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD.

The average retail prices in Sydney of various commodities, as shown in Table 610, are based on the prices quoted by retail shops in the metropolitan district in returns collected by the Commonwealth Statistician. The figures represent the means of the monthly prices as at the 15th of each month in the year.

Table 610.—Retail Prices of Food, Sydney. (Annual Averages.)

Commodity.	Unit.	1939.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.
Bread	. 2-lb. loaf.	s. d. 0 6.0	s. d. 0 6.9	s. d. 0 7·4	s. d. 0 7·9	s. d. 0 9·5	s. d. 0 11·7	s. d 1 0.4	s. d. 1 1.3
Flour Oats, flaked Meat—	. 2 lb.	0 4·9 0 3·3	0 5·9 0 4·9	0 6·2 0 5·6	0 6·2 0 7·5	0 7·3 0 10·4	0 10·2 1 0·1	0 11.0	0 11·9 0 8·8
Beef— Sirloin Rib Steak, rump Beef, corne	. ,,	0 10·4 0 7·8 1 2·9	1 3·2 0 8·6 2 1·4	1 5·2 0 10·2 2 2·7	1 8·8 1 1·5 2 6·4	2 6·1 1 8·7 3 5·7	3 5·0 2 5·8 4 6·1	3 3·3· 2 1·9 4 4·3	3 5.9 2 1.2 4 7.6
Becf, corner round Mutton—		0 8.2	1 0.6	1 2.1	1 4.9	2 1.3	2 10.0	2 8.5	2 10.0
Leg Loin Chops—		0 7·2 0 8·0	0 11·3 1 1·8	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 11 \cdot 2 \\ 1 & 1 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1.3 \\ 1 & 3.9 \end{array}$	1 10·2 2 1·3	$\begin{array}{cccc} 2 & 0.0 \\ 2 & 3.2 \end{array}$	1 9.6 2 0.3	1 9·3 1 11·7
Leg Loin Pork—	1	0 8·0 0 8·9	1 3·0 1 3·1	$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 2 \cdot 2 \\ 1 & 2 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	1 4·7 1 4·6	2 1·4 2 1·5	2 3·6 2 3·5	2 0.6 2 0.1	2 0.6 1 11.7
Leg Chops Bacon, rashers	. ,,	$\begin{array}{c cccc} 1 & 1 \cdot 1 \\ 1 & 5 \cdot 1 \\ 1 & 4 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c cccc} 1 & 6.2 \\ 1 & 9.2 \\ 2 & 3.9 \end{array}$	2 2·8 2 3·6 2 9·8	2 9·5 2 11·1 3 8·8	3 8·0 3 9·6 4 7·9	4 5·3 4 6·9 5 7·1	4 7.6 4 8.6 5 8.6	4 6.3 4 7.1 5 11.8
Ton	doz.	0 7·1 1 7·0 1 2·6 1 7·0 0 4·0 0 9·6 1 5·8 2 3·3	0 8.7 2 0.8 1 6.7 2 10.6 0 4.5 1 5.8 0 11.9 2 9.0	0 10·2 2 2·0 1 7·4 3 1·9 0 4·6 1 6·0 1 9·5 2 9·0	0 11·1 2 2·0 1 7·5 3 7·0 0 5·0 1 7·7 1 11·3 3 0·5	1 2·0 2 4·9 1 9·1 4 4·9 0 5·8 2 0·2 2 9·5 3 10·2	1 8·4 3 7·5 2 6·4 5 6·4 0 7·9 2 4·8 3 3·4 3 11·4	1 9.0 4 1.5 2 9.6 5 8.2 0 9.0 2 5.4 4 3.0 4 4.5	1 9.0 4 1.4 2 9.6 5 5.3 0 9.0 2 5.5 2 9.9 5 3.6

The retail prices of many foodstuffs in Sydney in 1946 (the first postwar year) differed only slightly from prices in 1939. This relative stability was largely the effect of Commonwealth controls, including price control, price stabilisation schemes involving the subsidising of certain foodstuffs, and the rationing of meat, butter, sugar and tea. The principal increases in price during this period were in respect of meat (e.g., rump steak from 1s. 2.9d. to 1s. 9.3d. per lb., and bacon rashers from 1s. 4.3d. to 1s. 10d. per lb.), eggs (from 1s. 7d. to 2s. 1.6d. per dozen), and plum jam (from 9.6d. to 1s. 2.2d. per 1½ lb. tin).

The average price of bread in Sydney in 1946 was 5.8d. per 2 lb. loaf, as compared with 6d. in 1939, and the price of flour was 5.1d. per 2 lb. packet, as compared with 4.9d. in 1939. Butter was only 1d. per lb. dearer in 1946 than in 1939, and the price of sugar was the same as before the war (4d. per lb.). As the result of Commonwealth subsidies introduced during the war, the average price of potatoes was only 1.2d. per lb. in 1946, as compared with 2½d. in 1939, and the price of tea was 0.3d. less in 1946 than in 1939.

After 1946, the prices of the commodities listed in Table 610 increased rapidly, and in 1952 most of them were two or three times as high as in 1946. Some particularly steep increases were recorded in 1952, as compared with 1951; for instance, flour increased by 40 per cent., sirloin by 36 per cent., milk by 46 per cent., butter by 51 per cent., and cheese by 44 per cent. The average price of potatoes in 1952, viz., 5.6d. per lb., was more than double the price in 1939 and nearly five times the 1946 price.

The retail prices of food in 1953 and 1954 were more stable than at any time since 1947; although approximately half the items shown in the table increased in price in each of these years, most of the remainder decreased in price, but in the majority of cases the movement up or down was relatively small. Exceptions in this regard were potatoes and tea. The price of potatoes rose by 30 per cent. in 1953 compared with 1952, but fell by 34 per cent. in 1954 to a price lower than that recorded for 1952. The price of tea increased by 11 per cent. in 1953 and by a further 21 per cent. in 1954.

The effect of a good or bad season on primary production is not generally evident in the prices shown in Table 610, since it is disguised by the general inflationary trend since 1939, and by the additional effect of price control and subsidies. In this respect, the slight fall in mutton prices which occurred in 1949 is an exception. The price of eggs is subject to definite seasonal variations, being higher in the autumn and winter months, when supplies are smaller, than in the other seasons, when supplies are more plentiful.

Flour and bread prices are affected by the price of wheat, which is controlled under a stabilisation scheme administered by the Australian Wheat Board (see chapter "Agriculture"). Commonwealth subsidy schemes which affect the retail prices of butter and fresh milk (only from April, 1944, to September, 1948, in the case of milk) are discussed in the chapter "Dairying, Poultry, Beekeeping", and those relating to potatoes and tea on pages 703 and 702. The subsidy on potatoes ceased from 31st December, 1948. The price of sugar is controlled under an agreement between the Governments of the Commonwealth and Queensland (see page 701).

HOUSE RENTS.

The census of 30th June, 1947, disclosed that in New South Wales there were 352,916 private dwellings occupied by tenants, including 218,988 in the metropolis. At the census of 30th June, 1933, the total was 270,740 (metropolis, 160,260). The proportion of all private dwellings which were in the occupation of tenants increased slightly during the intercensal interval, from 47 to 48 per cent.

The information tabulated from the census concerning rent was restricted to the actual rent paid per week by tenants occupying unfurnished private dwellings. A classification of the private dwellings in 1933 and 1947 according to rent per week (unfurnished) is shown in Table 603A of Year Book No. 51. The table revealed that at the census of 30th June, 1947, the average weekly rental per unfurnished private dwelling was 29s. 1d. in the metropolitan area, 23s. 3d. in provincial urban centres, and 16s. 8d. in rural areas, with an overall average for the State of 25s. 9d., compared with 18s. 10d. at the census of 30th June, 1933.

At the 1947 census, 48 per cent. of the tenants of unfurnished private dwellings were paying a rental of 25s. per week or less, as compared with 78 per cent. in 1933. Those with rentals of between 25s. and 50s. comprised 21 per cent. in 1933 and 48 per cent. in 1947, and houses at rentals exceeding 50s. a week represented 1.5 and 4.0 per cent. in the respective years.

A large proportion of the tenanted dwellings in New South Wales are of three to six rooms with walls of wood, brick or stone. The next table, based on the 1947 census, shows the average rentals of unfurnished private houses (one family) and of flats (including shares of flats) in this group, and for purposes of comparison the corresponding averages for all tenanted unfurnished private houses (3 to 6 rooms) in 1933 are included. Particulars of rentals of flats are not available for 1933.

Table 611.—Average Weekly Rental of Unfurnished Dwellings of 3 to 6 Rooms Occupied by Tenants.

		Private Houses*.							
Area.	w	ood.	Brick of	stone.	Wood, Sto	Wood, Brick or Stone.			
	1933,	1947.	1933.	1947.	1933.	1947.	1947.		
Urban Provincial Rural	s. d. 15 0 14 7 11 3	s. d. 20 2 20 7 15 0	s. d. 21 1 17 10 16 2 20 6	s. d. 27 0 24 3 22 5 26 6	s. d. 19 10 15 7 11 10 17 7	s. d. 25 11 21 10 16 2 23 5	s. d. 37 5 30 3 27 5 36 9		

All tenanted private houses in 1933; private houses (one family) in 1947.
 † Including shares of flats.

CHANGES IN AVERAGE RENTS OF HOUSES, SYDNEY.

A comparative statement of average weekly rents in Sydney from 1865 to 1920 is published in the Statistical Register of New South Wales, 1919-20, and for later years to 1936 in the Statistical Register, 1935-36.

Information regarding rents of unfurnished houses containing four and five rooms is collected by the Commonwealth Statistician from a representative number of house agents in the capital cities and a number of towns in each State for use in the compilation of price index numbers. The agents' returns, supplied quarterly, show the rentals of a substantial number of houses, selected by field officers of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics as being representative and providing an indication of the quarterly ratio of changes in weekly rentals of houses.

The relative increases in average rentals so ascertained are shown below. The averages are essentially indices measuring changes for a constant standard; they do not indicate the average amount of rental actually paid for *all* rented houses. In many cases, the rents of vacant or new houses would be considerably higher than the rates shown in the table.

- Table 0	or z.— weekly	Kents of U	nrurnisnea n	ouses, Syu	ney.
	Four Ro	ooms.†	Five Ro	Weighted	
Year.	Wooden.	Brick.	Wooden.	Brick.	Average, 4 and 5 Rooms.†
1936 1939 1940 1941 1942 to 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954	s. d. 15 10 19 1 19 4 19 4 19 5 19 6 19 7 19 9 19 10 19 11 20 1 20 11 23 9 25 6	s. d. 19 3 22 7 22 8 22 9 22 8 22 9 22 10 22 10 22 11 24 7 28 1 29 4	s. d. 19 6 21 2 21 3 21 4 21 5 21 6 21 6 21 6 21 6 21 6 21 7 22 3 24 6 25 10	s. d. 22 5 25 7 25 7 25 7 25 6 25 6 25 7 25 8 25 8 25 9 27 9 31 5	s. d. 20 4 23 3 23 5 23 5 23 5 23 5 23 7 23 7 23 7 23 7 23 8 25 3 28 8

Table 612.—Weekly Rents of Unfurnished Houses,* Sydney

As a result of the fair rent controls which have operated since 1939, there was very little change in the average rents shown in the table between that year and 1951. However, the weighted average of rents for four- and five-roomed houses increased by 26 per cent. between 1951 and 1954, as a result of an alteration introduced in 1951 in the procedure for determining the fair rents in certain cases (see page 714).

CONTROL OF RENTS.

Leases of dwellings in New South Wales are subject to the Landlord and Tenant Act, 1899, and its amendments. Provisions which operated under this Act in 1939 and earlier years in relation to the control of rents and evictions from dwellings, are summarised briefly in the Official Year Book for 1938-39.

Provision for the wartime control of rents in New South Wales was made by the State Fair Rents Act, 1939 (described on page 541 of the

^{*} See text preceding table.

[†] Kitchen is included as a room.

Official Year Book for 1940-41), but from 28th November, 1941, the provisions of the Act in regard to the determination of fair rents were virtually superseded by the Commonwealth National Security (Landlord and Tenant) Regulations (described on page 735 of Year Book No. 50).

Commonwealth control of rents under the National Security (Landlord and Tenant) Regulations ceased from 16th August, 1948. Thereafter, the control of rents in New South Wales was effected under the Landlord and Tenant Amendment Act, 1948, which was passed by the State Parliament in August, 1948, and, in general, continued the system which had been established under the Commonwealth regulations. An outline of the principal provisions of this Act, as amended since 1948, is given below in two parts, viz., (a) Fair Rents, and (b) Recovery of Possession. In general, the Act is not binding on the Crown or the Housing Commission.

Landlord and Tenant Amendment Act, 1948-54.

(a) Fair Rents.

The fair rents provisions of the Landlord and Tenant Amendment Act, 1948-54, apply to all premises other than farm properties, holiday premises not let continuously for more than eight weeks, or premises specifically exempted by order of the Governor. Under the amending Act of 1954, the provisions relating to fair rents and recovery of possession do not apply to any dwelling house the erection of which was commenced after 16th December, 1954, nor (in general) to any dwelling house which was in existence at that date but was not let at any time between 7th December, 1941, and 16th December, 1954.

Administration is shared in the manner indicated below between (a) the Rent Controller, and (b) the Fair Rents Boards, which consist of a stipendiary magistrate in each district where there is a petty sessions court. The rents of premises to which the Act applies are fixed as at 1st March, 1949, or as determined by a Fair Rents Board or the Controller after that date. Where the premises were not in existence on 1st March, 1949, the rent is fixed as at 1st November, 1951, or as determined after the latter date. Caravans used as dwellings have been subject to rent control since 1952.

The lessor (landlord) or lessee (tenant) of any premises subject to the Act may apply to the nearest Fair Rents Board for a determination of the fair rent. In determining the fair rent, the Board must take into account such matters as the capital value of the premises at 1st March, 1949 (or, if not in existence at that date, the value when completed), the annual cost of rates, insurance premiums, repairs and maintenance, and any hardship which might be caused to the lessor or lessee or other person. In the case of a dwelling house, the fair rent (as computed on an annual basis) may not be increased by more than 6 per cent. of the sum expended by the lessor on any necessary improvement or structural alteration since the date when the fair rent was last fixed or determined. For the purposes of the Act, "lessor" includes "sub-lessor", and "lessee" includes "sub-lessee".

Under the amending Act of 1951, special provisions apply to premises which were in existence on 31st August, 1939, and in respect of which the fair rent was fixed by the 1948 Act or was determined by the Rent Controller or a Fair Rents Board prior to 28th December, 1951, the object being to facilitate the procedure whereby a lessor might have his rent

increased to cover the cost of higher rates, insurance premiums, etc. The lessor may apply in writing to (a) the Rent Controller, if the premises are situated in the metropolitan area (taken as the County of Cumberland), or to (b) the Clerk of the nearest Fair Rents Board, where the premises are outside the metropolitan area. The Controller or the Clerk, as the case may be, then determines the fair rent by adding to the existing rent an amount to cover the increase in annual costs (rates, insurance, repairs and maintenance) since the rent was last fixed or determined. The lessee is required to receive notice of the increase from the authority concerned, and may lodge an objection within 28 days, whereupon the case is dealt with by the nearest Fair Rents Board in the usual way.

In the case of shared accommodation, the determination of the fair rent is a function of the Rent Controller. Before determining the fair rent, the Controller is required to arrange for the shared accommodation to be inspected. In these cases, appeal against a decision of the Controller may be made to a Fair Rents Board.

Since December, 1954, the lessor of any premises to which the Act applies is obliged, before letting them, to inquire of the local Fair Rents Board, or at the office of the Rent Controller in respect of shared accommodation in the metropolitan area, as to whether the fair rent of the premises has been determined, and, if so, the amount of that rent.

With the object of preventing evasion of the fair rents provisions, the Act prohibits conditional payments in connection with the renting of premises, such as any payment (in addition to rent) for the possession of the key, and the amending Act of 1954 prohibits the activities of accommodation agencies. The Act also prohibits any person from refusing to let a dwelling house to an applicant with a family.

Appeal on matters of law may be made to the Supreme Court.

(b) Recovery of Possession.

If a lessor wishes to recover possession of his premises, he may apply to a court of petty sessions or a Tenancy Court (i.e., a petty sessions court established under the amending Act of 1954 for the special purpose of handling such cases) for an order for recovery; but he must first give notice on one of the various grounds prescribed by the Act, and the period of the notice must have expired. The period of notice prescribed is seven days, plus an additional seven days for each completed six months of occupation. However, a lessor must not give notice to quit within six months after the determination of the fair rent by the Rent Controller or a Fair Rents Board.

The principal grounds, as prescribed by the Act, on which notice to quit may be given are as follows:—

- (a) Failure of the tenant to pay rent for 14 days if the period of occupation does not exceed twelve months, or for 28 days in other cases.
- (b) Failure of the lessee to perform some term of the lease, or to take reasonable care.
- (c) The lessee has caused annoyance to neighbours.
- (d) The premises are reasonably required by the lessor for occupation by himself or by a dependant who ordinarily resides with him;

- or, in the case of premises other than a dwelling house, they are required in connection with the lessor's trade or profession.
- (e) The lessor has agreed to sell the premises under an agreement requiring at least one quarter of the purchase money to be paid within twelve months, together with vacant possession for the purchaser, provided that the premises are reasonably required by the purchaser or his dependant.
- (f) The premises are reasonably required for reconstruction or demolition.
- (g) The lessee of a dwelling house has obtained possession, or parted with possession (since 21st July, 1948), or sub-let, without the permission of the lessor.
- (h) The lessee, by sub-letting, is making a profit at least 20 per cent. greater than the value of the rent paid to the lessor.

In the case of the purchase of a dwelling house, the new lessor must not give notice to quit, within six months after the date of agreement to purchase, on the ground that he requires the house for occupation by himself or his dependant. Where the dwelling was sold between 30th June, 1949, and 1st January, 1958, this waiting period is two years, provided that the new lessor is not a "protected person", i.e., a member or discharged member of the forces or his dependant.

In the case of proceedings for recovery of possession, the court is required to take into account the possibility of hardship to either party. Where application is made on the grounds (d), (e) or (f) listed above, it must also consider whether suitable alternative accommodation is available to either party. In particular, before making an order on grounds (d), (e) or (f) in relation to a dwelling house, the court must be satisfied that the lessor has provided suitable alternative accommodation, unless—

- (i) the lessor is a protected person, and the lessee is neither a protected person nor an age pensioner; or
- (ii) the court is satisfied that the lessor is required by law to reconstruct or demolish; or
- (iii) the lessor is 60 or more years of age or is a widow, and acquired the dwelling before 21st July, 1948; or
- (iv) the lessee is financially able to provide alternative accommodation for himself and his dependants, and is better able to do so than the lessor; or
- (v) the premises are shared accommodation and there is one tenant only.

If possession of a dwelling house is recovered by a lessor for occupation by himself, it must not again be leased or sold for at least twelve months.

Where a dwelling house is vacant or about to become vacant, a protected person may apply to a court of petty sessions for a warrant to take possession. The court is required to consider the question of hardship in relation to the applicant, the owner or other person, but unless there is reasonable ground for not doing so, it must grant the application. However, the application must not be granted if:—

(a) The owner is a protected person and requires the house for himself:

- (b) The house was erected or acquired for a particular person or class of persons;
- (c) The house has not previously been occupied, and is required for occupation by the owner; or
- (d) The house has been newly erected by the owner for sale, and has been unoccupied for not more than two months.

The Act also contains provisions relating to the rental of farms by protected persons, and prohibits the eviction of a dependant of a member of the forces from a dwelling house without the permission of the court. This last provision is binding on the Crown and the Housing Commission.

Applications for Determination of Fair Rent.

Statistics of applications made for the determination of fair rents in respect of properties situated in the County of Cumberland (i.e., the metropolitan area and its immediate environs) indicate that there has The number of applibeen a very steep increase since 1949-50. cations for determination of the fair rent of a dwelling house (complete unit) rose from 6,766 in 1949-50 to 52,131 in 1951-52, and 77,343 in 1952-53, but fell to 43,885 in 1953-54. The figures for the last three years include applications made in the first instance, as prescribed by the Landlord and Tenant (Amendment) Act, 1951 (see above), to the Rent Controller, viz., 20,280 in 1951-52, 28,547 in 1952-53, and 6,579 in 1953-54. The balance in each year (viz., 31,851 in 1951-52, 48,796 in 1952-53 and 34,540 in 1953-54) includes cases of appeal against a decision of the Controller, as well as original applications. Applications for determination of the rent of shared accommodation in the County of Cumberland numbered 2,571 in 1951-52, 2,949 in 1952-53 and 2,766 in 1953-54.

In the year ended December, 1954, the total number of applications for determination of fair rents made in all parts of the State outside the County of Cumberland was 7,537. This figure includes cases (estimated at 3,668 or 49 per cent. of the total) where application was made in the first instance to the Clerk of a Fair Rents Board.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS.

Retail price index numbers for Sydney and other Australian cities and towns are compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician. The earliest index related to the prices of food and groceries and rents of all houses, with the year 1911 as the base. It was known as the "A" series index, and has been superseded by the "C" series index.

The latter series originated in the findings of the Royal Commission, appointed by the Commonwealth Government in 1919, which investigated the cost of living in each capital city of Australia for a family consisting of man, wife, and three children under 14 years of age in November of each year from 1914 to 1920 at a standard which it determined. Following the recommendations of the Commission, the Commonwealth Statistician extended the scope of collection of retail prices to cover all the main groups of household expenditure on the basis of a regimen similar to that adopted by the Commission, in order to compile the "C" series index numbers. The groups of household expenditure covered by the series are food and groceries, rent of four- and five-roomed houses, clothing, and

miscellaneous items, including fuel and light. Full particulars of the index are contained in the "Labour Report" published annually by the Commonwealth Statistician.

The "C" series retail price index numbers for Sydney, as compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician, are shown below. Since 1923, the index has been compiled for each quarter, and the annual figures in the table represent the mean of the four quarters. Separate particulars are stated for the various groups of expenditure. The base of each group of household expenditure is the weighted average for that group in the six capital cities of Australia during the quinquennium 1923-1927, taken as 1000.

Table 613.—Retail Price Index Numbers—"C" Series—Sydney. (Base of each group: Weighted average, six capital cities of Australia, 1923–27 = 1000).

Period.	Food and Groceries.	Housing (4 and 5 Rooms).	Clothing.	Mis- cellaneous.	Total "C" Series Index.
Year—1929	1090	1162	983	1046	1073
1933	800	864	742	988	832
1939	936	1035	843	940	936
1944	1025	1043	1440	1171	1144
1945	1035	1043	1425	1163	1142
1946	1039	1043	1516	1170	1165
1947	1110	1044	1572	1216	1212
1948	1258	1047	1766	1268	1318
1949	1388	1049	2022	1364	1439
1950	1572	1050	2329	1470	1593
1951	2099	1053	2806	1711	1933
1952	2654	1118	3116	1980	2265
1953	2710	1276	3272	2040	2368
1954	2721	1323	3263	2048	2382
Quarter—			Į.		
1954—Mar	2738	1318	3280	2051	2391
June	2703	1320	3257	2045	2373
Sept	2701	1326	3250	2047	2372
Dec	2741	1330	3266	2048	2391
1955—Mar	2804	1331	3250	2014	2405

The total "C" series index in Sydney reached a peak of 1073 in the boom year 1929. During the economic depression which followed, the number fell rapidly, and in 1933 it was only 832. Thereafter, with the gradual improvement in economic conditions, it rose steadily to 936 in 1939. The upward trend continued during the war years, but largely as a result of

wartime controls over prices and markets, the aggregate increase between 1939 and 1946 was comparatively small, viz., 24.5 per cent. After 1946, with the gradual removal of wartime controls and the rapid increase in world market prices, the index number for all items increased more rapidly, and the number in 1954, viz., 2382, was 105 per cent. higher than the number for 1946. The comparative stability of prices in 1954 resulted in the smallest increase in the index number (viz., 0.6 per cent.) since 1945. The greatest increase in any one year occurred in 1951, when the number rose to 1933 from 1593 in the previous year.

Of the items comprised in the "C" series index, the greatest increase since 1939 has been recorded in respect of clothing. The index number for this item in 1954 was 3263, or 287 per cent. higher than in 1939. The number for food and groceries in 1954, viz., 2721, was 191 per cent. higher than in 1939, and the number for the miscellaneous group (2048) was 118 per cent. higher. Rent controls enforced by the Commonwealth during the war years and by the State since 1948, were mainly responsible for the comparative stability of the index number for housing up to 1951. The index number for this item was only 1053 in 1951, as compared with 1035 in 1939, but partly as a result of an amendment of the State Landlord and Tenant Act which facilitated the procedure whereby a landlord might obtain an increase in the fair rent (see page 714), the number rose to 1118 in 1952, 1276 in 1953, and 1323 in 1954. Even so, the number for 1954 was only 28 per cent. higher than the 1939 figure, whereas the increase in the total index during the same period was 155 per cent.

Since June, 1952, except for the housing index number, the quarterly retail price index numbers for Sydney have shown much less variation than for some years. For March quarter, 1955, for instance, the total "C" series index was only 2405, as compared with 2391 for March quarter, 1954. The number for food and groceries fell from 2738 in March quarter, 1954, to 2703 in the next quarter, but rose again to 2804 in March quarter, 1955. The index for clothing declined from 3280 in March quarter, 1954, to 3250 in March quarter, 1955. Changes in the number for miscellaneous items during this period were insignificant.

RETAIL TRADE-VALUE OF RETAIL SALES.

Statistics of retail sales were compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician for the years 1947-48, 1948-49 and 1952-53, from returns supplied by all retail establishments in Australia. Estimates of the value of retail sales were made in respect of other years on the basis of returns collected from a representative sample of retail establishments. A detailed analysis of the 1947-48 figures for New South Wales was published in Year Book No. 52 on page 310 et seq.

Particulars of the value of retail sales by commodity groups in New South Wales are given in the following table for each year since 1947-48. The figures relate to retail sales of goods (as distinct from services, repairs, accommodation, entertainments, meals, etc.) in retail establishments (shops, kiosks, etc.). Hotels, wine saleons and refreshment rooms are included in respect of goods sold, but clubs and guest-houses are entirely excluded. The table covers approximately 90 per cent. of retail expenditure on goods by consumers, but it includes some producer expenditure at retail level, mainly in respect of motor vehicles, petrol, etc.

^{* 18857-2} K5079

		Year en	ded 30tl	June-		
1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954. †
			£ million	1.		:
50.8	57.0	64.6	75.4	93.8	104.5	109.0
$\begin{array}{c} 62.9 \end{array}$						52.2
J	[46·8	90.7	60.1	75.0	82.2	87.9
113.7	130.1	146.1	174.0	217.7	237.6	249.1
*	39.3	41.9	48.5	61.8	70.6	75.6
)						
	97.5	107.7	135.4	142.7	140.1	150.6
	20.0	60.1	20.0	45.4	46.4	51.6
						37.2
	10.7	100	202	200	200	0.2
*	18.8	21.4	30.7	29.0	26.7	29.8
*	66.3	80.8	101.0	$122 \cdot 6$	124.5	134.0
1 00= -	900 =	449.0	==9.0	640.5	674.7	727.9
_	999.9	442.0	999.0	0.50	014.1	1219
42.7	61.5	96.2	140.1	152.5	150.0	179.8
	50·8 62·9 113·7 81·9 * * 335·8			$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c }\hline 1948. & 1949. & 1950. & 1951. \\ \hline & & & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & & \\ \hline & & & &$	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c }\hline 1948. & 1949. & 1950. & 1951. & 1952. \\ \hline & & & & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & & & \\ \hline & & & &$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

Table 614.—Retail Trade—Value of Sales in New South Wales.
(Adjusted on a basis comparable with the 1952-53 retail census.)

538.2

450.0

378.5

Total

693.9

801.0

824.7

907.7.

A considerable part of the increase in the value of retail sales since 1947-48 has been due to the upward trend of prices.

The value of retail sales in New South Wales rose from £538 million in 1949-50 to £694 million in 1950-51, or by 29 per cent., but in the next year (1951-52) the increase was only 15 per cent. In 1952-53, as compared with 1951-52, there was an increase of only 3 per cent. in the value of retail sales.

The total value of retail sales in 1953-54 was £908 million, and of this amount foodstuffs comprised £249 million or 27 per cent. Other important commodity groups were clothing and piecegoods (£151 million, or 17 per cent.), motor vehicles and parts, petrol, etc. (£180 million, or 20 per cent.), liquor (£76 million or 8 per cent.), and hardware (£52 million or 6 per cent.).

The total value of retail sales in the Commonwealth in 1953-54 was £2,333 million. Of this figure, sales in New South Wales represented 39 per cent.

^{*} Not available. † Preliminary. ‡ Includes fresh fruit-and vegetables, confectionery, soft drinks, ice cream, cakes, pastry, cooked provisions, fish, etc., but excludes some delivered milk and some delivered bread. § Excludes basic building materials (e.g., timber roofing tiles, bricks, etc.). Includes tobacco, cigarettes, etc., newspapers, books and stationery, chemists' goods, grain and produce, jewellery, office equipment, etc. ¶ Excludes farm machinery and implements, earth-moving equipment, etc.

EMPLOYMENT

CONTROL OF EMPLOYMENT.

The State Department of Labour and Industry and Social Welfare deals with the registration of trade and industrial unions, administrative work in connection with industrial arbitration and conciliation within the jurisdiction of the State, workers' compensation, industrial health and safety, especially in manufacturing and construction industries, and other matters of industrial welfare, including apprenticeship training and welfare of youths. Information regarding departmental activities, new industrial legislation, industrial awards and agreements, etc., is given in the New South Wales Industrial Gazette issued monthly by the Department.

The Commonwealth Department of Labour and National Service is responsible for the supervision and regulation of industrial relations in the Commonwealth sphere, the regulation and control of stevedoring operations through the Australian Stevedoring Industry Board, the administration of the re-instatement and apprenticeship provisions of the Re-establishment and Employment Act, 1945-52, the control of Commonwealth industrial training schemes, and the administration of the compulsory military training scheme under the National Service Act, 1951-53.

RE-ESTABLISHMENT AND RE-EMPLOYMENT.

The Re-establishment and Employment Act, 1945-52, provides for the re-establishment in civil life of ex-service personnel and of certain other qualified persons, and for preference in employment for these persons for ten years. The Act also established the Commonwealth Employment Service. A summary of the provisions of the Act is given ou page 682 of Year Book No. 51.

COMMONWEALTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.

Prior to the establishment of the Commonwealth organisation in 1946, a system of Labour Exchanges was operated throughout New South Wales by the State Department of Labour and Industry.

The Commonwealth Employment Service, which functions under the Re-establishment and Employment Act, 1945-52, was established to provide "services and facilities in relation to employment for the benefit of persons seeking to change employment or to engage labour." The Service maintains a nation-wide employment service organisation, as well as special facilities for the placement of migrants, young people, rural workers, professional workers, and persons who are physically or mentally handicapped. It is also the agency which receives claims for unemployment and sickness benefits. In New South Wales vocational guidance is provided by the State Department of Labour and Industry on behalf of the Commonwealth Employment Service.

In New South Wales the Service has a central office in Sydney, 46 District Employment Offices in the suburbs and principal towns, and 47

agents in other centres. The number of persons registered with the Service in this State during 1954 was 195,544, and the number of vacancies notified by employers was 179,478.

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

Between 1891 and the census of June, 1933, statistics of employment were obtained only at the decennial censuses.

From July, 1933, to June, 1941, monthly estimates were prepared of the number of wage and salary earners (including rural workers and females in private domestic service) in employment. These estimates were based on information supplied by employers in remitting the wages tax levied by the State Government, supplemented by returns of persons in governmental employment and annual factory and farmers' returns collected under the Census Act, 1901.

A new series of monthly estimates of employment, commenced in July, 1941, relates to wage and salary earners in private or governmental employment (exclusive of rural workers and females in private domestic service), and is based on the record of employment shown on pay-roll tax returns furnished by employers. (For details of this tax and the classes of employers not taxable, see the chapter "Public Finance".) This information is supplemented by monthly collections of governmental employment and annual factory returns collected under the Census Act, 1901.

Particulars of persons occupied in rural industry are obtained from annual returns collected under the Census Act, 1901. Details of certain other groups (viz., employers, workers on own account, females in private domestic service, and unpaid helpers), are obtainable only from a census or quasi-census. Between the census of June, 1933, and that of June, 1947, the following quasi-censuses were held: National Register in July, 1939 (which covered males aged 18 to 64 years); the Supplementary Civilian Register in June, 1943 (which covered civilians aged 14 years and over); and the Occupation Survey of 1st June, 1945 (also covering civilians aged 14 years and over). The next full census was taken on 30th June, 1954, but particulars of employment are not yet available (May, 1955).

OCCUPIED PERSONS.

The following table shows the number of occupied persons in New South Wales as recorded at the census and quasi-census enumerations since June, 1933. The table shows particulars for each sex and distinguishes those occupied (a) in the defence forces (net enlistments, including servicemen oversea), (b) as employers or workers on own account in business or on farms, and (c) as wage and salary earners, whether as fully-employed or casual part-time, intermittent, or seasonal workers. Unemployed persons and government relief workers are excluded (see page 730 for unemployment statistics).

Unpaid helpers (male and female) in non-rural industries have been included with the wage and salary earners group. Unpaid male helpers in rural industry have been included with employers and workers on own account, on the assumption that they work as unofficial partners or as learners with farm owners. Most of the unpaid female helpers on

farms are engaged mainly in home duties, and these, with all other women occupied in unpaid home duties, have been excluded altogether from the category of occupied persons.

Table 615.—Occupied Persons.

	W	ployers a orkers o n Accou	n	Wa	ge and Sala	ry Earı	iers.			
Date.	Rural Indus- try.	Other Indus- tries.	Total.	Rural Indus- try.	Females in Private Domestic Service.	Other.	Total.	Total Occupied Civiliaus,	Defeuce Forces.	Total Occupied Persons.
					The	ousands				
					MALES.					
1933—June 1939—July 1943—June 1945—June 1947—June	93·3 95·0 82·6 90·2 86·0	93·9 121·2 58·4 74·0 111·5	187·2 216·2 141·0 164·2 197·5	65.6 66.3 38.6 42.8 51.8		380·6 529·9 525·1 534·1 671·8	446·2 596·2 563·7 576·9 723·6	633·4 812·4 704·7 741·1 921·1	2·9 4·9 257·4 229·1 23·1	636·3 817·3 962·1 970·2 944·2
					FEMALES.					
1933—June 1939—July 1943—June 1945—June 1947—June	4·1 4·1 3·7 5·1 4·1	20·5 24·3 12·5 16·2 21·3	24·6 28·4 16·2 21·3 25·4	1.5 1.1 9.0 7.3 2.7	38·9 51·7 13·3 19·0 14·1	125·8 168·0 254·4 247·7 252·0	166·2 220·8 276·7 274·0 268·8	190·8 249·2 292·9 295·3 294·2	15·9 16·6 0·3	190·8 249·2 308·8 311·9 294·5
					PRESONS.					
1933—June 1939—July 1943—June 1945—June 1947—June	97·4 99·1 86·3 95·3 90·1	114·4 145·5 70·9 90·2 132·8	211·8 244·6 157·2 185·5 222·9	67·1 67·4 47·6 50·1 54·5	38·9 51·7 13·3 19·0 14·1	506·4 697·9 779·5 781·8 923·8	612·4 817·0 840·4 850·9 992·4	824·2 1,061·6 997·6 1,036·4 1,215·3	2·9 4·9 273·3 245·7 23·4	827-1 1,066-5 1,270-9 1,282-1 1,238-7

With the gradual recovery from the economic depression of the early nineteen-thirties, the total number of occupied civilians rose from 824,200 in June, 1933, to 1,061,600 in July, 1939, an increase of 29 per cent. The change to a war economy, which took place during the next four years, caused the number of persons in the defence forces to increase from 4,900 to 273,300 in June, 1943, and the number of occupied civilians to decline by 6 per cent. to 997,600. By June, 1947, demobilisation of the wartime defence forces was virtually completed, and the post-war expansion in industry and employment had begun. The total number of occupied civilians at this date was 1,215,300, or 15 per cent. more than in July, 1939; the number of females represented 24 per cent. of the total at both dates.

Of the total number of occupied civilians in June, 1947, 222,900, or 18 per cent., were employers and workers on own account, and 992,400, or 82 per cent., were wage and salary earners. Employers and workers on own account included 90,100, or 41 per cent., in rural industry, and the wage and salary earners included 54,500, or 5 per cent., in rural industry.

Females comprised a smaller proportion (11 per cent.) of the employers and workers on own account than of the wage and salary earners (27 per cent.). Between July, 1939, and June, 1947, the number of employers and workers on own account declined by 8 per cent., and the number of wage and salary earners in rural industry fell by 19 per cent. Females in private domestic service numbered only 14,100 in June, 1947, as compared with 51,700 in July, 1939, and 38,900 in June, 1933.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN EMPLOYMENT.

The following table shows the estimated number of wage and salary earners in employment in New South Wales in certain months since June, 1933. The estimates exclude workers in rural industry, females in private domestic service, government relief workers, and persons on the paid strength of the defence forces, and they distinguish between persons in the employ of governmental authorities and of private employers.

Table 616.—Wage and Salary Earners in Civil Employment. (Excluding rural workers, females in private domestic service, and defence forces,)

350	Go	vernmenta	al.*		Private.			Total.	
Month	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons
					Thousands	i.			
1933—June	103.2	16.8	120.0	277-4	109-0	386-4	380.6	125.8	506-4
1939—Јшу	136.5	19.4	155.9	393-4	148-6	542.0	529-9	168.0	697.9
1941—July	141.5	21.7	163.2	406.2	196-6	602.8	547.7	218.3	766.0
1943—July	156-9	46.1	203.0	365.2	207.7	572.9	522.1	253.8	775.9
1945—Aug	155.6	42.8	198-4	386-4	205-3	591.7	542.0	248.1	790.1
1946—June	169-0	33.4	202.4	449.5	208-9	658-4	618.5	242.3	860.8
1947—June	178-2	32.3	210.5	493-6	219.8	713-4	671.8	252-1	923.9
1948—June	186.1	33.6	219.7	516.2	228.3	744.5	702.3	261.9	964.2
1949—Мау	193.8	35.7	229.5	527-6	234-2	761.8	721.4	269-9	991.3
1950—June	202.7	39-1	241.8	538-1	239-4	777-5	740.8	278.5	1,019-3
1951—June	$207 \cdot 2$	41.4	248.6	551.0	249.6	800.6	758-2	291.0	1,049-2
Nov	206-9	41.4	248.3	558-1	253-8	811.9	765.0	295.2	1,060-2
1952—June	214.0	41.9	255.9	540.4	228.6	769-0	754.4	270.5	1,024.9
1953—Jan	201.3	39.0	240.3	522.6	223.3	745.9	723.9	262.3	986.2
June	206.8	39.3	246.1	527.5	226-9	754-4	734.3	266.2	1,000.5
1954—June	210.6	40.0	250.6	5 47 •5	239.5	787.0	758-1	279.5	1,037.6
July	210.9	40.3	251.2	546.8	239.7	786.5	757.7	280.0	1,037.7
Aug	211.3	40.4	251.7	547.5	241.0	788.5	758.8	281.4	1,040-2
Sept	210.9	40.4	251.3	549.6	243.3	792-9	760.5	283.7	1,044.2
Oct	210.1	40.6	250.7	551.8	245.5	797:3	761.9	286.1	1,048.0
Nov	211.7	40.9	252.6	555*8	250.0	805-8	767.5	290.9	1,058.4
Dec	212.3	40.7	253.0	557*7	252-3	810.0	770-0	293.0	1,063.0

Employees of Commonwealth, State, local and allied governmental authorities.

As a result of the mobilisation of labour for war purposes, the number of wage and salary earners in civil employment at the end of the war in August, 1945, viz., 790,100, was 13 per cent. higher than the number in July, 1939. Demobilisation of the forces and the post-war industrial expansion caused a further increase to 860,800 in June, 1946, and to 923,900 in June, 1947. Thereafter, partly as a result of the additional labour supply brought about by immigration, the number continued to expand, though at a somewhat less rapid rate, until it reached a peak of 1,060,200 in November, 1951.

A decline in business and industrial activity which began at the end of 1951, caused the total number in civil employment to fall steadily from the peak figure of November, 1951, to 986,200 in January, 1953. In the next month, February, 1953, the number rose to 993,800, and thereafter it increased steadily to 1,063,000 in December, 1954, a figure which exceeded the previous peak by 2,800.

During the war years, the withdrawal of men from civil employment for enlistment in the defences forces was compensated to some extent by the absorption of those who had been unemployed before the war, and the re-employment of retired men, etc., so that the number of males in civil employment fell by only 7,800 between July, 1939, and July, 1943. However, the principal sources of additional civilian employment (as shown in Table 616) during the war were women (especially married women) who were not at the time engaged in paid employment, and women who had previously been engaged in private domestic service. The number of females in civil employment increased by 50,300 between July, 1939, and July, 1941, and by a further 35,500 between the latter date and July, 1943. The number fell from 253,800 in July, 1943 to 242,300 in June, 1946, mainly because of the return of ex-servicemen to civil occupations, but the heavy demand for labour which resulted from the post-war industrial expansion, caused the number of females to rise to a peak of 295,200 in November, 1951, representing an increase of 76 per cent. above the figure for July, 1939. Thereafter the number fell to 262,300 in January, 1953, but rose again to 266,200 in June, 1953, 279,500 in June, 1954, and 293,000 in December, 1954. The proportion of females in civil employment (excluding private demestics) in December, 1954, was 28 per cent., as compared with 24 per cent. in July, 1939.

The number of persons in governmental employment in December, 1954, was 253,000, or 24 per cent. of the total, as compared with 155,900, or 22 per cent. in July, 1939. In December, 1954, females comprised 16 per cent. of the persons in governmental employment and 31 per cent. of those in priavte employment, excluding private domestics. Further particulars of wage and salary earners in governmental employment are given on page 729.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES.

In the next statement, the wage and salary earners (excluding rural workers and females in private domestic service) in employment in New South Wales in various months since June, 1933, are classified in broad industrial groups. Employees of governmental authorities have been included in the appropriate industrial groups.

Table 617.-Wage and Salary Earners in Industrial Groups.

(Excluding rural workers, females in private domestic service, and defence forces.)

Year and Month.	Mining and Quarry- ing.	Fac- tories.	Build- ing and Con- struc- tion.	Transport and Communication.	Finance and Pro- perty.	Whole-sale Trade, etc.	Retail Trade.	Personal and Professional Services.*	Other,	Total Wage and Salary Earners
					Thous	ands.				
				MAL	ES.					
1933—June 1939—July 1943—July 1945—August 1946—June 1948—June 1948—June 1949—May 1950—June 1951—June 1952—June 1952—June 1953—June 1954—June	30·2 31·6	94·5 158·8 217·8 216·9 236·3 252·1 265·2 277·2 282·4 284·4 274·7 272·2 283·8 287·7	55·19 30·1 32·3 44·1 55·7 60·1 64·79 73·1 76·3 76·1 63·3 69·3 69·0	65·0 77·4 79·9 86·7 96·8 102·8 107·9 111·4 114·1 112·6 115·2 113·5 114·0 116·0	59 10-5 11-4 16-5 18-8 19-5 20-4 21-2 21-8 21-8 22-0 22-2 22-5 22-7	78·4 ·0·0 22·9 24·9 33·4 37·6 39·8 42·7 47·9 50·2 48·3 50·2	44·0 28·7 30·5 40·6 46·4 49·3 50·3 51·0 51·7 48·8 50·6 54·4	44·2 56·6 39·6 46·5 56·1 62·4 64·7 66·5 67·2 67·2 67·2 67·8 67·6 69·1	25·3 51·5 67·5 67·9 68·9 69·4 67·7 68·9 3 71·1 71·0 71·3 70·9 71·1	380·6 529·9 522·1 542·0 618·5 671·8 702·3 721·4 740·8 758·2 765·0 754·4 734·3 758·1 770·0
			11000	FEMA	LES.					
1933—June 1938—July 1945—August 1946—June 1947—June 1948—June 1949—May 1950—June 1951—June 1952—June 1953—June 1954—June 1954—June	0·2 0·3 0·3	36·3 59·3 94·6 86·0 82·3 86·5 90·2 93·5 97·2 102·5 84·2 86·0 92·9 96·1	0.3 0.5 0.7 0.7 0.9 1.0 1.1 1.3 1.5 1.6 1.7 1.8 2.0 2.0	12.8	9-9 10-6 10-1 10-4 10-9 11-6 12-6 13-9 14-2 14-6 14-2 15-1 16-0	33·6 5 10·7 10·8 10·9 11·9 12·9 13·5 14·3 16·0 17·0 15·7 16·2 16·9	38.0 38.5 37.8 39.1 40.7 43.0 43.4 43.7 45.9 47.4 42.8 41.0 43.1	49·4 49·1 65·9 70·3 73·3 77·1 79·6 81·8 83·1 83·9 84·7 83·6 82·2 84·1 85·3	2·4 10·3 20·4 17·1 12·5 11·5 10·1 10·7 11·4 11·8 11·6 11·5	125·8 168·0 253·8 248·1 242·3 252·1 261·9 269·9 278·5 291·0 295·2 270·5 266·2 279·5 293·0
				Perso	NS.					
1933—June 1939—July 1943—July 1945—Aucust 1946—Juue 1947—June 1948—June 1949—May 1950—June 1951—June 1951—June 1952—June 1953—June 1953—June 1954—June	25·1 26·0 26·8	130·8 218·1 312·4 302·9 318·6 338·6 355·4 363·0 374·4 386·9 358·9 358·9 358·9 358·8	55·4 58·4 30·8 33·0 45·0 56·7 61·2 65·8 69·2 74·6 77·8 65·1 71·3	68-7 81-6 92-8 101-3 169-8 115-6 121-8 125-6 129-7 130-9 127-5 128-3 130-6	20·4 22·0 26·6 29·2 30·4 32·0 33·8 35·7 36·6 36·6 36·4 37·6 38·7	112·0 ·5 33·6 35·7 44·3 49·5 52·7 56·2 59·5 63·9 67·2 63·0 61·3 64·5 67·1	80·0 67·2 68·3 79·7 87·1 92·3 93·6 94·0 96·9 99·1 91·8 89·8 89·8 104·4	93·6 105·7 105·5 116·8 129·4 139·3 144·3 150·3 151·1 151·5 150·8 149·3 151·4 154·4	$82.5 \\ 82.1 \\ 83.1 \\ 82.5 \\ 82.6$	506·4 697·9 775·9 790·1 860·8 923·9 964·2 991·3 1,019·3 1,049·2 1,060·2 1,024·9 1,000·5 1,037·6 1,063·0

 $^{^{\}bullet}$ Includes Education, Health, Law, Hotels and Restaurants and other Professional and Personal Services.

[†] Includes governmental employees not classifiable to the groups shown, and persons engaged in Forestry, Fishing, Trapping, and Workshops not embraced by the statistical definition of "Factories."

Factory employment occupies a larger proportion of wage and salary earners in New South Wales than any other industrial activity. The number of persons employed in factories in December, 1954, was 383,800 or 36 per cent. of the total. In the same month, the number of persons employed in wholesale and retail trade was 171,500 or 16 per cent. of the total, in professional and personal services 154,400 or 15 per cent., and in transport and communication 130,600 or 12 per cent. The mining industry employed 30,100 or 3 per cent. of the total, and building and construction 71,000 or 7 per cent.

Most of the female wage and salary earners are employed in factories or in professional and personal services. Of the total number of female employees in December, 1954, 96,100 or 33 per cent. worked in factories, and 85,300 or 29 per cent. in professional and personal services. The number of women employed in the mining and building industries is negligible.

Between July, 1939, and December, 1954, the number of employees in factories rose by 76 per cent., and the number in the transport and communication industry by 60 per cent. The number of employees in the mining and building industries in December, 1954, was 21 per cent. and 22 per cent., respectively, higher than in July, 1939. During the same period, the increase in employment in all other industries (except rural industry and private domestic service) was 42 per cent.

The number of wage and salary earners in employment in December, 1954, viz., 1,062,000, was 2,800 greater than the previous peak figure of November, 1951. In December, 1954, employment was slightly less than in November, 1951, in mining, factories, building and wholesale trade, but the number of persons employed in retail trade was 5,300 greater.

Persons Engaged in Rural Industry.

Particulars of persons engaged in rural industry are available from census and quasi-census enumerations and from annual returns collected under the Census Act, 1901, from the occupiers of rural holdings of one acre or more. The annual farmers' returns in respect of 1941-42 and earlier years showed the number of owners, lessees, and sharefarmers, unpaid relatives, and employees receiving wages who worked permanently full-time during the year. Farmers' returns for 1942-43 and later years show the total number of persons working on the holding at 31st March, distinguishing owners, etc., unpaid relatives, and employees working permanently full-time and those working temporarily for wages or on contract. Females engaged in home duties, unpaid helpers under fourteen years of age, and other persons working only part-time on the holding are omitted from the returns in all years.

The next table shows the number of persons (males and females combined) engaged in rural industries in New South Wales in various years since 1933. Permanent full-time workers are classified as owners, lessees, and sharefarmers, unpaid helpers, and as wage and salary earners. The number of persons working temporarily is given for the years available. Further particulars of rural employment are given in the chapter "Rural Industries".

Table 618.—Persons Engaged in Rural Industries.

(Excluding females engaged in domestic duties and others working only parttime.)

	w	orking Perman	nently Full-time		Working	Total
At 31st March.	Owners, Lessees, and Sharefarmers.	Unpaid Helpers.	Employees Receiving Wages.	Total.	Temporarily on Wages or Contract.	Permanen and Temporary
*1933	71,698	28,663	29,779	130,140	†	t
*1939	68,881	22,997	41,522	133,400	+	†
1944	67,034	23,038	26,129	116 201	14,360	130,561
1945	70,616	21,518	25,020	117,154	21,596	138,750
1946	73,891	17,442	28,757	120,090	†	†
1947	76,128	16,940	27,643	120,711	†	†
1948	75,011	16,804	32,108	123,923	23,842	147,765
1949	73,111	15,317	. 33,990	122,418	22,197	144,615
1950	72,926	15,701	35,919	124,546	23,808	148,354
1951	71,914	14,707	35,940	122,561	26,938	149,499
1952	70,900	14,773	34,212	119,885	29,544	149,429
1953	72,405	14,010	35,621	122,036	30,550	152,586
1954	73,152	13,579	34,845	121,576	29,397	150,973

^{*} During year ended March.

The number of persons working permanently full-time in rural industry in March, 1954, was 121,576, or 9 per cent. fewer than in 1939. Since 1944, the number of persons working temporarily on farms for wages or on contract has increased from 14,360 to 29,397, or by more than 100 per cent.

Owners, lessees and sharefarmers numbered 73,152 in March, 1954, or 6 per cent. more than in 1939, but there were 41 per cent. fewer unpaid helpers and 16 per cent. fewer employees receiving wages. Of the total working permanently full-time in March, 1954, owners, etc., represented 60 per cent., employees 29 per cent., and unpaid helpers 11 per cent.

Governmental Employment.

The next table shows the extent of governmental employment at intervals since June, 1933. Persons on the paid strength of the defence forces, including employees absent on military leave, and government relief workers have been omitted throughout.

[†] Not available.

Month,		ommonwe Governme			State Governme	nt.		Loc a l Governme		Total Govt. Em-
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	ployees.
					Thousa	nds.				
1933—June	12.7	2.4	15-1	₹ 76.5	13.4	89.9	14.0	1.0	15.0	120.0
1939—July	19.2	3.5	22.7	94.7	14.3	109.0	22.6	1.6	24.2	155.9
1945—August	38.3	19.6	57-9	96.0	19.5	115.5	14.8	1.8	16.6	198.8*
1947—June	40.0	12.8	52-8	117.1	17.7	134.8	20.7	1.7	22.4	210.5*
1948—June	44.2	13.2	57-4	120.1	18.6	138.7	21.8	1.8	23.6	219.7
1949—May	46.3	13.9	60.2	124.3	19.9	144.2	23.2	1.9	25.1	229.5
1950—June	53.6	16.3	69-9	125-2	20.7	145.9	23.9	2.1	26.0	241.8
1951—June	55.9	17.3	73-2	126.0	21.9	147.9	25.3	2.2	27.5	248.6
1952—June	54.5	15.8	70.3	135.3	23.8	159.1	24.2	2.3	26.5	255.9
1953—June	55.4	14.1	69.5	127.0	22.8	149.8	24.4	2.4	26.8	246.1
1954—June	53.8	13.8	67-6	132.0	23.7	155.7	24.8	2.2	27.3	250.6
1954—Dec	54.1	14.3	68-4	132.8	23.9	156.7	25.3	2.6	27.9	253.0

Table 619.—Government Employees in New South Wales.

The outstanding feature of Table 619 is the increase in the number of Commonwealth Government employees in New South Wales since 1939. As a result of the organisation of the Australian economy for war purposes, the number rose from 22,700 in July, 1939, to 71,600 in July, 1943, but it fell considerably towards the end of the war, and in June, 1947, it was only 52,800. Thereafter, under the influence of the general postwar industrial expansion, the number increased again to 73,200 in June, 1951, but mainly owing to reduction in staff by the Commonwealth Government, it declined by 3,700 to 69,500 in June, 1953. There was a further decline to 67,600 in June, 1954, but in the next six months the number rose slightly to 68,400.

The number of State Government employees in December, 1954, was 156,700 or 43 per cent. more than in July, 1939, as compared with an increase of 201 per cent. in Commonwealth employees during the same period. The number of State Government employees fell by 9,300 between June, 1952, and June, 1953, mainly as a result of retrenchments in the transport undertakings, but it rose again by 5,900 in June, 1954, and by a further 1,000 in December, 1954. The number of local government employees in December, 1954, viz. 27,900, was 15 per cent. greater than in July, 1939.

Of the total number of governmental employees in New South Wales in December, 1954, the Commonwealth Government accounted for 28 per cent., the State Government for 61 per cent., and local government authorities for 11 per cent. At the same date, females employed by the Commonwealth Government in New South Wales numbered 14,300, or 21 per cent. of all Commonwealth employees in the State, and those employed by the State Government numbered 23,900, or 15 per cent. of the total. Very few females are employed by local government authorities.

The following statement shows the number of persons employed (excluding those on military leave) in various State and Commonwealth governmental instrumentalities in New South Wales at 30th June, 1954. These particulars afford some indication of governmental employment according to the nature of the services provided. Departmental employment may vary greatly as the result of new functions undertaken, inter-departmental

^{*} Includes employees of wartime allied governments.

transfers, and changes in practice in the construction of works by day labour or under contract. (The figures do not include employees of contractors engaged on governmental works.)

Table 620.—Employees of Certain Governmental Authorities in N.S.W., 30th June, 1954.

Commonwealth Authority.	Males.	Females	Persons	State Authority.	Males.	Females	Persons
Civil Aviation	1,032	74	1,106	Agriculture	2,209	282	2,491
Trans-Australia Airlines	489	145	634	Forestry	1,810	211	2,021
Air	531	86	617	Mines	1.047	54	1,101
Army	894	206	1,100	Water Conservation and	•		,
Navy	5,192	328	5,520	Irrigation	3.831	129	3,960
Supply	719	124	843	Attorney-General	807	208	1,015
Defence Production	2,017	285	2,302	Police	4,900	149	5,049
Australian Broadcasting	_, -,		_,00_	Education (incl. Teachers and	_,		
Commission	338	318	656	Child Welfare)	13,882	10.553	24,435
Commonwealth Bank	4,215	1,689	5,904	Health	2,291	2,040	4,331
Commonwealth Scientific and	1,510	1,000	0,001	Labour and Industry	392	189	581
Industrial Research Organ-				Lands	983	173	1,156
imation	891	382	1,273	Housing Commission	637	223	860
Labour and National Service	001	002	1,210	Public Works	3,812	219	4,031
(incl. Employment Divi-] [Rural Bank	1,200	631	1,831
sion)	369	267	636	T	226	272	498
T	349	248	597	Maritime Services Board	1.861	79	1,940
Commonwealth Hostels	425	313	738	35. 1 D	4.048	170	4,218
D 1	23,812	5,018	28,830	36 17 7 1 7 7	1.883	37	1,920
Oversea Telecommunications	20,012	3,010	20,030		1,287	35	1,322
	452	78	530	Metropolitan Water, Sewer-	1,201	33	1,522
T) 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1,764	1,423	3,187	age and Drainage Board	7,439	204	7,643
	578	434	1.012	Hunter District Water Board	838	84	922
m it		875	2,385	D - 21	52,885	2,629	55,514
	$^{1,510}_{900}$	186			11.142	692	11,834
Trade and Customs		155	1,086 3,078	Government Transport	602	338	940
Works and Housing	2,923			Motor Transport Stores	731	2,568	3,299
Interior	475	155	630	01 1 70 7		2,505	
Snowy Mountains Hydro	0.000	000	0 540	State Dockyard	1,769	201	1,825
Electric Authority	2,280	260	2,540	Electricity Commission	5,862	201	6,063

UNEMPLOYMENT.

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS.

The number of unemployed persons has been recorded only at the various censuses and quasi-censuses. The following table gives the number unemployed in New South Wales at the censuses of 1933 and 1947, the National Register, 1939, the Civilian Register, 1943, and the Occupation Survey, 1945. The table also shows the proportion of all wage and salary earners represented by the unemployed at the dates indicated.

Table 621.—Unemployment (All Causes).

Date.		and Salary I Unemployed			n of Wage an ners Unemplo	
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
		thousands.		-	per cent.	
1933—June	. 216.2	48.5	264.7	32.6	22.6	30.2
1939July	. 112.4	11.6	124.0	15.9	5.0	13.2
1943—June	. 7.7	2.4	10.1	1.3	0.9	1.2
1945-June	. 18.4	7.5	25.9	3.1	2.7	3.0
1947-June	. 25.8	6.8	32.6	3.6	2.5	3.3

^{*} Includes some normally self-employed who were without gainful occupation.

The figure shown for 1933 is the census figure adjusted to make allowance for a number of youths and girls who would normally have been wage and salary earners, but who, on account of the economic depression, had never sought employment and were not shown in the schedules as (unemployed) wage and salary earners. Particulars for 1943 are based on the Civilian Register of that year, and those for 1945 were obtained from the Occupation Survey of 1st June, 1945. The particulars obtained at the quasicensuses are not strictly comparable with those obtained at the censuses.

The proportion of wage and salary earners unemployed in July, 1939, was estimated at approximately 13 per cent. By June, 1943, as a result of the mobilisation of manpower for war purposes, practically the only unemployment was that due to sickness, accident, etc. The higher level of unemployment recorded in June, 1945, and June, 1947, was largely due to voluntary unemployment (persons not actively seeking work on account of sickness, industrial dispute, resting between jobs, etc.); involuntary unemployment was negligible and almost confined to unemployables.

RELIEF OF UNEMPLOYMENT, AND EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

Unemployment Benefits.—Details of the Commonwealth scheme of unemployment, sickness, and special benefits, which came into operation on 1st July, 1945, are given in the chapter "Social Condition."

Labour Exchanges.—The activities of the Commonwealth Employment Service in relation to the placement of labour are described on page 721.

Private Employment Agencies.—The Industrial Arbitration Act of New South Wales provides for the licensing and supervision of private employment agencies. At 31st December, 1954, there were 18 licensed agencies, of which 9 were in Sydney, 5 in the suburbs, and 4 outside the metropolitan area.

APPRENTICESHIP AND INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

Under the New South Wales Industrial Arbitration Act, a series of Apprenticeship Councils has been established, each under the chairman-ship of the Apprenticeship Commissioner. The other members of each council are the members (representing employers and employees respectively) of the Conciliation Committee established for the particular industry, and they sit as assessors only. Each council has exclusive power to make awards prescribing conditions of employment for apprentices in the same way as other industrial tribunals do for other employees. In addition, the councils may:—

- (i) Require apprenticeship as a condition of employment of minors;
- (ii) Decide the period of apprenticeship;
- (iii) Fix a proportion of apprentices to tradesmen;
- (iv) Decide to what extent technical education shall be compulsory; and
- (v) Require the attendance of apprentices at a technical school during ordinary working hours.

Appeal from decisions of the apprenticeship councils may be made to the Industrial Commission.

The taking of a premium or any similar reward for entering into a contract of apprenticeship or training is prohibited.

In addition to the traditional system of apprenticeship by indentures where the contract is intended to continue over a period of years, there is an alternative trainee system of apprenticeship, introduced in 1933, which does not require any written contract and is usually on the basis of a weekly hiring. Another important difference between this and the older method of apprenticeship is that the employer does not undertake to train his apprentice, but agrees that, while the opportunity exists, the trainee apprentice shall be given all facilities to learn the particular trade. The Department of Labour and Industry takes special care to ensure that employers who take trainee apprentices have the necessary facilities for the employees to learn the trades.

The Apprentices Act, 1901, remains in force (see page 331 of Year Book No. 52), although, in most cases, its provisions have been superseded by awards of various industrial tribunals.

Under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, awards often make provision for apprentices in much the same way as State awards do, although no special Commonwealth tribunal has been established for apprentices. Since the Act requires the Court or a Conciliation Commissioner to take into consideration any State scheme of apprenticeship in connection with the settlement of any dispute, the apprenticeship provisions in Commonwealth awards usually apply only where there is no State award or regulations.

During the war (1939-45), the rights of apprentices and trainee apprentices whose training was interrupted by war service or other wartime conditions were protected by legislation. Selected persons were given courses of intensive training and suitable employees were advanced to tradesmen status with the approval of committees constituted to supervise the wartime dilution of skilled labour.

Under the Re-establishment and Employment Act, 1945-52, apprenticeships or trainee apprenticeships interrupted by war service may be revived by the appropriate apprenticeship authority upon application within two months of date of discharge, with the original employer, where practicable, or with another employer, by transfer of the apprenticeship contract. Terms and conditions of apprenticeship may be modified and an allowance may be awarded to increase earnings to what they would have been had the apprenticeship not been suspended.

The number of new registrations of indentured apprentices and trainees in New South Wales during 1954 and earlier years is shown below. The distribution of indentured apprentices amongst the various trades at the end of 1947 and earlier years is shown in the 51st and earlier editions of the Year Book; particulars in respect of later years are not available.

Year.	Indentured Apprentices.	Trainee* Apprentices.	Total.	Year.	Indentured Apprentices.	Trainee* Apprentices.	Total.
1930	1,005		1,005	1946	5,552	1,605	7,157
1932	403		403	1947	5,447	1,239	6,686
1934	813	373	1,186	1948	5,171	1,030	6,201
1937	1,436	1,347	2,783	1949	4.828	964	5,792
1939	1.317	1.645	2,962	1950	4.879	1,116	5,995
1942	3,625	738	4,363	1951	4,773	1,046	5,819
1943	3,910	554	4.464	1952	5,459	1,076	6,535
1944	3,903	616	4,519	1953	5,350	954	6,304
1945	4,536	840	5,376	1954	5,786	1,147	6,933

Table 622.—New Apprentices Registered during Year.

^{*} System introduced in last quarter of 1933.

The following statement shows the number of new registrations of indentured apprentices and trainees in 1954 and earlier years, classified according to industry or award:—

1954. Industry or Award. 1949. 1953. 1950. 1951. 1952. Indentured. Trainees. Total. Bakers $\frac{115}{105}$ 120 $\frac{79}{77}$ $\frac{130}{236}$ 156 $\frac{142}{164}$ 142 Boilermakers 259 164 71 Boot and Shoe Manufacturers 110 104 96 $\frac{213}{242}$ 85 29 156 119 205 Cabinetmakers 310 349 313 36 1,000 Carpenters and Bricklayers 1,066 1,138 730 541459 939 846 165 Coachmakers (Road) 112 619 143 609 179 184 494 185 ... Electricians ... 566 158 ... 560 689 652 Engineers 2,039 1,793 1,869 1,583 1,590 1,814 ••• Hairdressers ... $\frac{102}{71}$ 275 106 322 266 325 428 428 50 102 81 Painters 98 115 131 Pastrycooks ... 118 81 $\frac{245}{272}$ 210 $\frac{279}{360}$ Pharmacists $\frac{171}{236}$ 164 209 $\frac{279}{182}$ Plumbers and Gasfitters 295 331 362 178 Sheet Metal Workers 63 60 100 ••• ... 1,209 $\frac{...}{147}$ 1,356 1,048 947 736 950 Other 995 Total 5,995 5,819 6,535 6,304 5,786 1,147 6,933 ... 5,792

Table 623.—New Apprentices Registered—Industry or Award.

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE AND SAFETY.

In both State and Commonwealth Departments of Public Health, sections have been created to deal with industrial hygiene. The work of these units embraces the investigation of occupational diseases, the supervision of health conditions in industry, and the dissemination of advice regarding measures which safeguard the health of the workers. Responsibility for health conditions in the coal mining industry devolves upon the Joint Coal Board.

State legislation relating to factories and shops, scaffolding and lifts, and mining and shipping imposes upon employers the obligation to safeguard their employees against industrial risks. In 1946 it was provided that new factories or structural alterations and additions to factories must conform to approved standards.

A Factory Welfare Board was established in New South Wales in June, 1942, to advise the Minister for Labour and Industry and Social Welfare in regard to the welfare of employees and the prevention of accidents. The Board comprises representatives of employers and employees, with the Chief Inspector of Factories as Chairman. Welfare committees and safety committees function in individual factories.

Factories and shops must be registered annually by the Department of Labour and Industry and Social Welfare. The employment of women and juveniles in factories is subject to limitations. Outworkers in the clothing trades must be licensed by the Industrial Registrar of New South Wales. Lift-attendants, crane-drivers, hoist-drivers, scaffolders, etc., must obtain certificates of competency. Inspection with the object of securing compliance with the law is conducted by inspectors of the Department of Labour and Industry and Social Welfare.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

Under various enactments relating to industrial hygiene, employers are required to notify the statutory authority of accidents which cause injury to workers, but the available data do not afford a comprehensive record of such occurrences. In factories, employers are required to report accidents causing loss of life; accidents due to machinery or to hot liquid or other hot substance, to explosion, escape of gas or steam, to electricity or to acid or alkaline solutions, if an employee is prevented thereby from returning to his work in the factory within forty-eight hours; and other accidents if an employee is disabled for seven days or more. New requirements introduced in 1946 were the notification of every case of lead, phosphorous, arsenical, or mercurial poisoning or poisoning due to work in connection with radio-active substances, or any other disease due to any cause which may be specified by order, and the submission by factory occupiers of a six-monthly return of all accidents and diseases which have occurred.

The following table shows particulars of (a) accidents in factories and (b) accidents connected with lifts, scaffolding and cranes, as reported to the Department of Labour and Industry:—

Year.	Fac	tory Accidents	Accidents co Lifts, C Building	ranes,		
	Fatal.	Permanent Injury.	Temporary Injury.	Total.	Fatal.	Other.
1939 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953	12 14 19 23 25 13	126 178 180 266 235 195 197 175	9,042 15,102 11,776 11,578 9,147 7,719 7,863 8,427	9,189 15,292 11,970 11,863 9,405 7,939 8,073 8,614	6 14 14 24 17 * 22 34	* 412 291 486 339 * 419 487

Table 624.—Accidents in Factories, etc.—Casualties.

Particulars of accidents in mines and details of road, railway, tramway and omnibus accidents are given elsewhere in this Year Book.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION.

In New South Wales, workers (and their dependants) are compensated for injury sustained in connection with their employment under the Workers' Compensation Act, 1926-54, and under other legislation, of which the Workers' Compensation (Silicosis) Act, the Workmen's Compensation (Broken Hill) and Workmen's Compensation (Lead Poisoning—Broken Hill) Acts, and the Coal Industry (Workers' Compensation Insurance) Order, 1948, are the most important. The Police Regulation (Superannuation) Act, as described in the chapters "Pensions" and "Police", provides for compensation to members of the police force killed or disabled by injury in the execution of duty, and Commonwealth legislation provides for compensation to employees of the Commonwealth Government and to men in particular classes of work (such as that of seamen) subject to special risks.

^{*} Not available.

The Workers' Compensation Act is administered by the Commission described in the chapter "Law and Crime", and the administrative expenses of the Commission are paid from the Commission's Fund, to which insurers contribute by annual levy on workers' compensation insurance premiums. Separate committees (each comprising two representatives of employers, two representatives of the workers, and an independent chairman) administer the Acts relating to silicosis and to workers disabled by dust diseases contracted in the mines at Broken Hill. Appeal on questions of fact and of law from decisions of these committees lies to the Workers' Compensation Commission.

An Insurance Premiums Committee, comprising the Chairman of the Workers' Compensation Commission, a member nominated by insurers, and an officer of the public service, is responsible for the application of a fixed loss ratio scheme (see page 736) in respect of insurance effected under the Workers' Compensation Act, and is required to levy contributions from insurers to meet the cost of compensation under the Silicosis Act (see page 745). The Committee has the powers of a Royal Commission to investigate matters connected with its general functions and to enquire into matters affecting workers' compensation insurance referred to it by the Minister for Labour and Industry and Social Welfare.

For information relating to workers' compensation additional to that given in this Year Book, reference should be made to the annual reports of the Workers' Compensation Commission.

Workers' Compensation Act, 1926-54.

Under the Workers' Compensation Act, workers whose remuneration, exclusive of overtime payments, bonuses, and special allowances, does not exceed £2,000 per annum and who become incapacitated for any period of time, are entitled to compensation. Contractors engaged on particular types of rural work are also eligible provided they carry out portion of the work themselves.

The limit of income has been raised three times since 1942, viz., from £550 to £750 in July, 1942, from £750 to £1,250 in December, 1948, and from £1,250 to £2,000 in November, 1953. The minimum period of disability was seven days prior to July, 1942, and three days from July, 1942, to December, 1948, when it was abolished.

Compensable injury is defined under the Act as personal injury arising "out of or in the course of the employment", including a disease contracted in the course of employment to which the employment was a contributing factor. Diseases caused by silica dust are compensable under this Act only in the case of persons employed in or about coal mines. Compensation is payable to workers injured on daily or periodic journeys between place of abode and place of employment.

Injured workers and their dependants, including wife and children under age 16 years, receive compensation in the form of weekly payments, as well as the cost of medical and hospital treatment and ambulance service. Where an injury involves the loss of limbs, digits, sight or hearing, the injured worker is also entitled to a lump sum in addition to the weekly payments. (Prior to 1945, the full amount of the weekly payments was deducted from any such lump sum, and from 1945 to 1948, deductions of weekly payments were not permitted to exceed 50 per cent. of any lump sum. From 1948, weekly payments were not deductible.)

From 1947, compensation was made payable in respect of workers, engaged by employers in New South Wales, who suffer injury in the course of employment in other parts of the Commonwealth, unless compensation therefor had been received otherwise than under the New South Wales Act.

Every employer is required to insure with a licensed insurer against his liability to pay compensation, unless he is authorised by the Workers' Compensation Commission to undertake the liability on his own account. An employer must also be insured for at least £3,000 against any common law liability arising, for example, from an injured worker's suit against his employer for damages on the grounds of negligence. The Commission may pay from the Workers' Compensation Fund an aggregate amount not exceeding £5,000 in any year in respect of awards made against employers who were not insured; in such cases the employer must reimburse the Commission.

Fixed Loss Ratio Scheme.

A Fixed Loss Ratio Scheme in connection with workers' compensation insurance was introduced from 1st July, 1945. Under this scheme, the rates of insurance premium payable and a fixed loss ratio are determined by the Insurance Premiums Committee.

The maximum rates of premium were adjusted during 1953-54, the new rates operating from 1st January, 1954. The fixed loss ratio is 70 per cent. and if insurers expend less than this proportion of their premium income on compensation claims, they are required to disburse the difference partly in rebates of renewal premiums to employers, and partly in payments to the Equalisation Reserve. The funds of the Reserve may be applied by the Committee towards meeting deficiencies when the cost of claims exceeds the fixed loss ratio.

The following statement shows the proportion of premium income expended on claims and the proportion of rebate to policy holders in each year since the inauguration of the scheme:—

Year en 30th Jur		Proportion of Claims to Premium Income.	Rebate to Policy Holders.	To Equalisation Reserve (approx).	Fixed Loss Ratio.
		per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
1946	•••	63.84	5	1.16	70
1947	•••	$62 \cdot 67$	5	2.33	70
1948		52.90	5	12.10	70
1949	• • • •	47.14	15	7.85	70
1950		44.53	25	•46	70
1951		40.50	25	4.49	70
1952		39.24	25	5.75	70
1953		38.42	30	1.57	70
1954		49.79	20	-21	70

Table 625.—Workers' Compensation—Fixed Loss Ratio Scheme.

Contributions for compensation under the Silicosis Act are not taken into account in determining the loss ratio under this scheme.

Coal Mining Industry Scheme.

Under the Coal Industry (Workers' Compensation Insurance) Order, September, 1948, issued by the Joint Coal Board, employers in the coal mining industry must effect with the Board all workers' compensation insurance in respect of their mine-working employees. Under this scheme, the cost of workers' compensation is spread evenly throughout the industry by the application of a uniform rate of premium. Coal Mines Insurance Pty. Ltd. acts as the Board's agent in the administration of the scheme.

Workers' Compensation-Rates of Benefit Payable.

As in March, 1955, the amount of weekly compensation payable under the Workers' Compensation Act is calculated at 75 per cent. of the worker's average weekly earnings, to a maximum of £8 16s., plus £2 10s. for a dependent wife or other female, and £1 for each dependent child. The maximum weekly payment to a worker and his dependants is £12 16s.

Where death results from an injury, the amount of compensation payable to the worker's dependants is £2,500, plus an additional amount of £100 in respect of each dependent child.

The employer is also required to pay medical benefits to a maximum of £300, and hospital benefits to the same maximum figure, but the Commission may order these amounts to be increased in appropriate cases. A further amount of £25 is payable for ambulance service.

Where a worker meets with an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment and damages any artificial members or aids such as eves, teeth, spectacles, etc., he may recover the cost of repairs or replacement to the extent of £25.

Lump sums payable in respect of the loss of members include the following: arm, £1,900; leg, £1,750; hand, £1,600; foot, £1,450; loss of sight of one eye, £975; complete deafness of one ear, £650; joint of thumb, £400; toe or joint of finger, £200.

Workers' Compensation Act-Statistics.

Insurers are required to supply returns to the Workers' Compensation Commission in respect of cases admitted to compensation under the Act. The number of cases for which returns are supplied does not represent the actual number of injuries sustained by workers in the course of their employment, because some injuries are not compensable in terms of the Act, some employees receive full wages in cases of illness and accident and claim compensation only when death or serious disability results, and there are groups of employees outside the scope of the Workers' Compensation Act. Injuries which did not result in incapacity for work for at least three days were not compensable until 20th December, 1948; in respect of these injuries, only limited information is available.

The following statement shows for 1953-54 and earlier years (a) the number of new cases of compensable injury reported in each year; and (b) the amount of compensation paid in each year, irrespective of the year of reporting. Owing to this difference in basis, the number of cases cannot be related to the amount of compensation paid, nor can the amount of compensation per case nor the average duration of cases be calculated.

1950 ...

1951 ..

1952 ..

1953 ...

1954 ...

184

179

211

208

		New C	ompensation	ı Cases.		Claims Paid.‡				
Year ended June.		or Incapacit Days or mor		Incapacity for less than 3	Minor Injury (Medical	Death or Incapacity for 3 Days	Other.	Total.		
,	Fatal.	Other.	Total.	Days.*	Treatment only).	or More.				
	,					£	£	£		
1944	164	94,457	94,621		22,062	1,736,754	43,704	1,780,458		
1946	114	97,903	98,017		26,284	2,200,726	42,678	2,243,404		
1947	224	113,138	113,362		34,664	2,471,921	124,698	2,596,619		
1948	265	97,325	97,590		46,962	2,414,339	174,112	2,588,451		
1949	108	90,280	90,388	2,807†	49,103	2,378,511	131,818	2,510,329		

Table 626.—Workers' Compensation Act—Cases and Claims.

11,422

12,458

13,784

15,515

47,636

52,666

51,287

55,249

58,235

2,552,781

2,521,333

3,170,356

3,477,319

4,408,227

167,926

182,539

216,971

261,292

317,996

2,720,707

2,703,872

3,387,327

3,738,611

4,726,223

83,481

76,184

72,143

66,185

79,576

83,821

76,368

72,322

66,396

79.784

The total number of new compensation cases resulting from death or incapacity for three days or more rose from 74,344 in 1941-42 to a peak of 113,362 in 1946-47, but thereafter it declined each year to 66,396 in 1952-53, or 41 per cent. less than in the peak year. In the following year, largely owing to a substantial increase in rates of payment, the number rose again by 20 per cent. to 79,784. The decline from 1946-47 was partly the result of various improvements in working conditions, such as the introduction of the forty-hour week in State awards from July, 1947, and in Commonwealth awards from January, 1948, and the inclusion of sick leave and annual recreation leave in most awards.

The increase in cases of minor injury receiving medical treatment only from 22,062 in 1943-44 to 58,235 in 1953-54 may be partly due to some increase in the proportion of slightly injured workers electing to remain in employment where practicable.

The amount of compensation claims paid in 1953-54 was £4,726,223, including £4,408,227 for death or incapacity for three days or more, £79,684 for incapacity of less than three days, and £238,312 for minor injuries for which medical treatment only was provided. Of the total amount, £414,416 or 9 per cent. was paid by self-insurers, and the balance by licensed insurers.

The particulars of total claims paid, as shown in Table 626, exclude legal costs, alternative benefits under common law, ex-gratia payments, and transport and investigation expenses. The additional sum represented by these items in 1953-54 was £491,864, including alternative benefits £299,347, and legal costs £100,673.

^{20.148} * Commenced from 20th December, 1948. t Six months only. 1 Excludes legal costs, etc. (£491,864 in 1953-54)—see below.

Workers' Compensation—Classification of New Cases.

The following statement classifies the new compensation cases reported in each of the last seven years, distinguishing those arising from industrial diseases and those resulting from accident:—

Table 627.—Workers' Compensation Act—New Cases Reported.

(Excludes cases of less than three days' incapacity.)

	Tuine				Injury by	Accident	•			
Year ended June.	Injury Indus Dises	trial	On Jour or fi Emplo		In course of Employment.		All C	ases.	Total Cases Reported.	
	Fatal.	Total.*	Fatal.	Total.*	Fatal.	Total.*	Fatal.	Total.*	Fatal.	Total.*
				M	ALE WOR	KERS.				
1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954	31 18 42 29 25 33 38	2,208 1,673 1,793 1,638 1,419 1,411 1,601	60 8 67 19 24 53 20	3,101 3,016 3,120 3,038 3,142 2,690 3,415	171 78 230 133 124 123 143	85,198 79,183 71,849 65,314 62,863 57,377 68,520	231 86 297 152 148 176 183	88,299 82,199 74,969 68,352 66,005 60,067 71,935	262 104 339 181 173 209 201	90,507 83,872 76,762 69,990 67,424 61,478 73,536
				FE	IALE WOI	RKERS.				
1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954	1 1 	494 333 443 314 400 294 369	2 3 2 5	768 720 912 916 755 739 919	 4 1 3 2 2	5,821 5,463 5,704 5,148 3,743 3,885 4,960	2 4 1 3 5 2 7	6,589 6,183 6,616 6,064 4,498 4,624 5,879	3 4 1 3 6 2 7	7,083 6,516 7,059 6,378 4,898 4,918 6,248
		,		MALE AN	D FEMAL	e Worker	as.			
1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954	32 18 42 29 26 33 38	2,702 2,006 2,236 1,952 1,819 1,705 1,970	62 8 67 22 26 53 25	3,869 3,736 4,032 3,954 3,897 3,429 4,334	171 82 231 133 127 125 145	91,019 84,646 77,553 70,462 66,606 61,262 73,480	233 90 298 155 153 178 170	94,888 88,382 81,585 74,416 70,503 64,691 77,814	265 108 340 184 179 211 208	97,590 90,388 83,821 76,368 72,322 66,396 79,784

Includes "fatal" injuries.

The incidence of industrial disease is much higher in the case of women than men; in 1953-54, the proportion of compensation cases due to industrial disease was 2.2 per cent. for male workers and 5.9 per cent. for females. Of the total number of accident cases in 1953-54, viz., 77,814, female workers comprised 5,879 or 8 per cent.

Of the total number of fatal cases in 1953-54, 70 per cent. resulted from accidents in the course of employment, 12 per cent. from accidents on journey to or from employment, and 18 per cent. from industrial disease. For all cases (including fatal) the proportions were: in the course of employment, 92 per cent.; on journey to or from employment, 5 per cent.; and industrial disease, 3 per cent. These proportions change very little from year to year.

Cases of compensation of male workers reported in 1953-54 were most numerous in metal and machinery works, viz., 13,787 or 19 per cent. of the total, followed by construction and maintenance (7,215 or 10 per cent.). Other important industrial groups in the case of male workers were mining and mineral treatment (6,878 or 9 per cent.), food and drink manufacture (6,544 or 9 per cent.), transport (6,232 or 8 per cent.), and rural industries (6,781 or 9 per cent.). Amongst female workers, 36 per cent. of the injuries reported in 1953-54 occurred in manufacturing industries, 32 per cent. in domestic and personal employment, and 14 per cent. in wholesale and retail trade.

Workers' Compensation Act-Causes of Injuries.

An analysis of the principal causes of injuries in respect of which workers' compensation was paid is given in the next table for each year since 1950-51:—

Table 628.—Workers' Compensation Act—New Cases—Causes of Injuries.

(Excludes cases of less than three days' incapacity.)

				1953-54.			
Cause of Injury.	1950–51.	1951–52,	1952-53.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
Machinery	13,229	10,423	7,667	9,411	855	10,266	
Motor Vehicles Explosives, Electricity		2,480	2,119	2,385	158	2,543	
Fires, etc	2,930	3,107	2,675	2,948	328	3,276	
Fall of Persons	13,412	12,726	12,266	12,734	1,812	14,546	
Stepping on or Striking							
Object		5,900	5,590	6,245	611	6,856	
Falling Objects	, , , ,	5,246	4,861	4,634	147	4,781	
Objects being Handled	.,	16,650	16,263	19,731	1,169	20,900	
Hand Tools		8,019	7,581	8,366	409	8,775	
Other Accident Cases		5,952	5,669	5,481	390	5,871	
Industrial Diseases	1,952	1,819	1,705	1,601	369	1,970	
Total	. 76,368	72,322	66,396	73,536	6,248	79,784	

The principal cause of injuries to male workers in 1953-54 was objects being handled (19,731 or 27 per cent. of the total), followed by fall of persons (12,734 or 17 per cent.). Other important factors in the case of male workers were machinery (13 per cent.) and hand tools (11 per cent.). The most important cause of injury to female workers was fall of persons (1,812 or 29 per cent. of the total), followed by objects being handled (1,169 or 19 per cent.).

Particulars of the day and hour of accidents responsible for compensable injury to workers indicate that more accidents to male workers occur on Mondays than on any other day, in spite of the fact that a number of public holidays is held on Mondays. Tuesday is next in order, followed by Friday. The proportions in 1953-54 were: Mondays, 21.4

per cent.; Tuesdays, 20.1 per cent.; Wednesdays, 17.0 per cent.; Thursdays, 17.4 per cent.; Fridays, 18.7 per cent.; Saturdays, 3.7 per cent.; and Sundays, 1.7 per cent. In the case of female workers, the accidents tend to be more evenly spread over the week-days.

Statistics of the time of day and the hour at which accidents to workers occur are affected by variations in rest periods, and by differences in the time and length of the working periods each day. If allowance is made for these factors, it is apparent that the risk of accident increases with the lapse of time from the commencement of the day's work or resumption after the mid-day rest period. In 1953-54, for instance, 14.0 per cent. of the injuries to male workers occurred in the fourth hour of work, as compared with 6.8 per cent. in the first hour, and 12.0 per cent. in the seventh hour, as compared with 8.9 per cent. in the fifth. A higher proportion of accidents to male workers occurs between 10 a.m. and 11 a.m. than at any other time of the day, followed by the hour from 11 a.m. to noon. In the case of female workers, the proportion of injuries is highest between 11 a.m. and noon.

Male Workers Compensated-Age Distribution and Nature of Injury.

The following table shows particulars of the ages of male workers compensated in each year since 1947-48:—

Table 629.—Workers' Compensation Act—Ages of Male Workers
Compensated,

(Excludes cases of less than three days' incapacity.)

A C	٧			N	lew Cases-	-Year en	ded June.		
Age	roup.		1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952,	1953.	1954.
Yea	Years.								
Under 15			874	751	724	731	708	731	841
15-19			11,841	10,336	9,130	7,906	7,103	6,852	8,413
20-24	•••		15,985	15,032	12,937	11,543	10,220	8,575	10,196
25-29			12,689	11,874	10,561	9,964	9,622	8,999	10,326
30-34			11,248	10,092	9,266	8,251	8,255	7,728	9,570
35-39	•••		9,842	9,355	8,616	8,060	7,962	7,329	8,753
40-44	:		7,844	7,445	7,028	6,359	6,664	6,439	7,416
45–4 9			6,569	6,194	5,908	5,557	5,284	4,877	6,026
50 - 54			4,829	4,635	4,046	3,929	4,208	3,770	4,435
55-59	•••		4,478	4,102	3,772	3,601	3,206	2,922	3,322
60-64	•••	•••	2,231	2,088	2,228	1,991	2,086	1,798	2,003
65 and over		•••	906	907	862	909	1,053	806	944
Not stated	i	•••	1,171	1,061	1,684	1,189	1,053	652	1,291
Tot	al		90,507	83,872	76,762	69,990	67,424	61,478	73,536

In each year from 1947-48 to 1951-52, a higher proportion of accidents to male workers occurred in the age group 20-24 years than in any other age group, the proportion in 1951-52 being 15.5 per cent., but in the last two years the greatest number of accidents occurred in the age

group 25-29 years. Between 1946-47 and 1951-52 there was a steady decline in the proportion in the 15-19 years group, largely owing to the fall in the number of births in the early nineteen-thirties, but the proportion increased from 10.5 per cent. in 1951-52 to 11.3 per cent. in 1952-53 and 11.6 per cent. in 1953-54, mainly as a result of the increase in births which occurred in the late nineteen-thirties. Of the total number of male workers compensated in 1953-54, 29,776 or 41 per cent. were less than 30 years of age.

Particulars of the nature of the injury in the case of male workers compensated are given in the next table:—

Table 630.—Workers' Compensation Act—Male Workers—Nature of Injury.

(Excludes cases of less than three days' incapacity.)

	_	New	Cases—Ye	ear ended	June.	
Nature of Injury.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.
Loss of—			! 			
Sight of one eye	58	93	126	82	106	91
Hearing of one ear	7	8	6	9	15	3
Arm, hand or five fingers	85	139	192	132	128	125
Leg or foot	50	50	48	77	71	84
Finger or toe or joint thereof	601	804	807	788	736	771
Total of foregoing	801	1,094	1,179	1,088	1,056	1,074
Injury to—						
Head, face or neck	8,821	7,271	6,936	6,216	5,534	6,771
Trunk	14,146	13,275	11,682	12,563	11,046	14,061
Upper extremities	34,719	31,191	28,068	25,688	23,609	28,385
Lower extremities	23,567	21,953	20,418	20,424	18,818	21,630
Not stated	145	185	69	26	. 4	14
Industrial Diseases—					l	
Occupational	1,640	1,737	1,609	1,386	1,376	1,555
Other	33	56	29	33	35	46
Total	83,872	76,762	69,990	67,424	61,478	73,536

Most of the amputation cases consist of the loss of one or more fingers or toes. The most numerous injuries are those affecting the upper or lower extremities (arms and legs). In 1953-54, cases of injury to the extremities numbered 50,015 or 68 per cent. of all male workers compensated.

The majority of injuries to male workers are bruises, cuts and lacerations; in 1953-54, the number of such cases was 38,326 or 52 per cent. of the total. In the same year, the number of strains and sprains was 15,894 or 22 per cent. of the total, and the number of fractures was 7,228 or 10 per cent.

Workers' Compensation Act-Duration of Cases.

The following table concerning the duration of compensation in cases compensated by weekly payments relates to cases terminated during the year, and differs in basis from the preceding tables, which refer to cases arising during the year. Cases which commenced by way of weekly payments but were terminated in lump sum payments, are not included.

Table 631.—Workers' Compensation Act—Duration of Cases Terminated in 1953-54.

(Excludes cases of less than three days' incapacity.)

Di	ıration ot (Weekly			ion		es Termin luring Yea		Proportion of Total.			
	(Weekly	гауше	ans,		Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
	_				No.	No.	No.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	
\mathbf{U} nd	er 1 weel	ζ	•••	•••	13,599	1,150	14,749	19.9	19.9	19.9	
1 w	eek and	under	2		26,140	2,060	28,200	38.3	35.6	38.2	
2 w	2 weeks ,, ,, 3				11,071	982	12,053	16.2	17.0	16.3	
3	,,	,,	4	•••	5,637	498	6,135	8.3	8.6	8.3	
4	,,	,,	8		7,899	700	8,599	11.6	12.1	11.6	
8	,,	,,	12		2,174	218	2,392	3.2	3.8	3.2	
12	,,	,,	24		1,324	142	1,466	1.9	2.4	1.9	
24 w	eeks and	over			377	40	417	0.6	0.6	0.6	
	Total	•••	•••		68,221	5,790	74,011	100.0	100.0	100.0	

The duration of weekly compensation payments was less than two weeks in 58.1 per cent. of the cases terminated in 1953-54, and less than eight weeks in 94 per cent. of such cases. There is no significant variation in the duration of cases as between male and female workers. The average duration in 1953-54 was 2.9 weeks for male workers and 3.1 weeks for females.

Workers' Compensation Paid and Cost of Insurance.

The following table shows the amount of compensation paid under the Workers' Compensation Act in 1953-54 and earlier years. Since the compensation paid during the year includes payments for cases reported in

earlier years and excludes payments yet to be made on claims not completed at the end of the year, the following figures cannot be related to the number of new cases reported during the year:—

Table 632.—Workers' Compensation Act—Compensation Paid.
(Excludes cases of less than three days' incapacity.)

				Disabili	ty Cases.				
Year ended 30th	Fatal Cases.			Weekly Pa	yments for—		All	Total Cases.	
June.	Cases,	Lump Sum.	Worker.	Depend- ants.	Medical Treatment etc.	Treatment Total.		Cases.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1947	82,563	314,335	1,331,472	401,934	341,617	2,075,023	2,389,358	2,471,921	
1948	109,818	340,622	1,264,071	359,027	340,801	1,963,899	2,304,521	2,414,339	
1949	109,034	348,545	1,246,210	342,889	331,833	1,920,932	2,269,477	2,378,511	
1950	133,140	456,620	1,257,725	338,487	366,809	1,963,021	2,419,641	2,552,781	
1951	136,930	494,779	1,206,695	307,849	375,080	1,889,624	2,384,403	2,521,333	
1952	138,721	561,098	1,630,501	390,367	449,669	2,470,537	3,031,635	3,170,356	
1953	227,944	688,075	1,631,165	395,287	534,848	2,561,300	3,249,375	3,477,319	
1954	241,143	759,452	2,274,277	513,065	620,290	3,407,632	4,167,084	4,408,227	
Males	237,624	725,030	2,118,589	511,771	566,396	3,196,756	3,921,786	4,159,410	
Females	3,519	34,422	155,688	1,294	53,894	210,876	245,298	248,817	

Of the total payment in respect of disability cases in 1953-54, viz. £4,167,084, 18 per cent. was in the form of lump sums, 67 per cent. in the form of weekly payments to workers and their dependants, and 15 per cent. as weekly payments for medical treatment.

Particulars of the average amount of compensation paid per case are based on cases terminated in the year, and therefore include payments made in previous years in respect of such cases. As computed on this basis, the average amounts of compensation per case (of three or more days' incapacity) in 1953-54 were as follows:—fatal cases, £1,345 9s.; disability compensated by lump sum, £408 17s.; weekly payments, £28 14s. (workers and dependants £23 14s., medical treatment £5).

The next table shows the estimated cost of insuring workers under the Workers' Compensation Act in 1953-54 and earlier years:—

Table 633.—Workers' Compensation Act—Cost of Insurance.

Year ended 30th June.	Estimated Cost to Employers.	Estimated Wages Paid to Insured Workers.	Approximate Average Cost of Insurance per £100 Wages.
	£ thous,	£ thous.	£
1949	-,	323,959	2.00
1950 1951	0.704	394,852	1.83 1.69
1952	19 109	518,767 631.499	1.92
1953	19 279	685,938	1.80
1954	12,200	707,396	1.72

The estimated cost to employers represents the sum of premiums (less rebates) payable by employers to licensed insurers and the estimated premiums which would be payable by self-insurers.

Workmen's Compensation (Broken Hill) Acts.

The Workmen's Compensation (Broken Hill) Act, and Workmen's Compensation (Lead Poisoning—Broken Hill) Act, provide compensation for Broken Hill miners disabled by certain industrial diseases which cause gradual disablement. At Broken Hill there is a Bureau of Medical Inspection for the examination of men selected for employment in the mines and of employees with symptoms of lead poisoning, pneumonoconiosis, or tuberculosis.

Compensation in cases of pneumonoconiosis or tuberculosis contracted in the Broken Hill mines is paid by the mine owners without contribution by the Government if the worker entered employment in the mines after 31st December, 1920. For other cases, the Broken Hill Pneumonoconiosis-Tuberculosis Fund is maintained by contributions—one-half by the Government of New South Wales and one-half by the mine owners. The following statement shows particulars of compensation by mine owners and from the Broken Hill Fund in 1953-54 and earlier years:—

Table 634.—Workmen's Compensation (Broken Hill) Acts—Beneficiaries and Compensation Payments.

		Cor	mpensation Mine	n entirely Owners.	by	Com	Compensation from the Fund.				
Year ended June.	Cases.*	Beneficiaries.*		Payments.	Cases.*	Benefic	aries.*	Payments.	Total Compen- sation Payments,		
			Workers.	Dependants.			Workers.	Depen- dants.			
		No.	No.	No.	£	No.	No.	No.	£	£	
1949 .	. \	88	50	86	20,882	513	155	477	97,974	118,856	
1950 .	.	91	51	89	20,582	500	147	464	94,337	114,919	
1951		90	47	80	24,196	485	135	452	102,456	126,652	
1952 .		94	47	98	27,190	461	123	425	106,001	133,191	
1953 .		99	51	100	32,274	450	113	412	107,240	139,514	
1954 .		102	50	101	35,810	428	102	392	114,055	149.865	

^{*} At 30th June.

Workers' Compensation (Silicosis) Act.

The Workers' Compensation (Silicosis) Act provides for a comprehensive scheme of compensation in respect of death or disablement through exposure to silica dust of workers other than Broken Hill miners and coal miners covered in that respect by the Acts described in preceding pages. The scheme, which commenced from 1st July, 1942, is administered by the Workers' Compensation (Silicosis) Committee.

The cost of this scheme is spread over industry generally by means of an annual levy on the wages paid by all employers under the Workers' Compensation Act. An annual contribution of £20,000 made by the Government was discontinued after 1951-52. The rates of contribution are determined, and the contributions are collected, by the Insurance Premiums Committee.

Employees in the following industries in 1953-54 were insured under the silicosis scheme against injury caused by silica dust: abrasive soaps and powders, asbestos, bricks, tiles, pottery, refractory materials, glass making, metal mining, metal trades, ore milling, paint manufacturing, and sandstone working. The rate of contribution on each £100 of wages paid to workers in these classes of employment in 1953-54 was £0.875 in the metal trades industry and £3.0 in other silica hazard industries. In the case of all other classes of employment covered by the Workers' Compensation Act (except those where the tariff rate of premium is per capita), the rate of contribution per £100 of wages paid was 5d.

Particulars of operations of the Workers' Compensation (Silicosis) Fund in 1953-54 and earlier years are given in the following table:—

				•					
Year	Awards		Income.		Compensation Payments.				
ended 30th June.	made to Silicotic Workers.	Employers' Contri- butions.	Treasury Grant.	Total.	Compen- sation.	Deposits on Trust for De- pendants.	Medical Expenses, etc.	Total.	
1949 1950 1951 1952	No. 35 47 35 30	£ 90,000 93,000 95,000 150,000	£ 20,000 20,000 20,000 20,000	£ 110,000 113,000 115,000 170,000	£ 95,632 100,925 97,928 136,045	£ 8,203 9,803 8,421 23,227	£ 2,037 2,073 2,286 2,355 2,450	£ 105,872 112,801 108,635 161,627	

Table 635.—Workers' Compensation (Silicosis) Fund—Income and Expenditure.

The number of workers to whom weekly payments were being made under silicosis awards current on 30th June, 1954, was 597.

230,248

3,331

SHOPS REGISTERED.

The Factories and Shops (Amendment) Act, 1936, provides for the annual registration of shops in proclaimed shopping districts. The metropolitan shopping district is the County of Cumberland, and the Newcastle shopping district is the City of Newcastle; all other municipalities and most of the unincorporated country towns are also shopping districts.

The following particulars of registered shops and employees engaged in or associated with the retail sale of goods have been compiled from returns supplied in connection with the annual registration of shops. Comparisons from year to year are affected to some extent by variations in the proportion of returns supplied, and by alterations in the shop registration districts. Persons engaged in the manufacture of goods, commercial travellers, newsboys, sellers in theatres, hairdressers working in saloons attached to shops selling hairdressers' goods, and mechanics working in garages where petrol is sold have been excluded, but waiters and waitresses have been included as shop employees in restaurants.

111,880 106,864

105,074

106,847

55,156 51,502

52,565

Table 636 shows the number of shops and employees in proclaimed shopping districts in New South Wales at 30th June, 1954, and earlier years:-

		Shops.		Employees.						
At 30th	With No	With		Males.		Fen	ales.		Total.	
June.	Employ- ees.		Total.	Adults.	Minors.	Adults.	Minors.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1939 1947 1948 1949 1950	13,843 10,930 10,831 10,754 10,614	15,904 18,303 18,142 19,538 20,417	29,747 29,233 28,973 30,292 31,031	30,144 37,266 37,602 41,809 43,267	13,959 11,941 12,021 12,349 11,908	20,967 29,444 31,115 32,979 35,399	16,052 18,516 18,611 18,280 18,190	44,103 49,207 49,623 54,158 55,175	37,019 47,960 49,726 51,259 53,589	81,122 97,167 99,349 105,417 108,764

11,357

 $11,008 \\ 11,049$

11,107

45,367 44,354 44,470

43,175

37,115 34,103 32,520

34,820

29,591 30,301

30,255

30,663

1951

1952

1953

1954

9,974 10,172 10,262

10,858

19,617

20,129

19,805

18,041 17,399 17,035

17,745

56,724 55,362

54,282

Table 636.—Shops in Shopping Districts—Number and Employees.

The total number of registered shops in 1954, viz. 30,663, was slightly greater than in 1939, but the proportion employing labour in 1954, viz., 19,805 or 64 per cent., was considerably higher than in 1939 (15,904 or 53 per cent.). The total number of shop employees in 1954 was 106,847, or 24 per cent. more than in 1939. Slightly less than half the employees in 1954 were females and 27 per cent. were minors.

The following statement shows the number of shop employees in the various shopping districts at 30th June, 1954, and earlier years:

At 30th	N	Metropolitan.			Newcastle.		Other Districts.		All Shopping Districts.		
June.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons	
1939	25,229	25,853	51,082	1,947	1,491	16,927	9,675	44,103	37,019	81,122	
1949	31,355	33,545	64,900	2,587	2,847	20,216	14,867	54,158	51,259	105,417	
1950	31,145	34,291	65,436	2,755	3,009	21,275	16,289	55,175	53,589	108,764	
1951	32,992	35,638	68,630	2,545	3,086	21,187	16,432	56,724	55,156	111,880	
1952	31,767	32,436	64,203	2,466	2,975	21,129	16,091	55,362	51,502	106,864	
1953	31,389	31,332	62,721	2,723	2,787	21,407	15,436	55,519	49,555	105,074	
1954	31,083	33,342	64,425	2,515	2,741	20,684	16,482	54,282	52,565	106,847	

Table 637.—Shops—Number of Employees by Shopping Districts.

Most of the shop employees are in the metropolitan shopping district, the number in 1954 being 64,425, or 60 per cent. of the total. employees in the Newcastle district in 1954 numbered 5,256 or 5 per cent. of the total, and those in other districts numbered 37,166 or 35 per cent. Of the total increase in the number of employees between 1939 and 1954, viz. 25,725, 52 per cent. was in the Metropolitan district, 7 per cent. in Newcastle, and 41 per cent. in other districts. In 1954 there were more females than males in the Metropolitan and Newcastle districts, but in other districts males outnumbered females.

The following table shows particulars of shops and employees in June, 1954, according to class of shop:—

Table 638.—Shops and Employees—Class of Shop, June, 1954.

Class of Shop.	Registered Shops.			Employees in Registered Shops.						
	With No Em- ployees.	With Em- ployees.	Total.	Males.		Females.		Total.		
				Adults.	Minors.	Adults.	Minors.	Males.	Fe- males,	Persons
Butcher	108	1,205	1,313	2,806	833	434	223	3,639	657	4,296
Chemist	90	1,047	1,137	999	610	937	977	1,609	1,914	3,523
Confectionery	394	391	785	145	91	592	210	236	802	1,038
Cooked Provisions	241	502	743	351	65	683	258	416	941	1,357
Fish	171	199	370	151	43	231	73	194	304	498
Flower	131	98	229	27	10	122	87	37	209	246
Fruit and Vegetable	707	874	1,581	702	236	637	333	938	970	1,908
Hairdressing Goods	344	391	735	164	41	545	367	205	912	1,117
Tobacconist	824	631	1,455	663	128	284	113	791	397	1,188
Newsagent	113	535	648	353	318	499	487	671	986	1,657
Petrol and Oil \dots	323	1,224	1,547	3,659	1,270	586	433	4,929	1,019	5,948
Refreshment	524	1,060	1,584	580	220	1,663	511	800	2,174	2,974
Restaurant	123	728	851	1,226	167	2,287	520	1,393	2,807	4,200
General (inc. Grocers, Drapers, etc.)	6,765	10,920	17,685	31,34 9	7,075	25,320	13, 153	38,424	38,473	76,897
Total	10,858	19,805	30,663	43,175	11,107	34,820	17,745	54,282	52,565	106,847

The classification in Table 638 is not entirely satisfactory as an indication of the number of shops which concentrate on the selling of particular groups of commodities, because more than half of the shops and three-quarters of the employees are classified in the "General" group, which includes large departmental and chain stores in which the range of goods sold is very wide. Apart from the "General" group, which includes grocery and drapery shops, the classes of shop which were most numerous in June, 1954, were fruit and vegetable (1,581); refreshment (1,584), tobacconist (1,455), butcher (1,313), and chemist (1,137). Service stations selling petrol and oil numbered 1,547 in registered shopping districts, but, in addition to these, there were 661 retailers of petrol and oil (employing 944 persons) in parts of the State outside the shopping districts.

A considerable proportion of the shops in most classes employed labour, but in the case of tobacconist, flower and confectionery shops the proportion was less than half. In some groups the proportion employing labour was very high, viz., butcher (92 per cent.), chemist (92 per cent), newsagents (83 per cent.), petrol and oil (80 per cent.), and restaurants (86 per cent.).

Apart from the "General" group, the total number of employees in registered shops in June, 1954, was 29,950. This figure included 5,948 (or 20 per cent.) employed in shops selling petrol and oil, 4,200 (14 per cent.) in restaurants, and 4,296 (14 per cent.) in butchers' shops. In some shops, such as butchers' shops and service stations, there is a preponderance of male employees and in others, such as refreshment shops and restaurants, female employees predominate.

The following table shows particulars of shops in June, 1954, in the principal shopping districts:—

	Regi	istered S	hops.	Employees in Registered Shops.					
Shopping District.	With No Em-	With Em- ployees.	Total.	Shop Assist- ants.	Office Assist- ants.	Others.	Total.		
	ployees.						Minors.	Adults.	Persons
Metropolitan Newcastle Other Districts	520	10,642 850 8,313	17,275 1,370 12,018	41,931 3,335 26,059	8,310 760 4,393	14,184 1,161 6,714	13,484 1,872 13,496	50,941 3,384 23,670	64,425 5,256 37,166
Total	10,858	19,805	30,663	71,325	13,463	22,059	28,852	77,995	106,847

Table 639.—Shops and Employees, June, 1954.

Of the total employees in shops in June, 1954, shop assistants accounted for 71,325 (males 34,422, and females 36,903), office assistants for 13,463 (males 3,163, and females 10,300), and others for 22,059 (males 16,697, and females 5,362). The number of minors in each of these groups was: shop assistants, 20,459; office assistants, 4,572; and others, 3,821.

SHOP ASSISTANTS—AWARD PROVISIONS.

Industrial awards for shop assistants govern the allocation of work between males and females and the proportion of juniors who may be employed. Assistants selling such goods as groceries, mercery, hardware, furniture, sports goods, motor vehicles or bicycles, must be paid at the rates prescribed for males. For the purpose of selling goods such as women's clothing, haberdashery, fancy goods, etc., an employer may employ female assistants only. For the sale of other goods, at least half the assistants must be males. Generally, the proportion of juniors to seniors must not exceed one to one, a senior being defined as an assistant 23 years of age or over receiving the full rate of wages, and including any employer actively engaged in the shop.

These general provisions vary in minor details according to the different awards applying in different parts of the State.

TRADE ASSOCIATIONS.

TRADE UNIONS.

The New South Wales Trade Union Act of 1881-1936 provides for the registration of trade unions, the appointment of trustees in whom the union property is vested, and for the registration of rules. If union funds are used for political purposes, payments must be made from a separate fund, to which contribution by members is optional.

Two classes of trade unions are registered, viz., unions of employers and unions of employees, the latter being the more numerous. Any seven or more employers or employees who comply with the prescribed conditions as to rules, etc., may register under the Act as a trade union.

After the introduction of the Commonwealth system of industrial arbitration in 1904, some of the unions previously on the State registry became merged into federal associations, but the branch in New South Wales may still retain its registration under the Trade Union Act.

Certain provisions with regard to trade unions are contained in the State Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940-52. Under this Act, the Industrial Commission is empowered to hear legal proceedings dealing with breaches of union rules or breaches of certain agreements between union members, or between a trade union and an employer, or between one trade union and another. If it considers that the rules of a trade union are unreasonable in any respect, the Commission may order their alteration or annulment. The rules of a trade union must not conflict with any award.

The Industrial Arbitration Act was amended in 1951 to enable irregularities in the election of union officials to be corrected. On receipt of a complaint as to irregularity in the election of any trade union officers, the Industrial Registrar may refer the matter to the Industrial Commission, which is then required to hold an enquiry into the allegations. The Commission may declare an election void, or declare certain persons elected, or order a new election. On application being made by a trade union, the Industrial Registrar may conduct an election for an office in that union.

If any penalty has been imposed on a trade union (e.g., for participation in an illegal strike), the Industrial Commission may order that the union be wound up by a receiver.

Trade unions must admit as members all persons who are, by the nature of their occupation or employment, of the class for which the trade union has been constituted, and who are not persons of general bad character.

Unions of Employers.

Few unions of employers seek registration under the Trade Union Act, so that the available information concerning them is scanty and does not afford any indication of the extent of organisation amongst employers.

The unions of employers registered under the Trade Union Act at the end of 1953 numbered 27. The membership of these unions was 25,237 at the end of the year and the funds amounted to £129,362. The receipts during 1953 amounted to £159,239, and the expenditure to £143,490.

Unions of Employees.

Statistics of registered trade unions of employees, as compiled by the Industrial Registrar of New South Wales, do not fully represent the position of trade unionism in the State because unions registered only under Commonwealth law are excluded and returns are not supplied by all unions. The following statement shows the number of trade unions of employees in New South Wales registered under the Trade Union Act in 1952 and earlier years:—

Table 6	40.—Trade	Unions	of	Employees—Members	and	Funds.*
---------	-----------	--------	----	-------------------	-----	---------

At	Number	Registered Unions Furnishing Returns.									
End of Year.	of Unions Registered.	Number		Members.		Receipts	Expendi- ture	Funds at			
		Unious.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	during Year.	during Year.	Year.			
1001						£	£	2			
$\frac{1921}{1932}$	197 170	187 166	$234,898 \\ 241,127$.23,965 39,718	258,863 280,845	363,067 330,167	345,854 316,931	194,360 336,574			
1939	184	176	278,049	53,889	331,938	534,190	492,862	453,799			
1942	182	175	368,575	80,669	449,244	677,211	625.542	613,023			
1943	187	185	366,829	95,979	462,808	773,613	708,574	677,391			
1944	186	181	358,852	106,214	465,066	754,380	724,882	706,537			
1945	182	173	368,793	96,689	465,482	786,256	745,605	734,922			
1946	188	176	387,890	108,343	496,233	834,756	793,615	776,174			
$\frac{1947}{1948}$	192 185	168	407,527	98,106	505,633	879,346	797,959	840,366			
1948	188	173	443,299	113,677	556,976	1,015,151	888,148	962,945			
1950	189	176 177	451,344	119,588	570,932	1,062,710	1,001,141	1,030,295			
1951	191	175	476,584 487,608	121,230 124,963	$597,814 \\ 612,571$	1,057,959 1,195,839	987,182 1,152,619	1,104,168 1,146,629			
1952	189	178	506,448	122,502	628,950	1,195,839	1,324,782	1,217,547			

^{*} Excludes unions registered under Commonwealth law only.

Between 1939 and 1952, partly owing to the rise in employment, there was an increase of 297,012 or 89 per cent. in trade union membership in New South Wales. The increase in female members (128 per cent.) was much greater than the increase in male members (82 per cent.). The total membership at the end of 1952 was 628,950 persons, of whom 122,502 or 19 per cent. were females.

Most of the unions have a small membership. Of those which supplied returns in 1952, there were 32 unions of less than 100 members; 57 with 100 to 1,000 members; 49 with 1,000 to 5,000 members; 22 with 5,000 to 10,000 members; 7 with 10,000 to 20,000 members; and 7 unions with more than 20,000 members. In 1952 there were thus 14 unions with more than 10,000 members, compared with 6 such unions in 1940. The average number of members per union in 1952 was 3,533, as compared with 1,886 in 1939.

The receipts during 1952 amounted to £1,407,746, including contributions £1,243,339. The total expenditure (£1,324,782) included payments in respect of benefits (£156,985) and management and other expenses, such as legal charges in connection with industrial awards, etc. (£1,167,797). The total receipts and expenditure are liable to fluctuate under the influence of prevailing industrial conditions, the amounts being inflated in some years by the inclusion of donations for relief from one union to another. The funds at the end of the year include cash and freehold property and assets such as shares in trades halls and newspapers.

The following statement shows particulars of trade unions of employees classified according to industry in the year 1952:—

Table	641.—Trade	Unions	of	Employees—Industrial	Classification*,
				1952.	

Industrial Classification.	Unions		ership at Year.	end of	Receipts.	Expendi-	Funds at end	Funds per Mem-
		Males.	Females.	Persons.		turo,	of Year.	ber.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	£	£	s. d
Banking and Insurance	3	7.108	1.899	9.007	9,889	10,350	5,975	13 6
Building	11	57,828	350	58,178	143,371	136,761	119,217	40 11
Clerical	7	8,108	3,423	11,531	16,846	17,798	5,053	8 9
Clothing	4	13,669	54,997	68,666	48,205	45,379	100,900	29 5
Commerce and Distribu-		-0,000	01,00	00,000	20,200	- /-	,	
tion	11	18,225	6,712	24,937	48,213	51,108	47,955	38 6
Engineering and Metal-		,	-,. ==	,	,	1		
working	14	126.458	6.769	133,227	259,600	248,618	222,638	33 5
Entertainments and Sports	8	5,581	3,367	8,948	23,393	16,432	52,257	116 10
Food, Drink and Narcotics	19	32,404	12,052	44,456	86,497	85,637	42,909	19 4
Government and Municipal	_	, , , , , ,		-,-	,		,	
Administration	15	46,386	10,553	56,939	131,987	120,187	124,915	43 10
Health Services	5	3,676	6,247	9,923	19,453	19,281	4,027	8 1
Manufacturing, n.e.i	22	26,555	2,837	29,392	61,244	58,547	59,084	40 2
Mining and Smelting	13	21,006	25	21,031	140,879	126,084	198,708	189 0
Pastoral	3	27,673	2,051	29,724	62,712	58,388	25,739	17 4
Printing, Bookbinding, etc.	4	12,346	4,226	16,572	52,819	50,419	52,738	63 8
Railways and Tramways	13	53,729	1,982	55,711	157,712	143,604	101,052	36 3
Other Land Transport	4	30,522	358	30,880	67,966	67,304	5,912	3 16
Shipping and Sea		1	1		1			
Transport	10	5,089	100	5,189	37,769	37,947	12,559	48 5
Miscellaneous	8	10,085	4,554	14,639	23,306	23,683	20,799	28 5
Associations of Trade		}	1		l			
Unions	4				15,885	7,255	15,110	
Total Unions of Employees	178	506,448	122,502	628,950	1,407,746	1,324,782	1,217,547	38 9

^{*} Excludes particulars of 15 unions for which returns were not furnished.

Of the total number of members of trade unions registered under the State Act in 1952, 133,227 or 21 per cent. were in the engineering and metalworking industry, 58,178 or 9 per cent. in the building industry, and 55,711 or 9 per cent. in the railways and tramways industry. Of the females organised in trade unions, 54,997 or 45 per cent. were in the clothing industry and 12,052 or 10 per cent. in the food, drink and narcotics industry. At the end of 1952, the thirteen trade unions associated with the mining and smelting industry had considerably more funds per member, viz. £9 9s., than any other union.

In the main industrial centres of the State, associations of trade unions have been established. These are usually known as Trades Hall or Labour Councils, and comprise representatives from affiliated unions. Their revenue is raised by affiliation fees, which are charged to the affiliated unions on the basis of their respective membership.

The Australasian Council of Trade Unions, founded by the All-Australia Trade Union Congress in 1927, comprises four representatives elected by and from the annual All-Australia Trade Union Congress and two representatives appointed by the central Labour Council of each State. The Council has authority to deal with interstate industrial matters on behalf of the unions which are members of the Congress.

Trade Unions of Employees—Australia.

Statistics of trade unions of employees in Australia, as compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician from returns furnished by the unions, are shown in the next table. The figures for New South Wales in this table are consistently higher than those in Table 640, because they include unions registered under Commonwealth law only, as well as those registered under State law. With regard to the number of separate unions, a union represented in more than one State is included in the figure for each State in which it is represented, but is counted only once in the Australian total.

At end of Year.	New South Wales.	Vietoria.	Queens- land.	South Australia,	Western Australia.	Tasmania,	Northern Territory.	A.C.T.	Australia.
1939 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953	200 214 212 222 225 223 224	149 156 150 152 156 159	Num 114 128 125 128 128 129 129	117 136 138 138 137 139	arate Unic 141 150 152 156 152 151 152	79 90 97 98 101 98 98	10 12 14 17 15 18	15 21 21 28 29 31 28	†380 †364 †349 †360 †359 †360 †365

Table 642.—Trade Unions of Employees in Australia.

1949	600,139	382,503	259,559	127,292	97,700
1950	642,145	406,317	262,586	137,504	103,582
1951	678,338	433,407	277,037	140,067	105,507
1952	649,163	416,349	274,908	137,495	105,462
1953	665,737	424,428	285,718	140,154	107,642

* Includes unions not registered under State law.

180,653

238,597

259,339

216,803 370,886 382,503 406,317

1939

1948

1949

 $358,391 \\ 596,867$

606,139

text above table).

761

2,293 2,860

2,438

2,764

2,340 2,535 1,685

3,482 4,375 5,728

5,738 4,877

5,251

915.470

1,455,808 1,520,914

1,690,271 1.637,542

1,679,758

Of the total number of trade union members in Australia at the end of 1953, viz. 1,679,758, 40 per cent. were in New South Wales.

Number of Members,

67,833

87,834 97,706

22.062

36,767 40,700 45,044

47,413 46,948

48,293

67.282

119,082 127,292 137,504

The Commonwealth Statistician has estimated that 61 per cent. of the wage and salary earners in New South Wales in 1953 were members of trade unions (69 per cent, in the case of males and 38 per cent, in the case of females).

Many Australian trade unions have branches in two or more States. Particulars of such interstate or federated unions in 1953, and the number of States in which they had branches, are as follows: 12 with branches in two States (32,050 members); 12 in three States (46,691 members); 20 in four States (134,998 members); 35 in five States (381,910 members); and 60 in six States (885,795 members).

INDUSTRIAL UNIONS.

Industrial Unions Registered by the State.

Applications on behalf of employees for an award of a State industrial tribunal may be made only by an industrial union, i.e., a trade union which has been further registered under the provisions of the Industrial Arbitration Act. An application for registration as an industrial union may be refused if it appears that the organisation is not a genuine trade union or would not be a genuine industrial union. Registration may also be refused if the interests of the employees concerned are protected by an industrial union already registered. Industrial unions exist in practically all classes of employment in New South Wales.

[†] Excludes interstate duplication (see

Registration as an industrial union of employers may be granted to persons or groups of persons who have employed not less than fifty employees during the six months preceding application for registration. Prior registration under the Trade Union Act is not prescribed as in the case of unions of employees.

The Industrial Commission may cancel registration at its discretion, or upon the request of the union (unless an award or agreement relating to its members is in force, or if the union is accessory to an illegal lockout or strike). At 30th April, 1954, there were 239 unions of employers and 156 unions of employees on the register.

Industrial Unions registered by the Commonwealth.

Under the Commonwealth system of industrial arbitration, associations of not less than 100 employees, or an employer who has (or an association of employers who have, in the aggregate) at least 100 employees, may apply for registration. Employees may submit disputes to Commonwealth industrial tribunals only through registered organisations, but in the case of employers, registration is not essential.

Registered unions include both interstate associations and those operating within one State only.

At the end of 1953, there were 152 unions of employees registered under Commonwealth law, with 1,378,200 members. At the same date there were 53 employer associations on the register.

INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION

In New South Wales there are two systems of industrial arbitration for the adjustment of relations between employers and employees, viz., the State system which operates under the law of the State within its territorial limits, and the Commonwealth system which applies to industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of the State.

Under Commonwealth law there are special tribunals to determine the industrial conditions of employment in the public service of the Commonwealth and in the stevedoring industry, and there is a joint Commonwealth and State tribunal in respect of the coal mining industry. Further particulars are given in the chapters "Shipping" and "Mining Industry".

During the 1939-45 war, the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth in industrial arbitration and conciliation was extended by regulations under the National Security Act as described on page 761.

Commonwealth-State Relations in Industrial Arbitration.

The relation between the State and Commonwealth systems of industrial arbitration rests upon the distribution of legislative powers between the Commonwealth and the component States. The powers of the Commonwealth in regard to industrial arbitration are as defined in the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act; all residual powers remain with the States. The Commonwealth Constitution Act provides that if a State law is inconsistent with a valid Commonwealth law, the latter prevails and the State law becomes inoperative in so far as it is inconsistent. An award of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration has been held to be a Commonwealth law, and therefore awards of the Commonwealth industrial tribunal override those made by State tribunals.

The Commonwealth jurisdiction is delimited by the Constitution Act to "conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State". In interpreting the law, the High Court of Australia has decided that the Commonwealth Parliament cannot empower an industrial tribunal to declare an award a "common rule" or industry-wide award to be observed by all persons engaged in the industry concerned. The Commonwealth industrial tribunals must proceed by way of conciliation and arbitration between actual parties, and cannot bind by award any person who is not a party to an interstate dispute, either personally or through a union.

Notwithstanding these limitations of the Commonwealth jurisdiction in industrial matters, the Commonwealth system has gradually become predominant in the sphere of industrial arbitration throughout Australia. Its influence extended in the first place with the gradual adoption of the principle of federation in trade unionism and in political organisation, a tendency which gathered force during the 1914-18 war period. As industry expanded over interstate borders, uniformity of industrial conditions was sought by employers, while employees were attracted to the Commonwealth jurisdiction in the expectation of better terms as to wages, etc., than those awarded under State legislation. In many cases, also, the organisations concerned in a Commonwealth award have taken action to have its terms embodied in State awards so that they become binding as a common rule

in the industry. Again, for the sake of uniformity, legislatures of some States, notably New South Wales and Victoria, have adopted the Commonwealth wage standards as the basis of State awards and agreements. In New South Wales, for instance, the basic wages determined by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration have been adopted for State awards and agreements, replacing declarations by the Industrial Commission (see page 773). The Industrial Court of Queensland also adjusts its basic wage after giving consideration to the Commonwealth Statistician's "C" series retail price index numbers.

A survey taken by the Commonwealth Statistician in March, 1948, showed that of 423,000 male workers in private employment in New South Wales, 46 per cent. were covered by State industrial awards and 39 per cent. by Commonwealth awards, the balance (15 per cent.) not being subject to any award. Of 180,000 female workers in private employment, 47 per cent. worked under State awards and 43 per cent. under Commonwealth awards.

INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION SYSTEM OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNALS.

The principal State industrial tribunals are:—(a) the Industrial Commission; (b) Conciliation Commissioners; and (c) Conciliation Committees. The Industrial Commission comprises six members, each of whom has the status of a Supreme Court judge. Three members may constitute a sitting of the Commission, but in respect of any particular matter it may delegate its powers and functions to any one member. In practice, this last provision is frequently made use of.

The Industrial Commission may exercise all the functions (described below) conferred by the Industrial Arbitration Act on a conciliation committee, the chairman of a conciliation committee, the Industrial Registrar and Industrial Magistrates, as well as certain functions which belong to the Commission alone.

The principal function of a conciliation commissioner is, in practice, to act as chairman of a conciliation committee. However, where any industrial dispute, strike, lock-out or cessation of work has occurred or is likely to occur, a conciliation commissioner may call a compulsory conference in order to effect an agreement. If no agreement is reached, he may make an order or award in settlement, or he may refer the matter to the Industrial Commission. Conciliation commissioners may also deal with matters referred to them by the Industrial Commission, and when so acting they are vested with the full powers of the Commission.

At present (March, 1955) there are five conciliation commissioners, one of whom acts as Apprenticeship Commissioner, but provision exists for the appointment of additional commissioners for periods not exceeding one year. Conciliation commissioners hold office for seven years, and the Industrial Commission is required to summon them at least once every four months to a conference to discuss the operation of the Industrial Arbitration Act, and, in particular, means of preventing and settling industrial disputes and of securing uniform standards of conditions in industry.

Conciliation committees are established by the Minister on the recommendation of the Industrial Commission for any industry or calling or combination of both. They consist of the chairman (a conciliation commissioner) and an equal number of representatives of employers and

employees. When application is made to the Industrial Commission for the establishment of a particular conciliation committee, notice is served on all organisations likely to be affected or interested, and at the hearing they have the right to present their views. If it is decided to recommend the establishment of the committee, the Commission also includes recommendations as to the industries and callings to be covered, the number of members to be appointed, and the organisations on each side which are to have the right to nominate the proposed members. Each committee may inquire into and make an order or award determining any "industrial matter" in the industry or calling for which it has been constituted. The term "industrial matter" is given a very wide definition in the Industrial Arbitration Act, and both Act and definition have been the subject of numerous court decisions.

No award may be made for the payment of wages or salary in excess of £40 per week or £2,000 per annum. Appeal from the decision of a conciliation commissioner or a conciliation committee may be made to the Industrial Commission. Appeal from the decision of a single member of the Industrial Commission acting by delegation may be made to the full bench of the Commission.

Notice of all industrial disputes or matters likely to lead to a dispute must be notified to the Industrial Registrar by an industrial union or an employer as soon as either becomes aware of it. The matter may then be dealt with by whichever of the tribunals is thought to be most capable of effecting a settlement. For example, one of the parties to a dispute may apply formally for settlement in the first instance either to the appropriate conciliation committee or to the Industrial Commission (according to his own choice). If the committee hears the matter, it may make an award, but if its members are equally divided, the chairman may decide the matter himself, or he may refer it to the Industrial Commission. If application is made to the Commission, the matter may be dealt with by a full bench of three members, or it may be delegated to a single member or referred to a conciliation commissioner.

The Industrial Arbitration Act provides for the registration of trade unions (i.e., unions registered under the Trade Union Act) as industrial unions. Employees may approach the industrial tribunals only through a registered industrial union, but application may be made by any employer of not less than twenty employees in the industry, or by any industrial union of employers. An award is binding on all employees and employers in the industry or calling, or on such of them as the conciliation committee or the Industrial Commission directs. It also applies within a specified locality, and for such period (not exceeding three years) as may be specified in the award, and thereafter until varied or rescinded.

Further particulars of the industrial tribunals are published in the chapter "Law and Crime".

INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS.

Industrial unions and trade unions may make written agreements with employers which, when filed in the prescribed manner, become binding between the parties and on all the members of the union concerned.

The maximum term for which an agreement may be made is five years, but it continues in force after the expiration of the specified term until

varied or rescinded, or terminated, after notice by one of the parties. An industrial agreement may not provide for wages for adults (except for apprentices or trainee apprentices) lower than the basic wages prescribed for the industry and area concerned, and upon any variation of the basic wages the rates of pay in an agreement may be adjusted accordingly by the Industrial Registrar upon application by any party to the agreement.

NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL AWARDS AND AGREEMENTS.

The number of awards made and agreements filed by the State industrial tribunals during each year since 1946 is shown below:—

Year ended	Awards	Published.	Agreements	In Force at 30th June.		
30th June.	Principal.	Subsidiary.	Filed.	Awards.	Agreements.	
1946 1947 1948 1949 1950	66 105 97 175 69	1,119 1,605 1,486 1,879 1,626	21 28 40 48 93	676 * * * 670	179 * * * 188	
1951 1952 1953 1954	$81 \\ 100 \\ 64 \\ 73$	1,761 2,341 2,539 1,087	44 51 60 58	$694 \\ 657 \\ 668 \\ 672$	208 228 257 281	

Table 643.—State Industrial Awards and Agreements.

The subsidiary awards include a large number made by the Industrial Registrar in consequence of variations in the basic wage and other automatic variations directed by statute. Their number was unusually high in 1952 and 1953, partly as a result of the Industrial Arbitration (Basic Wage) Amendment Act, 1950, which provided for an increase of 19s. per week in the basic wage for State awards. Further variations of existing awards resulted from statutory amendments in 1951 and 1952 relating to the basic wage, long service leave, sick leave, preference in employment to unionists, and the right of union officials to enter employers' premises. The decline in the number of subsidiary awards in 1954 was mainly due to the suspension of quarterly adjustments of the basic wage in 1953.

Complaints regarding breaches of awards and industrial agreements are investigated by officers of the Department of Labour and Industry and Social Welfare, who may conduct prosecutions. Proceedings may also be taken by employers and by the secretaries of industrial unions, and the cases are dealt with by industrial magistrates.

ILLEGAL STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

Under the State arbitration system, all lockouts, except where the employees in the industry are taking part in any illegal strike, are illegal, and a maximum penalty of £1,000 is prescribed. In addition, the following strikes are illegal:—

(a) Strikes by employees of the Crown, semi-governmental and local government bodies;

^{*} Not available.

[†] Principal only.

Excludes subsidiary variations.

- (b) Strikes by employees in an industry, the conditions of which are wholly or partly regulated by an industrial award or agreement; however, an industrial union of employees may render an award which has been in force for at least twelve months no longer binding on its members by a secret ballot, provided that at least two-thirds of the members vote and a majority of the members approve; and
- (c) Strikes commenced prior to the expiry of fourteen days' notice given to the Minister.

Trade unions whose members take part in or assist any illegal strike are liable to a maximum penalty of £500, but the union may avoid this penalty if, by the enforcement of its rules or other means, it has endeavoured to prevent its members from taking part in or assisting the strike.

There are also provisions for the holding of a secret ballot, as directed by the Minister, in order to prevent or put an end to a strike, and to discourage picketing or declaring commodities black in connection with strikes. In addition, where a union instigates or aids any other union or any of its members in a strike or lockout for which a penalty is prescribed under the Act, the Industrial Commission may cancel the union's registration or any industrial award or agreement relating to that union or its members.

COMMONWEALTH SYSTEM OF INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION.

The main authorities in the Commonwealth system of industrial arbitration are the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration and the Conciliation Commissioners. The Court, which began to function in 1905, consists of a Chief Judge and other judges appointed by the Governor-General, with life tenure. The Conciliation Commissioners, first provided for in an amending Act of 1926, are appointed by the Governor-General, and hold office until the age of 65 years. Conciliation Commissioners may be assigned to a particular industry or group of industries by the Chief Judge; otherwise the work of the Commissioners is organised and allocated by the Chief Conciliation Commissioner. Each judge and each Conciliation Commissioner is charged with the duty of endeavouring to reconcile the parties in industrial disputes, and for the purpose may convene compulsory conferences.

Important changes in the respective powers and functions of the Judges and the Conciliation Commissioners were introduced under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1947, but they have since been modified. The Court may make awards: (a) altering the basic wage for adult males and the principles on which it is computed; (b) determining and altering the basic wage for adult females and the principles on which it is computed; (c) altering the standard hours of work in any industry; and (d) granting or altering any provision for long service leave with pay. Jurisdiction in these matters may not be exercised except by three judges of the Court.

All other matters which may be dealt with in awards, notably the fixing of margins above the basic wage, are the function of Conciliation Commissioners. The Court, however, has exclusive jurisdiction in the enforcement of Federal awards and in certain judicial matters. When this

division of jurisdiction was introduced in 1947, appeals from the Commissioners to the Court were abolished, but since 1952 a limited right of appeal has existed where matters of paramount public interest are involved, and cases may be referred by Conciliation Commissioners to the Court.

The Commissioners have wide powers to go to the cause of impending or existing industrial trouble in endeavours to conciliate the disputants. A Commissioner may act on his own volition and must act upon advice of a dispute or impending dispute from an employer or from a Minister to him or to the Registrar.

Failing success by conciliation, and only then, and without further formalities, the Commissioner acts in an arbitral capacity to prevent or settle the dispute by making an award. An award or order of a Conciliation Commissioner may not be challenged or questioned, or be subject to prohibition, mandamus, or injunction in any Court whatsoever.

The Court or a Conciliation Commissioner may refer for report matters of dispute to a Local Industrial Board, consisting of a State industrial authority, or a board (consisting of representatives of employers and employees in equal number and an independent chairman constituted by the Court or a Commissioner) and may delegate to the Board all or such of its or his powers as are deemed necessary to enable the Board to settle the dispute by amicable agreement.

Provision may be made in any award for the appointment of a Board of Reference to deal with matters arising under its terms. Such boards serve a useful purpose in implementing awards and in removing causes of friction between employers and their employees.

The industries and occupations subject to Commonwealth awards and agreements include shipping, pastoral industries, shipbuilding, timber trades, clothing factories, breweries, glass works and rubber works, metal and printing trades, railways and tramways, journalists, and engine drivers.

CROWN EMPLOYEES AND ARBITRATION.

Under the State industrial arbitration system, employees of the Government of New South Wales and of governmental agencies have access to the ordinary industrial tribunals for the regulation of certain conditions of employment, viz., wages, rates for overtime, holidays, and other special work, preference to unionists, and deductions for board and residence. There is a Crown Employees' Appeal Board to hear and determine appeals in specified matters affecting individual employees not in the Special Division and whose salary does not exceed £1,750 per annum.

The State Public Service Act provides that the Public Service Board may enter into an agreement as to salaries with any organisation representing any group of officers or employees, and any such agreement is binding on all officers or employees in the class specified. No officer or employee, whether or not he is a member of such an organisation, has any right of appeal against the agreement.

The Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration may make awards in respect of certain employees of the State Government.

For the public service of the Commonwealth, rates of pay and conditions of employment are regulated by a special tribunal constituted by an Arbitrator appointed by the Governor-General, with a limited right of appeal

to the Commonwealth Arbitration Court. Decisions of the Arbitrator may be disallowed by a resolution of either House of the Commonwealth Parliament.

INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION-WARTIME REGULATIONS.

During the war years and in the immediate post-war period, industrial relations were controlled largely under regulations made under the National Security Act. Commonwealth tribunals had jurisdiction over industrial disputes, including those confined to any single State, and Commonwealth awards might be applied as common rules or industry-wide awards. Additional Conciliation Commissioners and conciliation officers were appointed, and special tribunals were set up for certain specific industries (e.g., coal mining, maritime, stevedoring) and to deal with wages and conditions for the employment of women. These wartime arrangements are described briefly on page 780 of Year Book No. 50.

HOURS OF WORK.

With the development of the industrial arbitration system, the working hours in organised trades and callings have become subject to awards and agreements.

Special legislation has been enacted in New South Wales from time to time for the direction of the industrial tribunals in regulating hours of work. Thus the Eight Hours Act of 1916 prescribed a standard working week of 48 hours. In 1920 the 44-hour week was proclaimed in many industries on the recommendation of a special court, but in September, 1922, the Court of Industrial Arbitration restored the 48-hour week in most of the cases in which the working time had been reduced. From 4th January, 1926, until 1st July, 1947, the standard was 44 hours, except that in the latter half of the year 1930 the hours were 48 per week.

As required by an Act of 1932, the Industrial Commission conducted a public inquiry in June, 1933, after which it announced its decision to declare 44 hours per week as the standard applicable to industry generally, to be applied with a degree of elasticity—as under former statutes—in order to meet the varying needs of different industries.

A standard 40-hour week was introduced under the (State) Industrial Arbitration (Forty Hours Week) Act, 1947, as from 1st July, 1947, and in respect of workers under Commonwealth awards as from 1st January, 1948, in accordance with a judgment of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration given on 8th September, 1947.

The New South Wales Act prescribes as maximum working time 8 hours during any consecutive 24 hours, 40 hours per week, or, in periods of 14, 21, and 28 consecutive days, of 80, 120, and 160 hours, respectively. A measure of elasticity in working the 40-hour week is afforded by permitting the 8 hours in a day to be exceeded if a working week of less than six days is observed, or less than 8 hours are worked on other days of the week under an award or agreement.

The Commonwealth Court's decision applies to workers in industries in which standard hours were not expressly fixed and those in which the standard hours were 44; in industries in which hours exceeded 44, a reduction in hours on the basis of the judgment might be sought of and granted

by a Judge or the Conciliation Commissioner concerned, by whom also the hours and days during which the work should be performed would be determined. Overtime may be permitted under certain conditions or it may be prohibited or restricted for the purpose of relieving unemployment by distributing the work available.

The hours of work in factories and shops are restricted in a general way by provisions of the Factories and Shops Act which prohibit the employment of youths under 16 years of age and of women for more than 44 hours in any week, though overtime not exceeding 3 hours in any day is allowed on 24 days in a year, or where necessary to meet the exigencies of trade, by written permission of the Minister, on 48 days.

Ordinarily the closing times of shops in shopping districts are the hours fixed by the industrial awards and agreements for the cessation of work by the employees. The closing hours of general shops, such as grocery, drapery, ironmongery, radio, millinery, boot, furniture, glassware and crockery shops and second-hand shops, are 5.30 p.m. Monday to Friday, 12 noon Saturday in the metropolitan shopping district, 5 p.m. Monday to Friday, 12 noon Saturday, in the Newcastle district, and 5.30 p.m. Monday to Friday and 12.30 p.m. Saturday (except in towns specifically exempted by awards) in the country districts. In some country centres the weekly half-holiday is observed on days other than Saturdays.

Hairdressers must close at 5.45 p.m., Monday to Friday, and 12.45 p.m. Saturday. Chemists close at 7 p.m. Monday to Friday and 12.30 p.m. Saturday (1.0 p.m. in country shopping districts) with the option of reopening between 6.30 p.m. and 7.45 p.m. on Saturday. Fish, cake, cooked provisions, confectionery, and soft drinks shops and milk bars must close at 11.30 p.m., and restaurants, fish cafes, etc., at midnight Monday to Saturday. Fruit and vegetable shops close at 7.30 p.m. Monday to Thursday and Saturday and 8.30 p.m. Friday in the metropolitan district and at 11.30 p.m. Monday to Saturday in the Newcastle and country districts. Newsagencies close at 7 p.m. Monday to Saturday in the metropolis, 8 p.m. Monday to Thursday and Saturday and 9 p.m. Friday in the Newcastle district, and 9 p.m. Monday to Saturday in country districts.

The opening and closing times fixed for shops for the sale of motor spirit, motor oil, and motor accessories are Monday to Friday 6 a.m. to 8.30 p.m., and Saturday, Sunday and public holidays 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. (except Christmas Day, Good Friday, and Anzac Day, which are close holidays).

Tobacconist shops in all districts must close at 11.30 p.m. Monday to Saturday.

The ordinary hours of work per shift in the coal mines as fixed by an industrial award dating from 1st January, 1917, were eight hours bank to bank, inclusive of one half-hour for meal time, on Monday to Friday, and six hours bank to bank, inclusive of one half-hour for meal time, on Saturday, Sunday, and holidays. The usual number of shifts was eleven per fortnight, though in many collieries there was no work in winning coal on Saturdays.

In 1939 the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration reduced the maximum hours in coal mines ("from face to waggon") of underground workers to 40 per week, worked in shifts of eight hours, including one half-hour per shift for meal time counted as time worked, Monday to Friday inclusive. The ordinary hours of surface workers were

fixed at 86 per fortnight in shifts of eight hours and one Saturday shift of six hours, including crib time (30 minutes) in all shifts counted as time worked. In 1942 the hours of work for all employees in the coalmining industry were made uniform when the Central Reference Board (see chapter "Mining Industry") reduced the ordinary hours of work for surface workers to 40 per week. The hours of underground workers in coal mines are reckoned from the time the first person working on a shift leaves the surface to the time the last man on the same shift returns to the surface.

The following statement compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician for each State of the Commonwealth shows the average number of hours in a full working week (without overtime) for adult male workers in industrial occupations, except shipping and rural industries:—

At 31st December.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia
7010	40.51	40.00	40.05	40.74	40.11	40.55	40.00
1916	48.51	48.22	48.27	48.14	48.11	48.55	48.33
1921	45.66	46.95	45.52	47.07	46.24	46.84	46.22
1931	44.22	46.88	44.98	46.83	45.55	46.76	45.51
1939	43.92	44.61	43.46	45.83	45.10	45.33	44.35
1944	43.50	43.91	43.18	44.21	43.16	43.39	43.61
1945	43.50	43.91	43.18	44.07	43.15	43.38	43.59
1946	43.50	43.82	43.18	44.07	43.15	43.38	43.57
1947	41.11	43.68	43.18	42.84	43.15	43.27	42.51
1948	40.00	39.99	40.00	40.00	39.57	40.00	39.96
1949	39.99	39.99	40.00	40.00	39.54	40.00	39.96
1950	39.99	39-99	40.00	40.00	39.54	40.00	39.96
1951	39.99	39.98	40.00	40.00	39.51	40.00	39.95
1952	39.99	39.98	40.00	40.00	39.51	40.00	39.95
1953	39.99	39.98	40.00	40.00	39.51	40.00	39.95
1954	39.99			40.00	39.51	40.00	39.95
1904	29.99	39.98	40.00	40.00	98.91	40.00	99.99

Table 644.-Hours of Work per Week, Adult Males, in Australia.

The average nominal working week for adult males in New South Wales was reduced from 48.5 hours in 1916 to 45.7 hours in 1921. Thereafter, except for a temporary increase of 1½ hours in 1930, the average declined steadily to 43½ hours in 1946. The figures for 1947 and 1948 reflect the introduction of the 40-hour week by New South Wales law in July, 1947, and in Commonwealth awards from January, 1948, resulting in observance of the shorter working week throughout Australia during 1948. Since 1949, the average nominal working week for males in New South Wales has remained at 39.99 hours.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

Certain days are observed as public holidays, on which work is suspended as far as practicable. In continuous processes and in transport and other services where the employees work on holidays, they receive recreation leave in lieu thereof, and in most cases extra wages for the time worked.

The days which are observed generally throughout the State as public holidays are as follows:—1st January (New Year's Day), 26th January

(the Anniversary of the first settlement in Australia), Good Friday, Easter Monday, 25th April (Anzac Day), Christmas Day, 26th December (Boxing Day), and the Queen's Birthday.

If a public holiday falls upon a Sunday, or if Boxing Day falls upon a Monday, the following day is usually a holiday. The Birthday of Queen Elizabeth II is 21st April, 1926, but the holiday is usually observed on the second or third Monday in June. Anniversary Day is usually observed on a Monday.

In addition to the days listed above, the day after Good Friday and the first Monday in August are bank holidays, observed in respect of banks and many other financial institutions and public offices.

The Governor may proclaim special days to be observed as public holidays throughout the State or any part of the State. It is customary in certain districts to proclaim a day in each year as Six Hour Day. In the County of Cumberland, the first Monday in October is Six Hour Day.

ANNUAL HOLIDAYS WITH PAY.

In New South Wales, an annual holiday with full pay has long been customary in some classes of employment, e.g., governmental services, banking and insurance, and in many commercial and industrial occupations. The High Court of Australia decided in 1912 that the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Industrial Arbitration might award holidays with pay, and most current Commonwealth awards contain provision for annual leave with pay, usually for from one to two weeks.

In 1915 the Court of Industrial Arbitration in New South Wales decided, upon appeal, that an industrial board in a proper case might grant a claim for annual holidays. The Annual Holidays Act, passed by the State Government in December, 1944, entitles every worker, including rural and domestic workers and those not covered by awards, to two weeks' holiday on full ordinary pay after twelve menths' continuous service. The holidays must be taken within six months of becoming due (unless in exceptional circumstances the Industrial Registrar otherwise approves) in two consecutive weeks, or by arrangement between employer and employee, in two separate periods. Employers may not pay, and workers may not accept, money in lieu of holidays, and the worker must be given a week's notice of, and be paid in advance for, the holiday period. Should employment endure less than twelve months, the worker must be paid holiday pay when his employment is terminated in an amount equal to one-twenty-fifth of ordinary pay for the period of employment. Subsisting rights to holidays conferred otherwise than under the Act are preserved where such rights are more favourable to the worker than those which the Act provides.

LONG SERVICE LEAVE.

Under an amendment of the State Industrial Arbitration Act which came into operation from 1st July, 1951, employees working under State industrial awards are entitled to long service leave on full ordinary pay. The amount of the long service leave is three months after twenty years' service with one employer. For each whole year of service in excess of twenty, the employee is entitled to additional long service leave calculated on the basis of six and a half weeks' leave for ten years' service. Where the period of service is less than twenty years but more than ten, and

the employee's services are terminated by the employer for any other reason than serious misconduct, or by the employee for any reason, the employee is entitled to a proportionate amount of leave on the basis of three months for twenty years' service.

Applications have been made to the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for long service leave generally in Federal awards, but up to April, 1955, these had not been determined.

For many years, State public servants have been entitled to three months' long service leave after fifteen years' service, a further three months after twenty years, and three months for each additional ten years' service, to a maximum of twelve months in all. Commonwealth public servants are entitled to four and a half months' long service leave after fifteen years' service, plus additional leave for each subsequent year of service up to a maximum of twelve months' leave in all. In 1949 the Coal Industry Tribunal awarded long service leave in the coal mining industry, as indicated in the chapter "Mining Industry".

SICK LEAVE.

In recent years there has been an increasing tendency for industrial awards to provide for a limited amount of sick leave on full pay (usually one week per year). A survey in 1945 showed that sick leave provisions had been inserted in about 100 State awards. In 1950, out of 560 State awards examined, 350 provided for at least one week's sick leave on full pay each year.

Under the Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act, 1951, on application being made to the State Industrial Commission or a Conciliation Committee, a provision must be inserted in any State industrial award or agreement entitling every employee covered by the award or agreement to one week's sick leave on full pay for each year of service with an employer. Most State awards now current (March, 1955) contain this provision.

PREFERENCE TO UNIONISTS AND EX-SERVICEMEN.

Both State and Commonwealth industrial tribunals have authority to embody the principle of preference to unionists in their awards, etc., but this may not operate to prevent the employment of discharged service men and women to whom preference in employment is given under the Reestablishment and Employment Act, 1945-52.

Prior to 1954, it was the practice of the State industrial tribunals to grant preference of employment to a union which substantially represented the trade concerned. Under an amendment of the State Industrial Arbitration Act in 1953, it is compulsory for an employer in any industry to which an industrial award or agreement applies, to grant absolute preference of employment to union members. In addition, every employee engaged in such an industry must be, or become within a specified time, a member of an industrial union. An employer in such an industry must not knowingly continue in employment any worker who is not, or has not applied to become, a union member. Persons employed in a managerial capacity, ex-service men and women and students on vacation work are exempted from this provision, and exemption may also be allowed in the case of conscientious objectors.

The Commonwealth Court is authorised to grant preference to members of registered organisations, but in the exercise of the authority the Court adheres to the general principle that only in case of strong necessity should there be any interference with the employer's discretion in choosing his employees. Usually it refuses to order preference if the respondents undertake not to discriminate against unionists.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

Records relating to industrial disputes in all classes of industry in New South Wales are kept by the Department of Labour and Industry. The statistics do not measure the extent of all industrial dislocations attributable to industrial disputes. Dislocations caused to firms by industrial disputes in which they are not directly involved are not recorded.

In compiling the statistics, it is the rule to count as one dispute a stoppage by a section of employees in an industry and its subsequent extension to other employees in that industry in the same or in other localities. On the other hand, if employees in other industries cease work in sympathy with the striking unions, the sympathy strikes are counted as another dispute, that is, in addition to the original dispute.

The number involved in a dispute in a coal mine is counted as the number who cease work, or as the full complement of the mine, according to whether the mine is not, or is, obliged to cease operations because of the dispute. In any year some workers may be involved in more than one dispute, and the total for each year is the sum of the workers involved in each separate dispute.

In calculating the duration of the disputes, only working days (days on which work would ordinarily be performed) are counted. It is also assumed that work would have been continuous if the dispute had not occurred; where this assumption is not valid, because of intermittency of work and (particularly in the coal mining industry) the incidence of absenteeism, the duration of the disputes as shown tends to be overstated.

In analysing statistics of industrial disputes, especially in comparing them with those of other countries, careful consideration should be given to the method of computation and the definition of terms, as shown herein, because the practices vary greatly in different countries.

The following statement shows, so far as can be ascertained, the number of workers involved and the time lost in industrial disputes in 1939 and the last eleven years. Particulars are shown separately regarding disputes which originated during the year specified, and those which commenced at an earlier date.

	Disputes.			Wor	kers Invo	lved.	Duration-Working Days.			
Year.	An- terior.	New.	Total.	An- terior.	New.	Total.	An- terior.	New.	Total.	
1939	1	532	533	50	211.565	211.615	850	445,633	446,483	
1943	5	812	817	1.037	355,597	356,634	10,710	903,536	914,246	
1944	3	994	997	291	312,211	312,502	1,566	732,425	733,991	
1945		1,158	1,158		324,491	324,491		1,878,753	1,878,753	
1946	3	983	986	960	262,195	263,155	17,020	898,731	915,751	
1947	2	1,326	1,328	7,650	291,276	298,926	379,000	747,560	1,126,560	
1948		1,506	1.506		276,551	276,551		775,055	775,055	
1949	3	1,300	1,303	627	215,405	216,032	39,128	978,391	1,017,519	
1950		1,694	1,694		359,192	359,192		619,150	619 150	
1951		1,443	1,443		479,181	479,181		736,822	736,822	
1952	3	1,294	1,297	166	374,409	374,575	3,248	755,274	758,522	
1953		1,119	1,119		309,408	309,408		739,413	739,413	

Table 645,-Industrial Disputes, New South Wales.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY.

A classification of the disputes according to mining and non-mining industries reveals that disputes leading to a suspension of work occur more frequently and are more extensive in the mining industry than in any other. Moreover, as a general rule, the time lost in coal-mining exceeds the aggregate loss in other industries.

The following statement shows the particulars of the disputes in mining and in other industries which commenced in 1929 and later years. The working days during each dispute have been assigned to the year in which the cessation of work occurred, and for this reason the figures differ from those in the previous table, which show the workings days lost in the year specified, irrespective of the year in which disputes originated.

Table 646.—Industrial Dispu	es According to	o Year of	Commencement.
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Year			Disputes,		Worl	kers Invol	lved.	Duration-Working Days.			
of Com mence- ment.		Mining.	Non- mining.	Total.	Mining.	Non- mining.	Total.	Mining.	Non- mining.	Total.	
1929 .	-	300	30	330	94,692	5,984	100.676	3,689,891	746,486	4,436,377	
		497	35	532	202,621	8,944	211,565	382,458	64,771	447,229	
1943 .		668	144	812	181,863	173,734	355,597	344,822	560,280	905,102	
1944 .		780	214	994	205,660	106,551	312,211	450,165	282,260	732,425	
1945 .)	945	213	1,158	222,344	102,147	324,491	653,264	1,245,499	1,898,763	
1946		878	105	983	180,852	81,343	262,195	299,570	992,301	1,291,871	
1947		1,183	143	1,326	220,570	70,706	291,276	392,091	355,469	747,560	
1948		1,379	127	1,506	228,630	47,921	276,551	532,900	281,283	814,183	
1949 .		1,186	114	1,300	166,379	49,026	215,405	733,474	244,917	978,391	
1950		1,526	168	1,694	221,092	138,100	359,192	293,783	325,367	619,150	
1951		1,247	196	1,443	335,228	143,953	479,181	408,448	331,622	740,070	
1952		1,105	189	1,294	193,928	180,481	374,409	273,573	481,701	755,274	
1953 .		933	186	1,119	138,410	170,998	309,408	354,833	386,948	741,781	

Disputes which originated in 1929 involved 100,676 workers and caused the loss of 4,436,377 working days, of which 3,689,891 days were in respect of 94,692 mine workers. Of the total number of working days lost in 1939 as a result of industrial disputes, 382,458 or 85 per cent. were due to disputes in the mining industry. During the ten years 1944 to 1953, losses of man-working days from industrial disputes averaged 931,947 per annum (439,210 in mining and 492,737 in non-mining industries). The average number of workers involved in respect of each industrial dispute in 1953 was 277 and the average number of days lost was 663.

The greatest loss of working days since 1939 occurred in 1945. In this year the number of days lost was 1,898,763, including 653,264 in the mining industry and 901,138 in the iron and steel industry. Disputes in these

industries were also responsible for heavy losses in the following year (1946). Further particulars of working days lost through industrial disputes, classified according to industry, are given in the next table:—

Table 647.—Industrial Disputes-Working Days Lost, Classified by Industry,

i							1953.	
Industry.	1939.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	Metro- polis,	Other Districts.	Total.
Mining—Coar and Shale	381,963	732,223	293,532	381,098	256,323		344,501	344,501
Other	495	1,251	251	27,350	17,250		10,332	10,332
Total, Mining	382,458	733,474	293,783	408,448	273,573		354,833	354,833
Other Industries—								
Building	49	222	3,010	21,056	4,168	25	51,386	51,411
Gas and Electric Power	*	771	4,249	2,413	9,152	22,957	300	23,257
Iron and Steel	*	147,830	78,247	93,256	225,169	50,666	10,086	60,752
Manufacturing, Other	38,925	13,162	79,521	85,651	77,186	23,839	5,125	28,964
Slaughtering	10,050	18,194	12,268	17,350	14,041	89,366	5,449	94,815
Transport	2,820	35,686	16,162	15,343	22,186	24,993	15,151	40,144
Waterside Workers	•	10,628	109,788	80,502	116,634	44,787	41,619	86,406
Miscellaneous	12,927	18,424	22,122	16,051	13,165	308	891	1,199
Total, Other Industries	64,771	244,917	325,367	331,622	481,701	256,941	130,007	386,948
Grand Total	447,229	978,391	619,150	740,070	755,274	256,941	484,840	741,781

^{*} Not available; included in "Miscellaneous".

In recent years, apart from the mining industry, most of the working days lost through industrial disputes have usually occurred in the waterside workers', iron and steel, and other manufacturing industries. In 1953, however, more days were lost through disputes in the slaughtering industry, viz., 94,815 or 13 per cent. of the total, than in any other non-mining industry. Of the total number of days lost in 1953, mining accounted for 354,833 or 48 per cent., waterside workers for 86,406 or 12 per cent., iron and steel for 60,752 or 8 per cent., building for 51,411 or 7 per cent., and transport for 40,144 or 5 per cent.

Most of the industrial disputes other than mining occur in the metropolitan area. In 1953 the number of working days lost through disputes in industries other than mining was 386,948, and of this figure 256,941 or 66 per cent. related to the metropolitan area. Of the total number of days lost through industrial disputes in the slaughtering industry in 1953, 89,366 or 94 per cent. resulted from disputes in the metropolitan area. Most of the disputes in the building industry in 1953 occurred outside the metropolitan area.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES-DURATION.

The following table shows particulars of the duration of industrial disputes which originated during the last six years:—

Table 648.-Industrial Disputes-Duration.

Year				Duration	in Workin	ng Days.		
Comme		Under 1 Day.	1 Day.	Over 1 to 10 Days.	Over 10 to 50 Days.	Over 50 to 100 Days.	Over 100 Days.	Total.
]	Number of	Disputes.			
1948	•••	99	816	533	53	4	1	1,50
1949		116	803	223	156	1	1	1,30
1950		160	1,152	360	20	2		1,69
1951	•••	174	866	363	36	3	1	1,44
1952		100	794	371	22	7		1,29
1953		95	709	268	43	4		1,11
			Numl	ber of Wor	kers Involv	ved.		
1948		19,202	142,225	100,870	13,587	267	400	276,55
1949		24,313	124,123	47,626	18,226	100	1,017	215,40
1950		46,129	239,657	68,720	3,703	983		359,19
1951		77,967	314,406	81,605	5,085	108	10	479,18
1952	•••	23,484	265,274	78,238	3,160	4,253		374,40
1953	,	53,618	169,954	50,270	20,942	14,624		309,40
			Numb	er of Work	ing Days	Lost.		
1948		4,264	144,323	334,854	268,206	7,464	55,072	814,18
1949		4,083	124,123	144,764	586,442	6,100	112,879	978,39
1950		11,505	239,657	238,134	58,571	71,283		619,15
1951		26,975	314,406	271,772	115,881	9,176	1,860	740,070
1952		10,511	265,274	295,484	65,713	118,292		755,27
1953		26,274	169,954	167,628	231,346	146,579		741,78

Many disputes are of short duration, but they often involve large numbers of workers, and the resultant loss in working time is very considerable. For example, of the working days lost in 1953, 49 per cent. resulted from

disputes which endured for periods up to 10 days, and 31 per cent. from disputes lasting for over 10 and up to 50 days. Twenty per cent. of the disputes which originated in 1953 lasted for more than 50 days.

The unusually large number (586,442) of working days lost in 1949 through disputes which lasted from 10 to 50 days was due to a general coal mining strike in that year.

Of the total number of workers involved in disputes in 1953, 273,842 or 89 per cent. were concerned in disputes lasting not more than 10 days.

The next table shows particulars of the duration of disputes in mining and other industries in 1953:—

To 11 to		Dispu te	s.	Wor	rkers Invo	olved.	Working Days Lost.						
Duration in Working Days,	Mining	Non- mining	Total.	Mining.	Non- mining.	Total.	Mining.	Non- mining.	Total.				
Under 1 Day	58	37	95	4,683	48,935	53,618	2,518	23,756	26,274				
1 Day	659	50	709	87,241	82,713	169,954	87,241	82,713	169,954				
Over 1 to 10 Days	197	71	268	24,416	25,854	50,270	79,461	88,167	167,628				
Over 10 to 50 Days	17	26	43	7,523	13,419	20,912	44,325	187,021	231,346				
Over 50 to 100 Days	2	2	4	14,547	77	14,624	141,288	5,291	146,579				
						. <u>.</u>			İ				
Total	933	186	1,119	138,410	170,998	309,408	354,833	386,948	741,781				

Table 649.-Industrial Disputes-Duration, 1953.

Most of the disputes of short duration in 1953 occurred in the mining industry. Of the total number lasting one day or less, mining accounted for 717 or 89 per cent. However, disputes in the mining industry, though more numerous than in other industries, involved relatively fewer workers, with the result that mining disputes lasting one day or less were responsible for only 46 per cent. of the working days lost through such disputes. Mining disputes were responsible for 74 per cent. of the disputes lasting from 1 to 10 days, and 47 per cent. of the working days lost thereby. Sixty per cent. of the disputes which endured for more than 10 days occurred in non-mining industries. There were no disputes in 1953 which lasted more than 100 days.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES—CAUSES.

The causes of industrial disputes, as classified by the Department of Labour and Industry, are shown in the following table up to the year 1951. In this table, disputes regarding the employment of non-union labour are included in the category "employment of persons, etc.". Those pertaining to the recognition of a union and the enforcement of union rules are classified under the head of "trade unionism." Disputes involving more than one cause are allocated to the cause which appears to be the principal issue. The general coal strike of 1949, however, was not treated in this way; claims related to wages, hours, and long service leave, and arbitrary allocation to any one of these causes could not reasonably be made.

Table 650.-Industrial Disputes-Causes-Working Days Lost.

Year Comme men	ence-	Wages.	Hours.	Working Con- ditions.	Employ- ment of Persons or Classes of Persons.	Trade Union- ism.	Sym- pathy.	Miscell- aneous.	Not Stated.	Total, All Causes.		
				MIN	ING INDUS	TRY.	<u> </u>					
1946	••••	49,720	1,212	110,217	53,735	15,119	7,037	49,017	13,513	299,570		
1947		97,553	1,526	71,184	34,310	30,417	51,046	82,453	23,602	392,091		
1948		139,116	5,209	79,528	66,389	75,149	77,487	61,721	28,301	532,900		
1949		55,488	8,597	22,627	23,640	1,186	16,468	590,737*	14,731	733,474		
1950	•••	38,392	5,605	73,321	50,328	7,735	7,802	90,793	19,807	293,783		
1951		178,384	3,830	80,909	26,929	7,524	27,514	61,440	21,918	408,448		
	_		I	NDUSTRIES	OTHER TH	an Minin	·G.		-			
1946	•••	657,093	57,990	91,876	124,160	676	43,671	16,835		992,301		
1947		200,941	88,772	14,850	12,441	21,671	490	15,604	700	355,469		
1948		98,255	21,447	2,860	41,409	103,406	1,469	10,937	1,500	281,283		
1949		170,786	1,119	2,564	29,396	4,772	19,018	17,242	20	244,917		
1950		170,772	2,209	16,003	71,658	21,015	450	43,179	81	325,367		
1951		98,842	185	26,451	34,694	49,611	13,879	107,710	250	331,622		
					I Industr	TRE			<u>.</u>			
1946		706,813	59,202	202,093	177,895	15,795	50,708	65,852	13,513	1,291,871		
1947		298,494	90,298	86,034	46,751	52,088	51,536	98,057	24,302	747,560		
1948		237,371	26,656	82,388	107,798	178,555	78,956	72,658	29,801	814,183		
1949		226,274	9,716	25,191	53,036	5,958	35,486	607,979*	14,751	978,391		
		209,164	7,814	89,324	121,986	28,750	8,252	133,972	19,888	619,150		
1950		200,104	1,011	00,021	121,000	20,.00	0,-0-		,	, , , , , , , ,		

^{*} Includes general coal strike, 548,422 working days, claiming long service leave, 35-hour week, and 30s. per week wage increase.

Disputes in regard to wages are normally responsible for a greater proportion of the working days lost in all industries than any other single cause. Of the total number of days lost in 1950 and 1951, wages disputes were responsible for 34 per cent. and 38 per cent., respectively. Working conditions are also an important cause of disputes, especially in the mining industry; in the six years ended in 1951, disputes over working conditions were responsible for 17 per cent. of the aggregate number of days lost in the mining industry and 6 per cent. in other industries.

The basis of the classification of causes was altered in certain respects in 1952, and the particulars for 1952 and 1953, as shown in the next table, are not strictly comparable with those in Table 650. In particular, details of disputes regarding the employment of non-unionists are included under the heading "Trade Unionism" in the new classification.

Table 651.-Industrial Disputes-Causes, 1952 and 1953.

		1952.				1953.						
Cause.	Dis-	Workers	Working	Dis-	Workers	Working Days Lost.						
	putes.	In- volved.	Days Lost.	putes.	In- volved.	Mining.	Non- mining.	Total.				
Terms of Employment—												
Wages	87	137,918	214,626	34	28,141	4.456	43.618	48.074				
Hours	10	11,791	40,729	20	10,068	324	30,247	30,571				
Leave, Pensions, etc	3	598	1,470	16	18,121	3,228	16,836	20,064				
Managerial matters	511	81,524	171,536	412	104,142	230,161	153,273	383,434				
Physical working con- ditions	266	23,124	59,876	227	34,357	18,709	81,277	129,986				
Trade Unionism												
Sympathy	19	29,245	60,401	2	88		1.816	1,816				
Other	174	25,650	140,177	183	17,194	34,174	10,756	44,930				
Miscellaneous	83	33,662	37,213	104	79,586	15,133	48,125	63,258				
Not stated	141	20,897	29,246	121	17,711	18,648	1,000	19,648				
Total	1,294	374,409	755,274	1,119	309,408	354,833	386,948	741,781				

In 1953, disputes over managerial matters (discipline, promotion procedures, etc.) involved more workers (104,142 or 34 per cent. of the total), and resulted in the loss of more working days (383,434 or 52 per cent. of the total) than disputes arising from any other cause. Other important causes of disputes in 1953 were physical working conditions (responsible for 18 per cent. of the working days lost), and wages and hours (16 per cent. of the working days lost).

WAGES

Wages paid to industrial workers in New South Wales are regulated for the most part by the industrial arbitration tribunals and special authorities described in the preceding chapter. The wages fixed by these authorities are minimum rates only, and there is no restriction on the payment of higher rates.

WARTIME CONTROL OF WAGES.

During the war (1939-45), the payment of wages either higher or lower than award rates (except for merit, special ability, etc.) was prohibited, and special measures governed women's wages, largely to encourage them to enter employment. From February, 1942, wage rates were stabilised, except for correction of anomalies or for the purpose of promotion, incremental progression, and automatic cost of living adjustments.

Wage pegging was relaxed in March, 1946, to the extent of permitting variation by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration of standard hours, the basic wage, and the principles of its determination. From December, 1946, industrial authorities were permitted to raise wage rates in certain circumstances, within limits prescribed by a "formula", which allowed increases in male marginal rates of up to 25 per cent. over pre-war rates; to award rates of wages to females up to 75 per cent. of the male rates; to adjust marginal rates in order to relate them to those ruling in other occupations; and to adjust piece, penalty, and shift rates.

From 9th April, 1947, industrial authorities were empowered to alter remuneration in any type of case.

Further particulars of the wartime and early post-war control of wages are given on pages 790 to 792 of Year Book No. 50.

THE BASIC WAGE.

THE LIVING WAGE IN STATE AWARDS FROM 1914 TO 1937.

Within the State jurisdiction, the Court of Industrial Arbitration adopted the practice of fixing a living or minimum wage for the guidance of the wage-fixing tribunals in 1914, and in 1918 the living wage determined by the chief industrial tribunal after inquiry into the cost of living became a statutory right of men and women working under industrial awards. Information relating to the standard of living and living wage determinations up to April, 1937, the date of the last declaration by the State tribunal, is given on page 670 of the Year Book for 1938-39. In October, 1937, the basic wages determined by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration were adopted by the State for the sake of uniformity.

The following statement shows the variations in the living wages from February, 1914, to April, 1937, as determined by the Court of Industrial Arbitration in the years 1914 to 1916, by the Board of Trade from 1918 to 1925, and later by the Industrial Commission:—

Table 652.—Living Wages Declared by New South Wales	Industrial Authority.
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Date of	Living Wag	e, per week.	Date of	Living Wage, per week.							
Declaration.	Adult Males,	Adult Females.	Declaration.	Adult Males.	Adult Females						
	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.						
1914—Feb., 16 1915—Dec., 17 1916—Aug., 18 1918—Sept., 5 —Dec., 17	48 0 52 6 55 6 60 0	30 0	1923—Apr., 10 —Sept., 7 1925—Aug., 24 1927—June, 27 1929—Dec., 20	79 0 82 0 84 0 85 0 82 6	40 0 41 6 42 6 46 0 44 6						
1919—Oct., 8 —Dec., 23 1920—Oct., 8 —Dec., 23	77 0 85 0	39 0 43 0	1932—Aug., 26 1933—Apr., 11 —Oct., 20 1934—Apr., 26	70 0 68 6 66 6 67 6	38 0 37 0 36 0 36 6						
1921—Oct., 8 —Dec., 22 1922—May, 12 —Oct., 9	82 0 78 0	41 0	1935—Apr., 18 1936—Apr., 24 —Oct., 27 1937—Apr., 24	68 6 69 0 70 0 71 6	37 0 37 6 38 0 38 6						

The family unit covered by the living wage for men consisted of a man, wife, and two children from 1914 to 1925, inclusive; a man and wife only in 1927; and a man, wife, and one child in 1929 and later. Men's wages were supplemented (subject to income qualifications) by family allowances paid by the State for dependent children under statutory school leaving age from June, 1927, one child in each family being excluded from endowment from December, 1929.

THE BASIC WAGE IN STATE AWARDS SINCE 1937.

The living wage determinations of the Industrial Commission applied generally throughout the State to all industries within its jurisdiction. When the Commonwealth Court's method of determining basic wages was adopted by the State in October, 1937, provision was made for assessing different rates for certain districts, according to the practice of the Commonwealth Court. As explained on page 775, the basic wage under the Commonwealth jurisdiction is not related to a defined family unit, and formerly consisted of the "needs basic wage", subject to periodical adjustment and a constant loading addition. The "needs basic wage" fixed by the Court for the metropolitan area and the districts of Newcastle and Wollongong-Port Kembla was adjusted according to the retail price index numbers for Sydney, and the rate for the County of Yancowinna according to the index numbers for Broken Hill. Prior to July, 1951, the rate for other localities was 3s. per week less than the metropolitan rate. The usual fixed loading addition was 6s. per week, but in certain awards, such as those covering Crown employees (i.e., employees of the State Government and statutory bodies), the fixed loading was 5s. per week.

On 12th October, 1950, the Commonwealth Court announced its decision in the 1949-50 basic wage case, which resulted in an increase of 19s. in the basic wage for adult males in New South Wales. The New South Wales Parliament then enacted the Industrial Arbitration (Basic Wage) Amendment Act, 1950, under the authority of which the Industrial Commission

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increased the Sydney basic wage for males under State awards by 19s. from the first pay period in December, 1950. Where the former fixed loading was 5s., the amount of the increase was £1.

A further amendment of the Industrial Arbitration Act, assented to in June, 1951, provided that the basis for all State industrial awards and agreements (including those covering Crown employees) was to be the basic wage for Sydney, except in the case of employees in the County of Yancowinna, where the basic wage for Broken Hill was to apply. The effect of this amendment was to remove the difference of 3s. between the basic wage for the Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong-Port Kembla areas, and the basic wage for other parts of the State (excluding the County of Yancowinna).

Up to August, 1953 (see page 777), except where an award or agreement provided otherwise, the basic wages were subject to adjustment at quarterly intervals according to the retail price index numbers of the preceding quarter. From December, 1937, to December, 1939, inclusive, the adjustments were made in March, June, September, and December, and from February, 1940, to August, 1953, the rates were adjusted a month earlier—in February, May, August, and November.

Particulars of the Sydney basic wage for adult males, which has been the same for State and Commonwealth awards since 1937, are given in Table 653.

A brief statement of the position with regard to the basic wage for adult females is given on page 778. Particulars of the basic wage applicable to adult females under State awards at various dates between 1937 and 1950 were published on page 365 of Year Book No. 52.

Basic Wages in Commonwealth Awards.

The principles to be adopted for the determination of the basic wage are not defined in the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, although the Act prescribes that cases relating to alterations in the basic wage or the principles on which it is computed are to be decided by the Chief Judge and at least two other Judges. A definition of the basic wage was incorporated in the Act for the first time in 1949 (see page 777).

The general principles observed by the Court were stated in 1941 by the Chief Judge in the following terms: "The Court has always conceded the 'needs' of an average family should be kept in mind in fixing the basic wage. But it has never, as the result of its own inquiry, specifically declared what is an average family or what is the cost of a regimen of food, clothing, shelter, and miscellaneous items necessary to maintain it in frugal comfort, or that a basic wage should give effect to any such finding. In the end, economic possibilities have always been the determining factor. . . . What should be sought is the independent ascertainment and prescription of the highest basic wage that can be sustained by the total of industry in all its primary, secondary, and ancillary forms. . . . More than ever before, wage fixation is controlled by the economic outlook".

The major decisions which governed basic wage determinations between 1908 and 1947, traced below, are reviewed in greater detail on pages 795 to 797 of Year Book No. 50.

In 1908 the Court adopted the "Harvester rate" (apparently based on the needs of a family "of about five persons") as the standard wage. In the period of rapidly rising prices after the 1914-18 war, it became the practice to adjust the wage in accordance with changes in the cost of living as indicated by retail price index numbers. The "Powers 3s." was added to the Harvester equivalent in 1921 to cover possible increases in prices in intervals between adjustments. During the depression, from February, 1931, rates of wages (including basic and margin elements) were reduced by 10 per cent. by order of the Court.

In April, 1934, the Court abolished the "Powers 3s.", restored the 10 per cent. to margins, and simplified the method of assessment and adjustment. The "C" series index numbers (described on page 717) then became the basis of adjustments, and separate rates were prescribed for certain provincial towns and in certain industries.

From June, 1937, to December, 1950, the basic wage comprised (a) the needs basic wage, which was varied with movements in retail price index numbers, and (b) a fixed loading (6s. in New South Wales, with some exceptions), known as the "prosperity loading" added by the Court in 1937. In the same year, the Court introduced its own quarterly index numbers for the periodical adjustments, known as the "Court series", based upon the Commonwealth Statistician's "C" series indexes. Adjustments prior to February, 1940, were made two months after the end of each quarter, and after that date, from the first pay period in February, May, August, and November. The minimum variation in the basic wage was 2s. from April, 1934, until June, 1937, when it became 1s., with the weekly rates adjusted to the nearest shilling.

The Court commenced the hearing of an application by certain Australian trade unions for an increase in the basic wage in August, 1940, and in its judgment of 7th February, 1941, the Court refused to grant any increase, mainly owing to the uncertainty of the economic outlook under existing war conditions, but deferred the application for further consideration. In this judgment, the Court commended the proposed Commonwealth system of child endowment (which commenced on 1st July, 1941—see page 302), and stated that such a system would greatly simplify future determinations of the basic wage. The question of an increase in the basic wage was revived in October, 1946, and on 13th December, 1946, the Court gave an interim judgment directing an increase of 7s. in the basic wage and continuing the existing loadings unchanged. Existing relationships between male, female, and juvenile award rates were preserved, but rates for females whose remuneration had been fixed under certain wartime controls were not affected by the judgment.

On 22nd February, 1949, the Court commenced the hearing of a series of union claims relating to the basic wage, which included the following:—

- (a) A claim for an immediate interim increase of £2 per week for all adults;
- (b) A determination of the actual cost of living (a man, wife and three children) based on a standard of living relating to socially necessary requirements and the productive capacity of industry;
- (c) A basic wage of £10 per week for all adults, subject to differences to allow for different costs of living in different capital cities;
- (d) Annual adjustments of the basic wage on the basis of the productive capacity of industry;

- (e) Quarterly adjustments of the basic wage to compensate for variations in the cost of living resulting from price variations and other factors;
- (f) A female basic wage equal to that for males.

In May, 1949, the claim for an interim increase in the basic wage was rejected. Subsequently, difficulties arose from the Court's rulings as to its powers in this case, and particularly in relation to the basic wage for females. As a result, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act (No. 2), 1949, which came into force in October, 1949, for the first time inserted a definition of the basic wage in the Commonwealth Arbitration Act, viz., that wage or that part of a wage which is just and reasonable for an adult male (or female, as the case may be), without regard to the work or the industry in which he is engaged. The Act also empowered the Court to make an order or award determining or altering the basic wage for adult females, or the principles on which it is computed.

The Court's decision was announced on 12th October, 1950, and, as amplified by subsequent announcements, it had the following effects on the basic wage for males:—

- (a) The former fixed loadings (4s., 5s. or 6s., according to the area) were to be made uniform at 5s. per week;
- (b) An average amount of £1 (£1 1s. where the former fixed loading was 4s., and 19s. where the former fixed loading was 6s.) was to be added to the basic wage; and
- (c) The total of all these sums was in future to be adjustable in accordance with variations in the cost of living, as indicated by the "C" Series Index of Retail Prices, and a new Court Series of Index Numbers was prepared to give effect to this.

The Court fixed the basic wage for adult females at 75 per cent. of the male rate.

The increased rates were to operate from the first pay period in December, 1950.

In June, 1952, a number of employers' organisations in the engineering and metal trades industries submitted the following claims to the Arbitration Court:—

- (a) Reductions in the basic wage in various awards ranging up to £2 9s. per week (£2 7s. in the case of the Sydney basic wage);
- (b) A reduction in the female basic wage from 75 per cent. to 60 per cent. of the male basic wage;
- (c) Abandonment of the quarterly adjustment of the basic wage in favour of periodic review by way of enquiry after a fixed term at the Court's discretion or on application by any interested party;
- (d) An increase in working hours from forty to forty-four per week, to be worked in either five or five and a half days.

In its decisions, announced on 12th September, 1953, the Court refused to grant any of the employers' claims except the abolition of quarterly adjustments of the basic wage in awards relating to the twenty-five unions involved in the case. The Court expressed the view that cost of living adjustments had been a contributing factor in the inflationary spiral, and that there was good ground for expecting that in the immediate future

the economy would enter a period of relatively stable prices, especially of consumer goods. It also suggested that the quarterly adjustments should remain suspended so long as the estimate of what was a just and reasonable basic wage continued to be based on the ability of industry to sustain a certain wage level.

Following the decision of September, 1953, the Commonwealth Court was approached by further groups of employers for abolition of the quarterly adjustments in awards applying in their respective industries, and by November, 1953, the quarterly adjustments had been abolished in the overwhelming majority of Commonwealth awards. On 23rd October, 1953, the Industrial Commission of New South Wales ruled that the Commonwealth Court's decision also applied in all State awards.

In fixing basic rates in an award in a particular industry, the Court may have regard to special circumstances affecting the industry and the cost of living in places of its location; consequently, basic rates in various Commonwealth awards may differ considerably.

A statement of the weekly basic wage rates for adult males in Commonwealth awards in each capital city of Australia at intervals since 1929 is given in the next table:—

Table 653.—Basic Wages (per week) Adult Males, Commonwealth Awards—Australian Capitals.

Date.	Sydn	iey.	Me bour	_	Bri ban	~	Adela	aide!	Per	h.	Hoba	art.	Aver Six Ca Citi	pital
	s.	d.	s.	d.	`s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1929—February	91	0	86	0	80	0	84	0	85	0	83	0	87	0
1933—February	66	7	60	4	55	10	55	4	58	ĭ	63	5	61	8
1937—June	72	ó	69	õ	68	ő	69	$\tilde{0}$	71	ō	69	ŏ	70	Ŏ.
1939—September	81	ő	81	ŏ	76	ŏ	78	ő	77	ŏ	77	ŏ	79	ŏ
1942—February	91	ŏ	89	ŏ	86	ŏ	86	ŏ	86	ŏ	87	ŏ	88	0
1943—February	98	0	98	0	91	0	93	0	92	0	94	0	96	0-
1944—Feb. & May	99	0	97	0	93	0	93	0	93	0	94	0	96	0
1945February	99	0	98	0	93	0	93	0	93	0	94	0	96	0
1946—February	99	0	98	0	93	0	94	0	94	0	95	0	96	0
1947—February	108	0	107	0	103	0	102	0	103	0	104	0	106	0
1948—February	114	0	113	0	107	0	108	0	107	0	110	0	111	0
1949—February	124	0	123	0	118	0	119	0	118	0	121	0	122	0
1950—February	135	0	134	0	127	0	129	0	131	0	131	0	133	0
1951—February	173	0	170	0	159	0	166	0	166	0	165	0	169	0
1952—February	216	0	209	0	199	0	205	0	205	0	208	0	210	0
\mathbf{May}	223	0	212	0	207	0	211	0	214	0	214	0	216	0
August	235	0	224	0	213	0	224	0	222	0	222	0	227	0
${f November}$	237	0	228	0	216	0	229	0	228	0	230	0	231	0
1953—February	238	0	229	0	215	0	225	0	229	0	232	0	231	0
May	241	0	232	0	217	0	228	0	231	0	239	0	234	0
August*	243	0	235	0	218	0	231	0	236	0	242	0	236	0

^{*} Current, March, 1955.

THE BASIC WAGE FOR FEMALES.

Prior to 1950, the New South Wales Industrial Arbitration Act provided that the basic wage for females should not be less than 54 per cent. of the corresponding rate for males. This was the usual figure found in

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New South Wales awards, and it was common, though it cannot be said to have been general, in Commonwealth awards. During the war (1939-45), the Women's Employment Board awarded rates of 75 per cent., 90 per cent., and even occasionally 100 per cent., of male rates.

There was no Commonwealth statutory provision relating to the female basic wage until 1947, when the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Court was empowered to alter the minimum rates of remuneration for adult females in an industry. In 1948 this provision was altered to read "determining or altering" such minimum rates. Finally, during the course of the 1949-50 basic wage case, the power was further clarified by the amendment mentioned above, and a definition of the female basic wage to correspond with that for males was inserted in the Act.

In the judgment of the Commonwealth Court announced on 12th October, 1950, it was decided that the basic rate for women should be 75 per cent. of the male rate. In New South Wales the Industrial Arbitration (Basic Wage) Amendment Act, 1950, provided that, after considering the Commonwealth judgment, the Industrial Commission was to review the terms of any award for female workers and make such orders as it deemed reasonable and proper, but no such order was to vary rates of pay so as to provide for rates lower than the female basic wage as enunciated by the Commonwealth Court. The Commission gave several lengthy judgments relating to these matters, the effect of which was briefly that, while it might not award rates of pay lower than the new basic wage found by the Commonwealth Court, that basic wage contained an amount of £1 attributable to secondary considerations rather than to needs. This £1 was to be regarded as a marginal rate of wage, and the remaining £5 3s. 6d. of the female basic wage (as it then stood) was to be regarded by all State tribunals as the true or foundational basic wage for females. Nevertheless, the requirement of the Act that no female wage under a State award should fall short of the Commonwealth basic wage for females, had the effect of making the whole rate of £6 3s. 6d. subject to adjustment for changes in retail prices.

Particulars of the Sydney basic wage for adult females in Commonwealth awards since December, 1950, are shown below:—

Table 654.—Basic Wage for Adult Females, Sydney, Commonwealth Awards.

Month of Change.	Amount per week.	Month of Change.	Amount per week.	Month of Change.	Amount per week.
1950—Dec. 1951—Feb. May August Nov.	s. d. 123 6 129 6 135 0 144 6 155 0	1952—Feb. May August Nov.	s. d. 162 0 167 0 176 0 177 6	1953—Feb. May August*	s. d. 178 6 180 6 182 0

^{*} Current, March, 1955.

BASIC WAGE DETERMINATION IN THE VARIOUS STATES.

Basic wages are determined by State industrial tribunals in Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia under State laws. Since October, 1937, under an amendment of the State Industrial Arbitration

Act, the Industrial Commission of New South Wales has been required to adopt (in State awards) basic wages as determined by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration; formerly the Industrial Commission determined the basic wage to be applied in State awards (see page 773). The Industrial Court of Queensland has adjusted basic wage rates according to the Commonwealth Statistician's "C" series index numbers since March quarter, 1942. Prior to 1953, the Victorian wages boards were required to adopt Commonwealth award rates where applicable, but under the Labour and Industry Act, 1953, the boards must provide in their determinations that wages shall be adjusted periodically in accordance with the appropriate retail price index. In Tasmania the standard of the Commonwealth Court is observed to a large extent. Since December, 1946, the "living wage" applied by the South Australian Board of Industry has been the same as the Commonwealth basic wage.

The Western Australian Arbitration Court determines a basic wage in June of each year, which it may review whenever quarterly data relating to the cost of living supplied by the State Statistician reveals a change of 1s. or more a week. The Court generally follows the decisions of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration.

The State basic wage determinations for adult males are related to family units of a man and wife with three children in Queensland and South Australia, and with two children in Western Australia.

From December, 1950, the Queensland basic wage for females was increased from 63 per cent. to 66 per cent. of the male basic wage, and in Western Australia, the basic wage for females was raised from 54 per cent. to 65 per cent. of the male basic wage from December, 1951. The State basic wages operating in Queensland and Western Australia in March, 1955, were as follows:—

		$\mathbf{M}\mathbf{a}$	le Rate.	Female Rate.						
Queensland (Brisbane)	£11	5s.	0d. per week	£7	11s.	0d. per week.				
Western Australia (Perth)	£12	6s.	6d, per week	£8	0s.	3d. per week.				

SECONDARY (OR MARGINAL) WAGES.

Awards of industrial tribunals usually add to the minimum or basic wage some further amount (the "secondary" or "marginal" wage) in respect of special features associated with the various occupations, e.g., the degree of skill involved, the nature of the work and the conditions under which it is performed. By the division of functions introduced in 1947, claims for variation of margins in Commonwealth awards are heard by Conciliation Commissioners.

In recent years, many unious have approached the various arbitration tribunals for substantial increases in the marginal portions of award rates of pay. The unions have claimed that (a) the real value of the marginal rate has decreased sharply because of steep increases in the cost of living, and (b) since the basic wage has increased steeply (as a result of the automatic cost-of-living adjustments and the special additions awarded by the tribunals themselves), the former relationship between the marginal element and the basic wage element has been destroyed.

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An application for variation of the Metal Trades Award to provide increased margins was referred to the Full Court by a Concilation Commissioner in 1953. In its judgment, given in November, 1954, the Commonwealth Court laid down the basis for a new structure of margins in the metal trades. This decision had special significance, as variations in the Metal Trades Award have tended to lead the way to similar variations in other awards.

In its judgment, the Court accepted, as the real object of any adjustment, the need to restore the position of the skilled employee in relation to the unskilled. The effect of the increased cost of living on this relative position was referred to as follows: "We have not forgotten that nominal value of the fitter's skill must tend to increase with the increase in the nominal prices of essential commodities". The Court also took into consideration the capacity of the economy to pay higher margins for skilled workers, both in the metal trades, and in other industries likely to be affected indirectly by the judgment. As the appropriate basis of its new adjustment of the fitter's margin, the Court took the assessment made by Judge Beeby in 1937, and held that the margins in this award should, in general, be fixed at two and one half times the amount awarded in 1937. Where the margin for any classification was already more than two and one half times the 1937 figure, there should be no reduction.

While the Court emphasised that this decision dealt only with the metal trades industry, it pointed out that it might afford general guidance to all authorities operating under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act, or under any legislation which provides for a wage-fixing tribunal subject to the general control of the Court. Since the decision, the formula has been applied by Commonwealth Conciliation Commissioners in the majority of applications coming before them.

Following on the Commonwealth Court's judgment of 5th November, 1954, a number of applications were made to the Industrial Commission of New South Wales for increases in rates of pay, relying partly on the judgment of the Commonwealth Court. In a decision intended to lay down some general principles which it would follow in dealing with such applications, the Commission reviewed its decisions on margins over the previous four years. However, it stated that the Commonwealth judgment did not justify the claim that all rates of pay prescribed by State awards should now be re-assessed, or that the Commonwealth formula should be applied by wage-fixing authorities in New South Wales for the re-assessment of all minimum wage rates, nor did the judgment imply that there should be a general increase in State award rates of wages.

The Commission referred to its statutory obligation to fix true minimum rates of pay, whether times were good or bad, whereas the Commonwealth Court regarded it as proper to assess rates of pay according to the economic position of the Australian community. The Commission laid down the general principle that awards based on the Commonwealth Metal Trades Award should be varied to accord with the new Commonwealth rates. In addition, where award rates have been fixed in relation to the rate of pay for a fitter, employees in that industry would have the right to apply for variation of their rates of pay. Other cases would be governed by the method of approach and the principles formerly applied in the fixation of minimum rates of pay by the Industrial Commission. Each application would then be considered in the light of its special circumstances.

RATES OF WAGES.

The rates of wages for, as distinct from actual earnings in, various occupations at the close of 1929 and later years are shown in the following statement. Except where specified, the figures indicate the minimum amounts payable for a full week's work on the basis of the weekly, daily, or hourly rates fixed by industrial awards and agreements, and for occupations not subject to industrial determination the ruling or predominant rates are stated. The table contains particulars of a few occupations only, but similar information relating to a large number of callings is published annually in the "Labour Report" of the Commonwealth Statistician.

Table 655.—Award Rates of Wages for Adult Males in Various Occupations, New South Wales.

			_					At	31st	Dec	embe	r.						
Occupation.	19	29.	193	39.	194	1 6,	194	18.	19	19.	198	50.	198	51.	19	52.	19	53.
Manufacturing— Cabinetmaker Boilermaker Coppersmith Fitter Baker, bread Bootmaker Tailor (ready-made) Compositor (jobbing	123 118 118 128 102 108	d. 6 0 6 6 6 0 0	s. 108 112 113 112 120 105 101	d. 0 0 0 0 0 0	s. 142 144 145 144 148 135 136	d. 0 0 0 0 0 6 0	s. 172 174 175 174 177 156 172	d. 0 0 6 0 0 0	s. 182 184 185 184 187 166 181	d. 0 0 6 0 0 0	s. 215 217 218 217 220 199 214	d. 0 0 6 0 0 0	s. 257 259 260 259 267 244 254	d. 0 0 6 0 0 0	s. 287 289 290 289 297 275 285	d. 0 0 6 0 0 0	8. 293 295 296 295 303 280 290	d. 0 0 0 0
Building— Bricklayer Carpenter Painter Plumber	126 125 116	6 0 0 0	126 126 115 125	6 6 6	155 156 145 154	0 6 6 0	188 188 177 194	0 0 9	198 198 190 199	0 0 0	231 231 223 232	0 0 0 0	291 298 281 290	8 4 8 6	326 331 315 324	8 8 0 0	333 338 321 330	4488
Mining— Coalwheeler per day*	18	3	18	8	27	3	33	1	35	1	41	8	50	1	56	1	57	;
$egin{array}{l} ext{Transport} & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & &$	114 t 139 2	$\begin{smallmatrix}0\\0\\0\\11\end{smallmatrix}$	108 t 144 2	$\begin{smallmatrix}6\\0\\0\\10\end{smallmatrix}$	143 to 179 4	6 0 0	171 t 214 4	0 0 11	181 224 5	0 0 3	215 258 6	0 0 0	256 te 299 7	$0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 2\frac{1}{2}$	286 t 329 8	$\begin{smallmatrix}0\\0\\0\\2\end{smallmatrix}$	335	0
Rural Industries— Shearer per 100 sheep	41	0†	35	6	46	9	62	3	71	6	109	9	159	6	143	9	146	(
Standard minimum wage:	82	6	82	0	108	0	122	0	132	0	165	0	207	0	237	0	243	(

^{*} Northern district.

The wages of coalminers are based on contract rates, which vary according to the conditions of the seams or places where the coal is mined. Particulars of the award rates of wages for various classes of workers in the rural industries are given in the chapter "Rural Industries".

AVERAGE NOMINAL WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES.

The average nominal weekly rates of wage payable to adult males and adult females in various groups of industries and the weighted average for all groups in New South Wales are compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician. For the computations, particulars are obtained in respect of

[†] Less 2s, 3d. per week.

[‡] State awards.

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874 male and 85 female occupations. The industrial awards and agreements are the main sources of information, and for the few occupations not subject to industrial determinations, the ruling or predominant rates are ascertained from employers and from secretaries of trade unions.

The occupations are classified into fourteen industrial groups, and the averages are calculated on the basis of the weekly rates payable to adult male employees in the metropolitan district, except in regard to the mining, shipping, and rural industries, which are conducted for the most part outside the metropolitan area.

In determining the average wage in each group, an arithmetic mean is taken (that is, the sum of the rates is divided by the number of occupations), no detailed system of weights being applied owing to the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory data as to the number of persons employed in each occupation. In computing the average for all the industries combined, the average for each industrial group is weighted in accordance with the relative number of workers employed in that group.

The average rates are nominal, and as they take no account of payments in excess of award rates, for overtime, or as bonuses, etc., they are not a measure of average weekly earnings of wage-earners. Moreover, the weekly rates do not measure changes in the nominal cost of labour in terms of wages because of variations from time to time and as between industries in the normal working week. Consequently, the average nominal hourly rates provide a better basis of comparison for certain purposes.

Index numbers of average weekly and hourly nominal rates of wages at the close of certain years since 1929 for adult males and adult females, as calculated by the Commonwealth Statistician, are given below. These are to be regarded as illustrating trends in wage rates rather than their absolute level.

Table 656 .- Index Numbers of Average Nominal Rates of Wages in N.S.W.

A	t 31st	,	Adult	Males.	Adult F	emales.
De	cembe	r.	Weekly Rates. *	Hourly Rates.	Weekly Rates. †	Hourly Rates
1929			201	201	198	222
1936			167	173	168	188
1939			189	196	196	220
944		***	237	241	262	293
945		:::	238	241	262	299
946		[255	259 -	296	331
947			276	300	310	365
1948			312	340	368	452
949			335	365	398	490
1950			409	445	515	701
1951			497	543	630	773
1952	• • •		555	605	714	876
1953			579	619	730	895
1954			582	623	731	896

^{*} Base: Weighted average for Australia in 1911 (51s. 3d.) = 100.

[†] Base: Weighted average for Australia in April, 1914 (27s. 2d. = 100.

The table reveals a material reduction in the difference between the average nominal rates of wages of men and women since before the 1939-45 war. Between 1939 and 1946, the weekly rates increased 35 per cent. for adult males and 51 per cent. for adult females, and between 1946 and 1954, the increases were 128 per cent. for men and 147 per cent. for women. In December, 1954, the average nominal weekly wage for men was 207 per cent. and for women 273 per cent. higher than in December, 1939. Between 1939 and 1954, the average nominal hourly rates for adult males increased by slightly more than three times, and those for females by slightly more than four times.

The increases in the years 1939 to 1942 reflect the increases in the basic wage as shown in Table 653, with the addition of war loadings in some industries. Wage pegging rendered movements negligible from 1942 to 1945, but since the war there has been a rapid and continuous increase in wages as a result of the relaxation of wartime controls and the general post-war rise in prices. The index numbers of average nominal wage rates were also affected by the special interim increase of 7s. in the basic wage awarded in December, 1946, and a further special increase of 19s. in October, 1950 (see pages 776 and 777). Hourly rates rose in 1947 and 1948 as a result of the introduction of the forty-hour week in State awards from July, 1947, and in Commonwealth awards from 1st January, 1948. Wage rates were comparatively stable in 1954, partly owing to the suspension of the quarterly adjustments of the basic wage, and the index numbers for that year show very little movement as compared with the previous year.

The average nominal weekly wages in the various groups at the end of selected years since 1929 are shown below. In the shipping, pastoral, and domestic industries, where food and lodgings are supplied, their value has been added to the rates of wages. The amounts shown are to be regarded as an index of changes expressed in money terms rather than as actual current averages.

Table 657.—Average Nominal Weekly Wages* in Industries, Adult Males.

						4	At 31	lst I	ecer	nber						
Industrial Group.	19:	29.	19	39.	19	19.	198	50.	19	51.	19	52.	19.	53.	19	54.
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	8.	d .	s.	d .	s.	d.	s.	d.
1. Wood, Furniture, Sawmill,		_		_		_		~		_			20.5	~	00.5	
Timber Works, etc	107	9	102	9	170	9	206	2	248	3	279	2	285	2	285	10
2. Engineering, Shipbuilding,	100	10	100		100		207	^	0.40	10	070	4.0	070	10	00#	~
Smelting, Metal Works, etc. 3. Food, Drink, and Tobacco,	103	10	100	10	168	0	201	0	243	10	273	10	279	10	287	7
Manufacture and Distribution	7.07	2	99	4	166	4	201	2	244	1	275	10	282	10	283	6
4. Clothing, Hats, Boots, Textiles,	101	24	00	+	100	4	201	4	244	1	210	10	202	10	400	U
Rope, Cordage, etc	96	10	92	3	160	10	200	7	240	6	271	0	276	6	276	6
5. Books, Printing, Bookbinding.	00	10			100	10	200	•								•
etc	123	6	120	9	205	6	240	1	282	4	312	5	319	10	329	4
6. Other Manufacturing	103	7	99	1	166	5	201	3	245	0	277	2	283	10	285	10
7. Building		7	110	0	185	8	218	10	269	8	305	5	313	0	313	0
8. Mining, Quarries, etc	112	9	113	1	175	3	212	0	254	1	284	2	290	2	290	
9. Railway and Tramway Services		8	97	4	170	1	203	10	245	8	277	3	286	0	301	5
10. Other Land Transport	97	1	96	10	163	3	198	4	243		273	11	279	11	280	
11. Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc	106	2	99	1	190	6	228	4	269	10	301	6	307	2	307	2
12. Pastoral, Agricultural, Rural,																
Horticultural, etc	100	9	80	2		10	226	0	281	9	306	0			339	
13. Domestic, Hotels, etc.†	92	7	92	1	161	8	194	11	234	4	264	4	270		271	4
14. Miscellaneous	96	5	95	2	165	6	199	1	241	4	271	6	278	1	278	2
All Industries	102	11	96	7	171	11	209	6	255	0 ·	284	8	296	8	298	4

^{*} See comments above Table 656.

[†] Average rates include estimated value of board and lodging where supplied.

The following table shows the average nominal weekly wages payable to adult females in industry groups in which women are mainly employed:—

Table 658.—Average Nominal Weekly Wages* in Industries, Adult Females.

At 3: Decem		Food, Drink, etc. (3).	Clothing, Textiles, etc. (4).	All Other Manufacturing (1, 2, 5 and 6).	Domestic, Hotels, etc.† (13).	Shop Assistants, Clerks, etc. (14).	All Groups.
1929		s. d. 48 8	s. d. 54 5	s. d. 53 4	s. d. 52 9	s. d. 55 1	s. d. 53 11
1939		49 7	50 8	49 11	52 6	60 5	53 3
949		100 0	108 10	110 9	94 9	118 7	108 1
950		135 - 5	137 7	145 10	132 0	149 7	139 11
951		165 8	167 9	178 7	163 6	181 10	171 1
952	• • • •	188 2	190 7	202 1	186 0	204 11	193 11
953		192 6	194 9	206 0	190 6	210 3	198 5
954		193 6	194 9	206 0	191 5	210 3	198 8

^{*} See comment above Table 656.

INDEX NUMBERS-NOMINAL AND EFFECTIVE WAGES.

The foregoing tables relate to the nominal rates of wages, that is, the actual amounts of money payable in return for labour, and in order to show the effective value of these amounts it is necessary to relate them to the purchasing power of money, as in the following statement. For this purpose the average rates of wages have been reduced to index numbers, and these index numbers have been divided by index numbers of retail prices in Sydney computed from the Commonwealth Statistician's total "C" series index numbers (see page 717). The results indicate very approximately the changes in the effective wage.

The nominal wage for each of the years ended June, as shown in the table, represents the mean of the average rates at the end of the four quarters. Index numbers, calculated on the foregoing basis, are as follows:—

Table 659.-Nominal and Effective Wages in New South Wales.

Tear ended June.	Average Nomina Week's Work	al Wage for a Full —Adult Males.	Index Number of Retail Prices, Sydney,	Index Number of Effective Wage	
	Amount.	dex Number.	Total, "C" Series.	(Full Work).	
Average,	g. d.				
1923-27*	96 0	100	100	100	
1929	102 10	107	103	104	
1933	85 0	88	83	107	
1939	95 - 2	99	91	109	
1944	121 5	126	112	110	
1945	121 3	126	112	113	
1946	121 10	127	113	112	
1947	129 6	135	116	116	
1948	143 3	149	1.23	121	
1949	160 7	167	135	124	
1950	173 9	181	150	121	
1951	209 10	219	173	127	
1952	257 3	268	214	125	
1953	285 6	297	233	128	
1954	296 6	309	238	130	

^{*} Calendar years. † Mean of the Commonwealth Statistician's index number for Sydney (base: average six Capital cities in 1923-27=100) for the four quarters of each financial year expressed in ratio to the index number for Sydney (102) for the base period 1923-27.

[†] Average rates include estimated value of board and lodging where supplied.

^{*18857—5 ¶} K 5079

The rates of wages, nominal and effective, as stated in the foregoing tables are based on the rates payable to employees under awards or agreements or predominant rates for work without intermittency or overtime, and not on actual earnings.

The index number of effective wages in 1953-54 was 18 per cent. higher than in 1938-39.

WAGES PAID IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Commonwealth Statistician compiles quarterly estimates of the average weekly total wages paid and the average earnings, based upon employment and wages as recorded in pay-roll tax returns (which cover about 80 per cent. of total employment) and estimates of the unrecorded balance, but not including pay of members of the armed forces. The figures are not adjusted seasonally, but a seasonally adjusted quarterly index of average weekly earnings in Australia is published in the "Monthly Review of Business Statistics".

The following table shows particulars of the average weekly total wages paid in New South Wales, as compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician, together with the average weekly earnings per male unit, which represents total wages divided by total civil employment expressed in male units. Male units equal the number of males plus a proportion of females, based on the approximate ratio of average female earnings to average male earnings.

Table 660.—Wages and Salaries Paid and Average Earnings per Male Unit, New South Wales.*

Year ended June.	Total Wages and Salaries Paid—Weekly Average.	Quarter ended—	Total Wages and Salaries Paid—Weekly Average.	Year ended June.	Average Weekly Earnings per Male Unit.	Quarter ended—	Average Weekly Earnings per Male Unit.
1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954	£ thous, 4,966 5,838 6,976 8,133 9,018 11,385 14,384 15,090 16,043	1952—Mar. June Sept. Dec. 1953—Mar. June Sept. Dec. 1954—Mar. June	£ thous. 14,083 14,098 14,934 15,729 14,241 15,456 15,654 16,753 15,303 16,463 16,765	1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954	£ 6.57 6.81 7.73 8.73 9.50 11.46 14.24 15.50 16.15	1952—Mar. June Sept. Dec. 1953—Mar. June Sept. Dec. 1954—Mar. June Sept. Sept. Sept.	£ 13-94 15-02: 15-23 16-24 14-70 15-84 16-01 16-87 15-33 16-60

^{*} Includes Australian Capital Territory.

Since 1945-46, there has been a rapid increase in total wages and salaries paid in New South Wales, partly owing to increased employment and partly to higher wages and salaries. The rise in wage rates is reflected in the average weekly earnings per male unit, which increased by 45 per cent. between 1945-46 and 1949-50, and by 50 per cent. between 1949-50 and 1951-52. The average weekly earnings per male unit in 1953-54 amounted to £16 3s., representing an increase of only 4 per cent. as compared with 1952-53, but 146 per cent. as compared with 1945-46. The weekly average of total wages and salaries paid in 1952-53 was affected by the decline in employment which began towards the end of 1951.

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The quarterly figures are affected by seasonal factors. For example, the figures for the December quarter are usually, though not invariably, higher than those for the previous September quarter and the following March quarter.

Actual average weekly earnings (which include overtime, bonus payments, etc.) considerably exceeded the average nominal weekly wage rates for adult males shown in Table 657, notwithstanding that juniors and their earnings are included in the averages, and that there are losses of working time through sickness, absenteeism, adverse weather, and other causes.

Wage Earnings in Industries.

There are records of actual wage payments in the rural, manufacturing and mining industries and of the payments made to New South Wales and Commonwealth Government employees. There is no record of the total wages paid in private commercial and transport enterprises, the professions, building and construction industries, etc.

Most wage and salary earners in New South Wales are covered by the Workers' Compensation Act (see page 735), and as shown on page 744, the estimated amount of wages paid to such workers was £685,938,000 in 1952-53, and £707,396,000 in 1953-54. The amount of salaries and wages paid in factories (distinguishing government and private establishments) is shown in the chapter "Factories", and particulars of wages paid in the mining industry are given in the chapter "Mining Industry." Information regarding wages paid in rural industries is given in the chapter "Rural Industries".

The following statement shows the amount of salaries and wages paid in New South Wales to employees of the New South Wales and Commonwealth Governments in 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 661.—Salaries and Wages Paid to Government Employees in N.S.W.

Year ended June.	New South Wales Government.	Common- wealth Government.	Total.	Year ended June.	New South Wales Government.	Common- wealth Government.	Total.
		£ thousand.				£ thousand.	
1939 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948	29,526 41,063 41,265 43,535 49,867 60,261	5,844 20,675 18,971 17,030 17,558 22,323	35,370 61,738 60,236 60,565 67,425 82,584	1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954	67,284 74,483 89,564 116,059 125,567 130,250	27,027 33,325 44,832 .53,315 57,034 57,678	94,311 107,808 134,396 169,374 182,601 187,928

Of the total amount of salaries and wages paid to government employees in New South Wales, employees of the Commonwealth Government accounted for 17 per cent. in 1938-39 and 31 per cent. in 1953-54.

VALUE OF PRODUCTION

The value of production, as shown in this chapter, relates to the primary industries—pastoral, agricultural, dairying and farmyard, mining, forestry, fisheries, and trapping—and to the manufacturing industries. The values of production in some important activities, such as building and construction, transport and trade and commerce, are not included.

The following table shows particulars of the estimated value of production of primary and manufacturing industries in various years since 1928-29. The gross value at principal markets, in the case of rural industries, has been ascertained by applying to recorded production the average annual wholesale prices in the principal markets, mainly metropolitan. The gross value at place of production excludes marketing costs. In the case of primary production, the net value excludes the value of seed and fodder used and the value of the principal goods and services provided by other industries. The net value of manufacturing production represents the value added to raw materials, and it is taken as the value of the manufactured goods at the factory, less the cost of materials used, fuel, etc. These terms are explained in more detail in the chapters "Agriculture" and "Factories".

Table 662.—Primary and Manufacturing Industries—Value of Production.

	P	rimary Production	Manufacturing Industries—	Primary and Manufacturing Industries— Net Value of Production.	
Year.	Gross Value at Principal Markets.	Gross Value Net Value at Place of Production.			
			£ thousand.		
1928-29	100,509	90,099	82,042	73,627	155,669
1930-31	60,920	51,212	45,608	49,524	95,132
1935-36	86,444	76,759	69,313	69,470	138,783
1938-39	85,653	74,899	63,538	90,266	153,804
1943 - 44	136,775	123,398	108,792	162,726	271,518
1944-45	120,143	109,170	95,216	159,875	255,091
1945-46	146,257	132,432	117,008	153,179	270,187
1946–47	148,959	137,316	121,040	186,546	307,586
1947-48	250,451	230,460	210,326	218,611	428,937
1948-49	249,196	230,364	209,657	251,199	460,856
1949-50	326,904	304,153	283,532	283,201	566,733
1950-51	484,661	460,740	438,616	366,108	804,724
1951-52	390,885	362,335	332,807	443,391	776,198
1952-53	492,716	453,424	416,718	457,742	874,460
1953–54	486,530	445,179	404,970	520,043	925,013

^{*} Excludes profits realised under the wartime plan for disposal of the 1939-40 to 1945-46 wool clips. Five distributions of such profits have been made, viz., £9,423,000 in 1949-50, £6,027,000 in 1952-53, £6,241,000 in 1953-54 and £4,891,000 in 1954-55.

† At place of production.

The total net value of primary and manufacturing production fell from £156 million in 1928-29 to £95 million in 1930-31, during the economic depression, but it rose again to £154 million in 1938-39. Thereafter, under the combined influence of increased production and the upward trend of prices, the value rose to a peak of £805 million in 1950-51, but it fell in the next year to £776 million as a result of a 24 per cent. decline in the net value of primary production and a 13 per cent. increase in the value of manufacturing production. In 1952-53 the figure rose again to £874 million, mainly as the result of a 25 per cent. increase on the net value of primary production. In 1953-54 a slight fall in the value of primary

production was more than compensated by an increase of 14 per cent. in the value of manufacturing production, and the combined value of production in that year, viz. £925 million, was the highest on record.

The value of primary production is subject to a much greater degree of fluctuation than the value of manufacturing production, because of its dependence on seasonal conditions and on export markets. The net value of manufacturing production rose each year from £153 million in 1945-46 to £520 million in 1953-54. The net value of primary production, on the other hand, increased from £117 million in 1945-46 to £439 million in 1950-51, but it fell to £333 million in the next year largely because of a decline in the price of wool and in the quantity produced; it rose again to £417 million in 1952-53, but in the following year it fell slightly to £405 million.

The share of the manufacturing industries in the total net value of production, as shown in Table 662, varies considerably from year to year, mainly because of the greater degree of variation in the value of primary production. The net values of primary and manufacturing production were almost equal in 1935-36, but in 1938-39 the value of manufacturing production exceeded that of primary production by 42 per cent. value of manufacturing production continued to exceed primary production until 1949-50, when the values were approximately the same, but in each of the last three years the value of manufacturing production considerably exceeded that of primary production, the excess in 1953-54 being 28 per

The net value of primary and manufacturing production per head of population in New South Wales in 1953-54 was £272, viz., primary £119, and manufacturing £153.

ESTIMATED GROSS VALUE OF PRIMARY PRODUCTION.

The following statement shows the estimated gross value of production of the various branches of primary industry, at the place of production, at intervals since 1920-21. The values for mines and quarries, as stated, for the years 1920-21 to 1930-31 relate to the calendar years 1921 to 1931, and for 1935-36 to 1953-54 to the calendar years 1935 to 1953, respectively.

Table 6	63.—Gross	Value o	of Primary	Production	on at Plac	e of Prod	luction.
		Rural I	ndustries.		Forestry.		
Voor			1 1		Fisheries,	Mines	Total,

			Rural I	ndustries.	Forestry,	Mines	Total,	
Year.		Pastoral.	Agri- cultural.	Dairying and Farmyard.	Total, Rural Industries,	Fisheries, and Trapping.	and Quarries.	Primary Industries.
					£ thousand.			
1920-21 1928-29 1930-31 1935-36 1938-39 1943-44 1944-45 1945-46		20,336 40,679 17,835 33,641 24,894 44,136 38,697 35,426	32,373 19,356 12,328 16,796 18,459 32,750 21,995 44,719	16,447 14,559 12,039 14,112 16,359 23,544 25,403 27,308	69,156 74,594 42,202 64,549 59,712 100,430 86,095 107,453	4,089 5,298 2,669 4,165 3,485 7,039 7,071 8,933	$10,192 \\ 10,207 \\ 6,341 \\ 8,045 \\ 11,702 \\ 15,929 \\ 16,004 \\ 16,046$	83,437 90,099 51,212 76,759 74,899 123,398 109,170 132,432
1946-47 1947-48 1948-49 1949-50 1950-51 1951-52 1952-53 1953-54		53,869 75,100 97,429 142,185 305,234 158,647 211,802 210,229	26,150 87,764 53,887 75,479 50,457 65,968 74,711 76,325	27,048 31,916 35,409 40,744 45,785 53,492 70,228 68,917	107,067 194,780 186,725 258,408 401,476 278,107 356,741 355,471	10,442 9,493 10,769 10,450 13,162 16,351 19,518 17,345	19,807 26,187 32,870 35,295 46,102 67,877 77,165 72,363	137,316 230,460 230,364 304,153 460,740 362,335 453,424 445,179

^{*} Calendar year. See text above table.

Apart from seasonal influences, fluctuations in the value of pastoral production are mainly the result of variations in the prices of wool.

In agriculture, wheat is the outstanding product. Seasonal conditions which affect the extent of cultivation and the size of the harvests are the cause of frequent fluctuations in the annual values of agricultural production, apart from the variations in the price of this cereal, which depends upon the state of oversea markets rather than upon local supply and demand. When the influence of both factors—season and price—bears in the same direction, up or down, the fluctuations are considerable.

The gross value of production in the rural industries in 1953-54 was £355,471,000, including pastoral £210,229,000 (or 59 per cent.), agriculture £76,325,000 (or 22 per cent.), and dairying and farmyard £68,917,000 (or 19 per cent.). In the same year the value of mining production was £72,363,000, and forestry and fisheries production £19,518,000.

Gross Value of Pastoral and Dairying Production.

The following table indicates the principal elements in the value of pastoral and dairying production in 1938-39 and the last five years:—

Table 664.—Pastoral and Dairying Production—Gross Value at Place of Production.

		Pastoral I	Production.	Dairying and Farmyard Production.				
Season.	Wool.	Sheep and Cattle Slaughtered.	Other.	Total.	Butter, Cheese and Milk.	Poultry.	Other.	Total.
	ı	£ tho	usand.		£ thou	isand.		
1938-39	17,076	8,032	() 214	24,894	9,889	3,853	2,617	16,359
1949-50	122,188	22,489	() 2,492	142,185	21,157	13,403	6,184	40,744
1950-51	281,396	28,902	() 5,064	305,234	23,172	14,913	7,700	45,785
1951-52	129,564	33,779	() 4,696	158,647	25,353	18,848	9,291	53,492
1952-53	181,989	32,336	(—) 2,523	211,802	39,459	20,090	10,679	70,228
1953-54	171,901	39,044	(—) 716	210,229	36,391	19,883	12,643	68,917

^{*} Excludes dairy cows and calves. The value of skin wool obtained from sheep slaughtered is included under "Wool".

In 1953-54 the value of wool, which is the main item of pastoral production, was £171,901,000, or 82 per cent. of the gross value of all pastoral production. Most of the balance (18 per cent.) represents the value of sheep and cattle slaughtered (exclusive of all calves and dairy cows). The item "Other" consists of (a) the value of stud yearling horses sold, and (b) the value of net interstate imports or exports of sheep and cattle. In 1953-54, the value of the stud yearlings was £306,000, the value of net interstate exports of sheep was £4,170,000, and the value of net interstate imports of cattle was £5,192,000, necessitating a deduction of £716,000 from the total gross value of pastoral production. Further particulars of pastoral production are given in the chapter "Pastoral Industry".

[†] Mainly net interstate imports of cattle.

[‡] Mainly dairy cows, calves and pigs slaughtered.

Butter, cheese and milk normally comprise about half the gross value of dairying and farmyard production; in 1953-54 they amounted to £36,391,000, or 52.8 per cent. of the total. Since 1945-46, milk has been the largest of the three items, its value being consistently greater than that of butter. In 1953-54 the gross value of milk produced was £21,550,000, butter £13,986,000, and cheese £855,000. Other items in the value of dairying and farmyard production in 1953-54 were: Poultry, £19,883,000, or 28.9 per cent.; dairy cows, calves and pigs slaughtered, £12,179,000, or 17.7 per cent.; and honey and beeswax, £464,000, or 0.6 per cent. The gross value of dairying and farmyard production includes Commonwealth Government subsidies to the dairying industry. The amount of Commonwealth subsidy to dairy farmers in New South Wales was £3,246,000 in 1952-53, and £2,765,000 in 1953-54. Further particulars of dairying and farmyard production are contained in the chapter "Dairying, Poultry, Beekeeping".

Gross Value of Agricultural Production.

The next table shows the gross value of the principal items of agricultural production in 1938-39 and the last five years:—

Table 665.-Agricultural Production-Gross Value at Place of Production.

Year ended 31st March.		Cereals.			Vegetables.	Fruit.	Other.	Total.
		Wheat. Other.						
					£ thousand.			
1939		6,695	1,510	4,250	1,460	2,688	1,856	18,459
950		50,720	4,307	3,680	5,696	7,602	3,474	75,479
1951		25,661	4,145	3,376	5,788	7,692	3,795	50,457
952		25,623	7,215	6,273	7,449	13,875	5,533	65,968
953		36,973	7,400	7,519	6,154	11,684	4,981	74,711
1954		35,399	7,310	8,206	6,574	13,490	5,346	76,325

The gross value of agricultural production fluctuates considerably from year to year, partly because of variations in the quantities harvested, and partly because of changes in market prices. Wheat, which is the principal agricultural commodity, represents a different proportion of the total value of agricultural production according to the size of the harvest. For instance, the quantity of wheat produced in 1947-48, an exceptionally good year, was 95 million bushels, and its gross value was £65,000,000, or 74 per cent. of the value of all agricultural production, whereas in 1951-52, the harvest was only 40 million bushels, and the value £26,000,000, or 39 per cent. of the total. In 1953-54 the harvest was 64 million bushels, valued at £35,399,000 or 46 per cent. of the total value of agricultural production.

Apart from wheat, the principal item in the value of agricultural production in 1953-54 was fruit, the gross value of which was £13,490,000, or 18 per cent. of the total. In the same year, other important items of agricultural production were vegetables (£6,574,000, or 8 per cent.), cereals other than wheat (£7,310,000, or 9 per cent.), and hay (£8,206,000, or 11 per cent.).

The value of agricultural production does not include the value of produce grown on holdings which are less than 1 acre in extent and from which returns are not collected, but this deficiency would only be considerable for certain types of vegetables.

Further particulars of the value of agricultural production are given in the chapter "Agriculture".

Gross Value of Forestry, Fisheries and Trapping.

The following table shows separate particulars of forestry, fisheries and trapping production:—

Table 666.—Forestry, Fisheries and Trapping Production—Gross Value at Place of Production.

Year ended 30th June.	Forestry.	Fisheries.	Trapping.	Total.
		£ thou	sand.	
1939	2,261	620	604	3,485
1950	7,185	1,449	1,816	10,450
1951	8,966	1,730	2,466	13,162
1952	12,461	1,821	2,069	16,351
1953	15,492	2,233	1,793	19,518
1954	12,905	2,642	1,798	17,345

As Table 666 indicates, fisheries and trapping represent a very small proportion of the gross value of primary production. The total value of forestry, fisheries and trapping production in 1953-54 was £17,345,000, and of this amount forestry comprised £12,905,000, or 74 per cent. Most of the value of trapping production consists of rabbits (valued at £1,606,000 in 1953-54).

Further particulars are given in the chapters "Forestry", "Fisheries", and "Pastoral Industry".

Gross Value of Mine and Quarry Production.

Particulars of the principal items of mining production are given in the following table:—

Table 667.—Mine and Quarry Production—Gross Value at Place of Production.

Year.	Coal Mining.	Silver-Lead- Zine Mining.	Other Mining and Quarrying.	Total.
		£ tho	usand.	•
939	7,027	5,8	387	12,914
948	14 020	14,539	3,393	32,870
949	16,122	15,560	3,613	35,295
950	22,121	19,725	4,256	46,102
951	31,466	30,536	5,875	67,877
1952	43,283	25,992	7,890	77,165
1953	41 090	22,817	7,916	72,363

The principal minerals extracted in New South Wales are coal, lead and zinc. In 1953 the gross value of coal produced was £41,630,000, or 57 per cent. of the total value of mine and quarry production, and the value of silver-lead-zinc production was £22,817,000, or 32 per cent. of the total. The major factor responsible for the increase in the value of mining production in recent years was higher prices. Further details of mine and quarry production are contained in the chapter "Mining Industry".

NET VALUE OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION—PRINCIPAL ITEMS.

Particulars of the net value of manufacturing production according to the principal classes of industry are shown in the following table:---

Table 668.—Manufacturing Production-Net Value at Place of Production.

					Class of I	ndustry.			
Year ended 30th June.		Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances, etc.	Textiles and Clothing Tobacco		Chemicals, Paint, Oils, etc. Paper, Stationery, Printing, etc.		Woodwork- ing and Basketware.	Other.	Total.
	_				£ thoi	ngand			
1939 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954		31,691 113,059 152,038 190,198 193,042 213,011	9,780 38,216 49,306 54,424 55,377 65,122	16,106 34,573 41,292 49,781 57,333 61,929	6,393 22,191 28,698 33,470 35,522 42,025	6,538 19,345 24,705 30,190 28,308 33,052	3,247 12,803 16,332 21,539 20,546 23,719	16,511 43,014 53,737 63,789 67,614 81,185	90,266 283,201 366,108 443,391 457,742 520,043

The principal class of manufactures is industrial metals, machines and conveyances. In 1953-54, the net value of production of this industrial group was £213,011,000, or 41 per cent. of the total. Other important groups in 1953-54 were textiles and clothing (£65,122,000, or 12 per cent. of the total), food, drink, and tobacco (£61,929,000, or 12 per cent.), and chemicals, paint and oils (£42,025,000, or 8 per cent.).

PRIMARY AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES—NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION.

The following table shows particulars of the estimated net value of primary and manufacturing production in various years since 1928-29. As explained earlier, the net value of primary production is the gross value at the place of production less the cost of seed, fodder, etc., and the net value of manufacturing production is the value of the manufactured goods at the factory, less the cost of materials used, etc.

Table 669.—Primary and Manufacturing Production—Net Value at Place of Production.

	i	_	Prin	ary Indus	stries.				Drimony			
Year,	Pastoral.	Agri- cultural.	Dairying and Farm- yard.	Total Rural Indus- tries.	Forestry, Fisheries, Trapping.	Mining.	Total Primary.	Manufac- turing Industries.	Primary and Manu- facturing Industries.			
	£ thousand.											
	1			25	tnousand.							
1928-29	40,356	15,631	12,092	68,079	5,241	8,722	82,042	73,627	155,669			
1930–31	17,592	9,776	10,383	37,751	2,608	5,249	45,608	49,524	95,132			
1935–36	32,799	14,139	11,466	58,404	4,117	6,792	69,313	69,470	138,783			
1938 – 39	23,613	13,401	13,147	50,161	3,429	9,948	63,538	90,266	153,804			
1943-44	42,580	27,916	18,112	88,608	7,026	13,158	108,792	162,726	271,518			
1944–45	37,452	17,499	20,080	75,031	7,048	13,137	95,216	159,875	255,091			
1945-46	34,043	39,345	21,596	94,984	8,908	13,116	117,008	153,179	270,187			
1946-47	52,666	20,351	21,179	94,196	10,338	16,506	121.040	186,546	307,586			
1947-48	73,757	79,308	25,692	178,757	9,284	22,285	210,326	218,611	428,937			
1948-49	95,640	46,205	28,991	170,836	10,623	28,198	209,657	251,199	460,856			
1949~50	140,027	69,078	33,943	243,048	10,293	30,191	283,532	283,201	566,733			
1950-51	302,642	44,492	38,852	385,986	12,996	39,634	438,616	366,108	804,724			
1951-52	154,386	58,333	44,508	257,227	16,195	59,385	332,807	443,391	776,198			
1952 - 53	206,872	66,623	60,642	334,137	19,347	63,234	416,718	457,742	874,460			
1953-54	202,439	68,342	58,985	329,766	17,144	58,060	404,970	520,043	ll 925,013			

Details regarding deductions from the gross values are published in the chapters of this volume relating to the rural industries.

RURAL INDUSTRIES

The statistics relating to rural industries given in this part of the Year Book, have been compiled generally from annual returns collected under the Census Act, 1901, from owners and occupiers of rural holdings of one acre or more in extent.

Since 1943, these statistics have been collected uniformly throughout Australia.

The boundaries of the statistical divisions, which are referred to throughout, are shown in the frontispiece map to this Year Book. Generally, they comprise groups of complete local government areas which together form strips of territory running from the northern to the southern boundary of the State in a south-westerly direction. The coastal belt includes the four statistical divisions of North Coast, Hunter and Manning, Cumberland, and South Coast. The Tablelands, Western Slope and Central Plains are each divided into three divisions, viz., Northern, Central, and Southern, the southern portion of the Central Plain being known as Riverina. These, with the Western Division, made fourteen statistical divisions in all, although statistics are sometimes given separately for portions of the Western Division, east and west of the Darling River.

RURAL HOLDINGS.

The land of New South Wales which is occupied in rural holdings consists of alienated lands, lands in course of alienation, leased Crown lands, or various combinations of these tenures, while a considerable area remains as Crown reserves. At 31st March, 1954, the number of agricultural and pastoral holdings of one acre or more in extent was 73,371, embracing a total area of 168,995,729 acres.

The number and area of holdings, in statistical divisions, for the three years ending 1953-54 as compared with the average for the pre-war quinquennium, are given in the following table:—

I abi	е	010.—	-tumper	and Ar	ea, or ra	oldings	in Divi	sions.	
Division.		Annual A 1934-35 t		1951	-52.	1952	-53.	1953	-54.
		Holdings	Area.	Holdings	Area.	Holdings	Area.	Holdings	Area.
Coastal—		No.	thous.	No.	thous. acres.	No.	thous.	No.	thous.
North Hunter & Mannii Cumberland	ng	11,905 9,336 5,326 4,652	4,732 4,974 290 2,277	12,020 8,890 5,499 4,129	4,532 4,672 276 2,091	12,030 8,833 5,315 4,127	4,534 4,661 264 2,087	12,229 8,807 5,142 4,094	4,587 4,668 257 2,086
Total		31,219	12,273	30,538	11,571	30,305	11,546	30,272	11,598
Tableland—	ļ								
Central		3,706 7,472 3,179	6,516 7,693 5,740	3,456 6,843 3,073	6,5 3 0 7,533 5,299	3,448 6,784 3,086	6,464 7,453 5,238	3,453 6,845 3,120	6,497 7,5 36 5,290
Total		14,357	19,949	13,372	19,362	13,318	19,155	13,418	19,323

Table 670.—Number and Area of Holdings in Divisions.

Note.—Table 670 is continued on the following page.

^{*26385—2} K 5,209

Division—continued.	Annual A 1934-35 t		1951	-52.	1952-	53.	1953	3-54.
	Holdings	Area.	Holdings	Area.	Holdings	Area.	Holdings	Area.
	No.	thous,	No.	thous.	No.	thous.	No.	thous.
Western Slope— North Central South	4,289 4,411 8,044	$^{8,291}_{6,999}_{10,052}$	4,249 4,349 7,579	8,007 $6,697$ $9,194$	4,339 4,361 7,575	$8,052 \\ 6,694 \\ 9,189$	4,387 4,391 7,624	8,081 6,695 9,170
Total	16,744	25,342	16,177	23,898	16,275	23,935	16,402	23,946
Central Plains and Riverina— North Central Riverina	1,902 2,473	7,701 13,647 16,334	1,973 2,232 6,644	7,473 13,571 16,143	1,990 2,238 6,632	7,441 13,498 16,147	2,009 2,260 6,677	7,428 13,532 16,072
Total	11,643	37,682	10,849	37,187	10,860	37,086	10,946	37,032
Western— East of Darling West of Darling Total		33,531 44,576 78,107	1,382 804	32,427 43,805 76,232	1,373 809 2,182	32,650 43,535 76,185	1,428 905 2,333	33,069 44,028 77,097
Total	1,829	78,107	2,186	76,232	2,182	70,103	2,000	
Total, N.S.W.	75,792	173,353	73,122	168,250	72,940	167,907	73,371	168,996

Table 670.—Number and Area of Holdings in Divisions—continued.

TENURE OF HOLDINGS.

The tenure of land-holdings in New South Wales is principally of two classes—freehold and leasehold from the Crown. Only a small proportion of the total area occupied is rented from private owners, although the area held on lease from the Crown is very large. Tenancy, as understood in older countries, therefore, is uncommon, and a very large proportion of the total alienated area is occupied by its owners.

Most land used for rural purposes falls in the class "alienated or virtually alienated", except in the Western Division, where practically all of the land is under lease from the Crown. Most of this is held under perpetual lease. A classification of the area of rural holdings by tenure, as at 31st March, 1941, when this information was last collected from landholders, is given on page 546 of Year Book No. 52.

SIZE OF HOLDINGS.

The classification of rural holdings in size groups has been ascertained at irregular intervals. Particulars for the year ended 31st March, 1950, the last year for which this information was compiled, are summarised in Table 671.

Corresponding information for the year 1926-27 may be derived from data published on page 683 of the Official Year Book, 1928-29, and a table on page 549 of Year Book No. 52 gives similar information for the year 1947-48.

Betwen 1926-27 and 1949-50, the total number of rural holdings decreased from 78,380 to 73,987. Holdings of less than 100 acres decreased by 2,680, those of from 100 to 500 acres by 3,545, and those of from 500 to

1,000 acres by 772, representing an aggregate decrease of 6,997 in the number of holdings of less than 1,000 acres in extent. The number of larger holdings, however, increased markedly, viz., those of from 1,000 to 5,000 acres by 2,225, those of from 5,000 to 20,000 acres by 238, and those exceeding 20,000 acres by 141.

The smaller holdings occupied an area almost 1,880,000 acres less in 1949-50 than in 1926-27, whereas the total acreage in holdings of from 1,000 to 5,000 acres was about 4,678,000 acres greater, and in those of from 5,000 to 20,000 acres about 1,582,000 acres greater. In holdings of over 20,000 acres there was a notable reduction of nearly 7,200,000 acres and the average area of such holdings decreased from about 74,500 acres to about 61,800 acres.

The decrease in the lastmentioned group was partly due to the subdivision for new settlers of some very large holdings in the Western Division, where the area in the group was reduced by nearly 1,000,000 acres, and there were 156 more holdings of from 20,000 to 50,000 acres. In the Coastal, Tableland and Western Slope divisions, however, the number of holdings in this bracket decreased from 195 to 102, and their combined area decreased by nearly 3,650,000 acres. There were 44 fewer holdings in this group in the Central Plains and Riverina divisions, and the group aggregate area was about 2,550,000 acres smaller than in 1926-27.

The following statement summarises the information regarding size of holdings in the year ended 31st March, 1950:—

Table 671.—Number and Size of Holdings—Classified in Area Series in Divisions, 1949-50.

Size of Holding.			Tableland Divisions.	Western Slope Divisions.	Central Plains and Riverina Divisions.	Western Division.	New South Wales.
Acres.			N	umber of Ho	oldings.		
1 to 49 50 to 99 100 to 149 150 to 249 250 to 499 500 to 749 750 to 999 1,000 to 1,499 2,500 to 4,999 5,000 to 19,999 10,000 to 19,999 10,000 to 19,999 100,000 and over		10,148 3,199 3,414 4,857 5,011 1,686 811 955 654 450 169 56 19 4	1,300 891 595 879 1,668 1,348 1,081 1,762 1,807 1,455 497 188 35 3 	1,277 652 496 723 1,704 2,039 1,873 2,686 552 157 38 3 	1,003 425 113 187 634 1,389 887 1,264 1,777 1,197 486 173 45 15	407 42 9 10 17 21 5 28 33 51 102 270 567 314 172	14,135 5,209 4,627 6,656 9,034 4,657 6,695 5,925 5,559 2,517 1,107 832 369 187

Note.—Table 671 is continued on the following page.

Table 671.—Number and Size of Holdings—Classified in Area Series in Divisions. 1949-50—continued.

Size of Holding.	Coastal Divisions.	Tableland Divisions.	Western Slope Divisions.	Central Plains and Riverina Divisions.	Western Division.	New South Wales.
Acres.		Ar	ea of Holdin	gs (Acres).	,	1
1 to 49 50 to 99 1100 to 149 150 to 249 1250 to 499 500 to 749 1,500 to 2,499 1,500 to 2,499 2,500 to 4,999 5,000 to 9,999 10,000 to 9,999 50,000 to 99,999 50,000 to 99,999 100,000 and over	234,291 413,928 941,518 1,733,755 1,012,654 696,568 1,163,579 1,246,480 1,533,149 1,124,534 736,055 568,509	31,690 63,947 72,304 172,555 612,784 830,971 21,54,955 3,498,609 4,934,381 3,358,838 1,823,428 928,388 192,491	27,927 47,174 60,226 139,936 644,575 1,269,755 1,634,965 3,276,134 4,110,162 6,150,595 3,578,169 2,060,122 1,130,490 205,083	24,890 27,198 13,414 86,220 251,907 849,587 776,364 1,543,293 2,450,863 6,286,448 8,112,145 6,448,539 5,072,853 3,202,255 2,229,679	7,947 2,659 1,024 2,188 5,950 13,262 4,304 34,788 67,749 185,057 75,963 3,850,391 18,754,323 21,952,333	246,629 375,269 560,896 1,292,387 3,248,971 4,049,742 8,172,749 11,373,863 19,089,630 16,931,649 14,918,535 26,454,563 25,778,848 33,557,019
Total	11,785,881	19,612,882	24,335,333	37,325,655	76,967,228	170,026,979
Area of Divisions*	99 997 911	25,846,799	28,198,618	41,358,503	80,320,675	198,012,406

^{*}Excludes 24,714 acres (Lord Howe Island, harbours and rivers, and Quarantine area).

Holdings of small size preponderate in the Coastal divisions, where dairy farming and intensive cultivation characterise rural activities. Holdings tend to be considerably larger in the Tableland and Western Slope divisions, where 61 per cent. in 1949-50 were from 500 to 5,000 acres in extent. The existence of irrigation settlements accounts for most of the small holdings in the Riverina and the Western divisions. Holdings of medium size, adapted for agriculture and mixed farming, are the more numerous in the Central Plains, and the largest size groups (owing to the sparse pastoral occupation which alone is practicable in that region) are mostly found in the Western Division.

The position in relation to the rural occupation of the respective divisions in 1949-50, is illustrated in the following table, which shows the proportion of the number of holdings in each of several size groups, and the proportion of the aggregate area comprised in each of these groups in relation to the number and area of all holdings in each division:—

Table 672.—Relative Proportion of Holdings—Classified in Area Series in Divisions, 1949-50.

Size of Holdings —Area Series.		Coastal Divisions.				Slope Pla		Central Plains and Riverina Divisions.		Western Division.		New South Wales.	
	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	No.	Area.	
Acres.		P	roportic	n per	cent. of	total 1	number	or area	of h	oldings	•		
Under 100 100 to 499 500 to 999	$\begin{array}{c} 42.5 \\ 42.2 \\ 7.9 \end{array}$	3·3 26·2 14·5	16·3 23·4 18·0	4·4 9·0	$\begin{array}{c c} 11.9 \\ 18.1 \\ 24.2 \end{array}$	3.5 11.9	$\begin{array}{c c} 13.2 \\ 8.6 \\ 21.0 \end{array}$	·1 ·8 4·4	$ \begin{array}{c c} & 21.9 \\ & 1.8 \\ & 1.3 \end{array} $		26·1 27·5 15·0		
1,000 to 4,999 5,000 to 19,999 20,000 and over	6·6 ·7 ·1	33·5 15·8 6·7	37·3 4·7 ·3	54·0 26·4 5·7	$\begin{array}{ c c }\hline 41.2\\ 4.4\\ \cdot 2\\ \hline\end{array}$	55.6 23.2 5.5	39.6 15.5 2.1	27·5 39·0 28·2	5.5 18.1 51.4	6·0	24.6	22·7 18·7 50·5	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100-0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

More than half the area is occupied by holdings of 20,000 acres and upwards. Exclusive of the Western Division, however, the proportion is only 15 per cent. Five per cent. of the holdings, outside the Western Division, ranging from 5,000 acres upwards, contained 44 per cent. of the area.

In the interval from 1926-27 to 1949-50, the average area of holdings of between 100 and 20,000 acres increased from 1,433 to 1,570 acres.

PURPOSE OF HOLDINGS.

Rural holdings were last classified by purpose in 1945-46. This classification showed that grazing of some kind was carried on in 58 per cent. of the holdings, agriculture on 45 per cent., and dairying on 25 per cent. of the holdings. Of the grazing holdings, about half were used for other purposes as well, mainly agriculture. Of the agricultural holdings, about two-thirds were used for other purposes as well, mainly grazing. The dairying holdings were combined with other purposes in about one-third of the cases. The importance of the wheat and sheep association is indicated by the fact that in 1947-48, as many as 87 per cent. of holdings with wheat for grain also depastured sheep, and that the sheep on these holdings numbered 37 per cent. of the sheep in the State. Further information on the classification of rural holdings by purpose is given on pages 544-546 of Year Book No. 52.

Although this classification has been discontinued, the following table illustrates recent changes in the nature of rural industry:—

Holdings with—	1945-46.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.
Registered dairies 50 or more sheep	49,743	45,076	46,260	46,303
	18,196	15,845	16,278	16,572
	30,560	33,475	34,097	34,844
Pigs	17,231	13,881	14,242	15,803
	6,868	4,768	4,366	4,233

Table 673.—Rural Holdings by Type of Use.

Between 1946 and 1951, when there was a considerable decrease in the number of holdings growing cereal crops, cultivated holdings were reduced by 5,898. There was a substantial recovery in 1951-52, and further small increases in the next two years.

The downward movement between 1945-46 and 1951-52 in the number of holdings carrying pigs followed the decline in the number of registered dairies with which the industry is generally associated. However, more recently the numbers of these types of holdings have increased.

Holdings with fifty or more sheep increased from 30,560 in 1945-46 to 34,844 in 1953-54, or by 14 per cent., reflecting the high prices obtained for wool since the war.

There has been a steady decline in poultry farming from the peak period in 1944-45, owing to high prices for feed and to the removal of farms from urban areas, particularly where there has been expansion in building and industrial development. The number of holdings with 150 or more fowls fell by 38 per cent, between 1945-46 and 1953-54.

There were 18,080 holdings with twenty or more beef cattle in 1953-54, but comparable figures for earlier years are not available. It is known, however, that there has been a considerable expansion in this industry in recent years.

LAND USE

The following table shows the distribution of agricultural and pastoral lands in 1952-53, arranged according to statistical divisions:—

Table 674.-Distribution of Agricultural and Pastoral Lands, 1952-53.

		Land un			icultural and ne acre and		urposes
Division.	Total Area of Division.	Land used for cropping.	Land lying fallow during season.	Area under sown grasses and clovers.	Other land used for grazing.	Balance of area.	Total.
Coastal-			th	ousand acre	%s.		
North Coast Hunter and	6,965	100	15	986	2,827	606	4,534
Manning Cumberland South Coast	8,414 964 $5,944$	127 32 53	15 5 7	475 14 228	3,491 145 1,449	553 68 350	4,661 264 2,087
Total	22,287	312	42	1,703	7,912	1,577	11,546
Tableland— Northern Central Southern Total	8,088 10,698 7,061 25,847	121 363 40 524	15 89 11 115	202 483 390 1,075	5,876 6,114 4,551 16,541	250 404 246 900	6,464 7,453 5,238 19,155
Western Slope— North Central South	9,236 $7,724$ $11,239$	801 966 735	102 329 495	41 229 1,013	6,703 4,870 6,486	405 300 460	8,052 6,694 9,189
Total	28,199	2,502	926	1,283	18,059	1,165	23,935
Central Plains and Riverina— North Central Riverina	9,543 14,812 16,981	407 235 828	40 118 590	31 24 628	6,755 13,009 13,711	208 112 390	7,441 13,498 16,147
Total	41,336	1,470	748	683	33,475	710	37,086
Western	80,343	17	2	4	75,978	184	76,185
New South Wales	198,012	4,825	1,833	4,748	151,965	4,536	167,907

^{*} As at 31st December, 1954; excluding Lord Howe Island and principal harbours.

The area of the State not occupied by rural holdings is approximately 28,000,000 acres and includes approximately 3,000,000 acres covered by rivers, lakes, harbours, etc.; 5,000,000 acres of rugged land unfit for

occupation of any kind; town lands and holdings used for agricultural and pastoral purposes which are less than one acre in extent; land embraced in State forests and not otherwise occupied; and unoccupied reserves for necessary public purposes, such as commons, travelling stock and water reserves, roadways and railway enclosures. Most of the land unsuitable for settlement is in the Coastal and Tableland divisions, but proportionately smaller areas are found in all divisions.

VALUE OF ALIENATED RURAL LAND.

Information as to the unimproved and improved capital value of rural lands was collected for statistical purposes in the years 1920-21 to 1940-41. Particulars of the value as ascertained at 31st March, 1941, and of the bases of valuation are given on page 276 et seq. of Year Book No. 51.

CHARACTER OF SETTLEMENT.

The nature and pattern of rural settlement in New South Wales have been determined largely by the configuration and varying quality of the land, rainfall, accessibility to markets, and by local factors, such as water supply, forest stands and means of communication, which undergo important changes as economic development proceeds.

The pastoral industry was the basis of initial settlement throughout the State. It is still nearly State-wide, but the Western Division is the only portion given over almost solely to grazing activities. In that division, land occupation retains its early characteristics of sparse settlement on large holdings with but a few widely scattered small towns and hamlets. Although progress of agriculture in the central districts, particularly in the 15 to 20 inches rainfall belt, at first caused substantial displacement of sheep grazing, the widespread adoption of mixed farming during the past two decades has arrested and reversed that trend. Progressive development of schemes of water supply and irrigation, and better means of communication have been material factors in promoting closer settlement within these areas. Dairying and intensive cultivation are the principal farming activities east of the Great Dividing Range.

The density of settlement throughout the State increases in a general way from west to east. Large tracts of very rugged, and often wooded or poor country militate against settlement in the Tablelands and South Coast divisions, but there is dense settlement in some parts of these divisions. Favoured with abundant rainfall, the Northern and Central divisions of the coastal region are by far the most densely occupied; in this region dairying and intensive agriculture on well compacted holdings characterise the fertile lands of the many river basins, and the more rugged and less accessible districts are devoted to cattle raising. Sheep are few, and wheat growing is negligible. Even without the metropolis and the cities of Newcastle and Greater Wollongong, the density of population in the Coastal divisions is much greater than in any other part of the State.

The following analysis of the State, according to statistical divisions, shows the rainfall, population, area, and major items of production:—

Table 675.—Rainfall, Po	pulation, Area a	and Production,	in Divisions.
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Division.	Range of Average	Popu- lation at 30th	Area at 31st		Annual P	roduction,	, 1953-54.	
Division.	Annual Rainfall	June, 1954.	Dec., 1954.	Wool.	Wheat.	Butter.	Mining.	Manu- factures,
Coastal—	inches.	thous- ands.	thous.	thous.	thous. bushels.	thous.	£thous.	£thous.
North Coast Hunter and Manni Cumberland South Coast	35-74 ing 20-61 28-45 29-58	171 400 1,929 172	6,965 8,414 964 5,944	38 5,364 165 4,110	169 2 	39,348 12,842 648 8,235	$\begin{array}{c} 1,155 \\ 27,329 \\ 40 \\ 8,000 \end{array}$	8,462 53,193 397,056 27,762
Total		2,672	22,287	9,677	171	61,073	36,524	486,473
Tableland— Northern Central Southern	28–38 21–53 19–61	54 156 64	8,088 10,698 7,061	25,391 54,853 36,365	263 3,644 81	948 652 253	284 6,075 1,530	1,748 10,583 3,048
Total		274	25,847	116,609	3,988	1,853	7,889	15,379
Western Slope— North Central South	20–31 17–26 17–38	68 67 128	9,236 7,724 11,239	48,986 43,975 76,872	11,313 10,979 12,400	783 439 4,315	411 44 106	2,623 2,068 5,874
Total		263	28,199	169,833	34,692	5,537	561	10,565
Central Plains a Riverina— Northern Central Riverina	nd 18-25 15-20 12-24	32 28 87	9,543 14,812 16,981	42,614 56,389 72,629	7,858 2,237 14,696	101 99 1,529	10 134 77	1,152 477 4,376
Total		147	41,336	171,632	24,791	1,729	221	6,005
Western Division	8-18	61	80,343	77,183	39	41	21,742	1,621
New South Wales		3,424 §	198,012	544,934	63,681	70,233	66,937	520,043

[•] Excluding area of Lord Howe Island, quarantine reserves and harbours not included in local government areas. † Calendar year, 1953—excludes quarties. ‡ Value added in process of manufacture. § Includes 7,000 migratory persons not included in divisional totals. || Range of average annual rainfall at recording stations within the divisions.

In the north, the region of high average rainfall extends further inland than in the south, with the result that the isohyetals run in a general north and south direction. The south-western extremity of the Riverina lies about 100 miles further from the coast than does the north-western extremity of the Northern Plain, and, as the average annual rainfall diminishes with increasing rapidity towards the west, the Northern divisions shown above generally receive more rain than the Central, and the Central more than the Southern divisions.

Roughly about 40 per cent. of the total area of the State receives average rains exceeding 20 inches per year, and over about three-fifths of it the average exceeds 15 inches per year. Where the rainfall is greatest, conditions generally favour the dairying industry, the areas with moderate rainfall being more suitable for sheep and wheat. In the dry western areas, woolgrowing is the only important rural industry.

Not only the quantity, but the seasonal incidence and reliability of the rainfall, and the amount of evaporation are important considerations in determining the productive possibilities of any region. Intermittency of rainfall adversely affects the western hinterland. The meteorological conditions of each division are discussed in greater detail in the chapter "Climate", which contains a diagrammatic map showing the configuration and rainfall distribution of the State.

COASTAL DIVISIONS.

The area occupied by rural holdings in the Coastal divisions in 1953-54 was 11,598,000 acres, or 52 per cent. of the total area (excluding principal harbours). Much of the country not used for purposes of rural production is very rugged. Rural settlement is most dense in the North Coast Division.

In 1941, it was ascertained that 1,729,000 acres were suitable for cultivation. The area actually under crops in 1953-54 was 311,007 acres, or 18 per cent. of the area suitable.

The average size of holdings in 1953-54 was:—North Coast, 375 acres; Hunter and Manning, 530 acres; and South Coast, 510 acres.

The character of settlement has been determined by the abundant rainfall, numerous fertile river valleys and basins, and the dense industrial markets of the Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong areas.

The Coastal divisions contained approximately 87 per cent. of the registered dairies and 60 per cent. of the pigs in New South Wales in 1953-54. The whole of the sugar-cane and banana crops are grown in this part of the State. The main areas devoted to commercial poultry farming—Cumberland statistical division, Newcastle and suburbs, and Wollongong and environs—are within the Coastal divisions. In addition, 44 per cent. of the area under vegetables and 57 per cent. of the area of citrus orchards were in the Coastal belt in the 1953-54 season.

TABLELANDS.

Although extensive plateaux exist in the Tableland divisions, which comprise 25,847,000 acres, considerable areas are rugged and rock-strewn and not adaptable to agriculture. The area stated as suitable for cultivation in 1940-41 was 3,285,000 acres, but only 17 per cent. of that area was under crops in 1953-54. Grazing has remained the staple industry, although many farmers combine agriculture with grazing, and large areas are cultivated in suitable localities. The rainfall is ample throughout, and the headwaters of most of the principal rivers make this a well-watered region. Railway communications are good, but except on the Central Tableland, settlement is sparse, fewer towns exist than on the coast, and small settlements are rarer because lands suitable for intense farming are more scattered. The development of dairying and agriculture has been limited.

Rural settlement is most dense in the Central Tableland Division, which was the first portion to be settled. In 1953-54 the proportion of land occupied by rural holdings was 80 per cent. in the Northern, 70 per cent. in the Central, and 75 per cent. in the Southern Tableland.

The Tableland divisions depastured 23 per cent. of the sheep and 24 per cent. of the beef cattle in New South Wales at 31st March, 1954.

Forty-four per cent. of the total vegetable area of the State in 1953-54 was in these divisions. Guyra, in the Northern Tableland, and Crookwell, in the Central Tableland, are two of the main potato growing areas.

Parts of the Northern and Central Tableland divisions are particularly suited to growing pome and stone fruits.

WESTERN SLOPES.

The divisions of the Western Slope contain gently undulating lands with a westerly trend, watered by the upper courses of the inland rivers, and an adequate and regular rainfall. These fertile areas are eminently suitable for agriculture and are, with the Riverina, the most productive portions of the interior.

In these divisions, which embrace 28,199,000 acres, rural settlement is most dense on the South Western Slope, but the proportion of occupied land is greatest in the northern districts. In 1953-54 the proportion of land occupied by rural holdings was 85 per cent. of the total area of the Western Slope divisions. The area of land suitable for cultivation, 12,430,073 acres in 1940-41, constituted 40 per cent. of the total area of such land in the State. Of the land considered suitable for cultivation in the Western Slope divisions, 2,770,977 acres, or 22 per cent., were under crops in 1953-54.

The Western Slope divisions contained 57 per cent. of the total area of wheat grown for grain in 1953-54, and, at 31st March, 1954, depastured 33 per cent. of the sheep in the State.

Beef cattle are raised extensively in the North and South Western Slope. Development in dairying, however, has been mainly in the South Western Slope, near Tumut and the southern border.

Almost the whole of the tobacco crop is grown on the North Western Slope, where an attempt has also been made in recent years to foster the development of linseed production. Pome fruits, prunes, and cherries are produced in the South Western Slope Division, at Batlow and Young.

CENTRAL PLAINS AND RIVERINA.

The plains of the Central divisions, including the Riverina, cover 41,336,000 acres and constitute the eastern portion of a remarkable extent of almost level country, stretching from the last hills of the Western Slope to the western boundary of the State. With an average width of 120 miles, the divisions comprise the great sheep districts of the State and about 40 per cent. of the agricultural lands. Generally speaking, they are not well watered, the average rainfall is low, and its intermittency is a source of frequent loss. They are traversed by the western rivers in their lower courses, but these do not supply water to a very extensive area, as they are few and their natural flow is irregular. Schemes of irrigation, however, are progressively increasing the productive capacity of these inland areas. Artesian water underlies a considerable area on the north, and bores supply permanent water in a number of localities. In the south, sub-artesian bores are of great practical utility.

The closely-settled but comparatively small area of irrigated lands in the Riverina partly accounts for the density of settlement in that division. At 31st March, 1954, there were 1,216 holdings in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area embracing 308,199 acres, inclusive of certain attached lands outside the Irrigation Area.

The total of 13,185,000 acres considered suitable for cultivation in 1940-41 comprised 21 per cent. of the occupied rural land in the North Central Plain, 26 per cent. in the Central Plain and 44 per cent. in the Riverina. Approximately 13 per cent. of the land deemed snitable for cultivation was under crops in 1953-54.

The Central Plains and Riverina divisions contained 37 per cent. of the total area of wheat grown for grain in 1953-54, and, at 31st March, 1954, depastured 30 per cent. of the sheep in New South Wales.

The whole of the rice crop is grown in the Riverina Division, which is also the main area for the cultivation of wine grapes. In this division, also, citrus fruits are produced and peaches, pears, and apricots are grown for canning.

In the North Central Plain, linseed production has developed rapidly in recent years.

Beef cattle raising is mainly confined to the Northern and Central plains.

Western Division.

The plains of the Western Division cover 80,343,000 acres and seem unlikely ever to become a populous and highly productive region. One-third of the division receives, on the average, less than 10 inches of rain per year and practically the whole of the remainder less than 15 inches. Though the soils are uniformly fertile, the lack of rain and of permanent water and grasses, and the high rate of evaporation, ranging up to 90 inches per year, render it relatively unproductive. Except on the irrigation areas at Wentworth, there is little agriculture and dairying is negligible, and by reason of the small rainfall, the sheep-carrying capacity of the land is only about one-fifth as great as that of the plains further east; but the climate is well suited to the production of high-grade merino sheep. It is a lonely region, for the most part occupied in large holdings on a long or perpetual lease tenure.

Irrigation from the Murray and the vast lake reservoirs of the South Darling, and regulation of the flow of the Darling River, combined with dry-farming methods, may make agriculture possible on limited areas, and water and fodder conservation may increase sheep-carrying capacity, but a significant change in the utilisation of these western plains is not to be expected until settlement in the more attractive easterly regions has made very great advance. It was contended that, in the south, large areas only required railway facilities to render them profitable for agriculture, but results so far attained are not encouraging. At present, excluding the mining districts, it is a vast region comprising two-fifths of the area of the State, depasturing little more than 12 per cent. of the sheep, and inhabited by some 27,000 persons, or less than one per cent. of the State's population. Near the western boundary, however, is situated one of the richest silver-lead fields of the world, and in the large mining town of Broken Hill there is a population of about 32,000 persons.

Of the total area occupied by rural holdings in the Western Division in 1953-54, viz., 77,096,786 acres, the area under crop was only 18,797 acres, although in 1941 an aggregate area of 1,193,206 acres was considered by the occupiers to be suitable for cultivation.

VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF RURAL INDUSTRIES.

Information regarding the value of production of rural and other industries is published in the chapter "Value of Production", and a summary of the gross farm value of rural production in various years since 1920-21 is shown in Table 676. For 1930-31 and later years, the net value is also shown; this is estimated by deducting from the gross value such costs as fodder for livestock, seed, fertilisers, dips, sprays and water for irrigation.

Details regarding estimates of the value of production in the rural industries are shown in the following chapters.

Table 676.—Estimated Value of Production—Rural Industries.

			Gross Va	lue.				Net	Value.	
Year.	Pastoral.	Agri- culture.	Dairying and Farm- yard.	Per Head of Population.			Amount.	Per Head of Population.		
		£thou	isand.		£.	s.	d.	£.thousand.	£. s	d.
1920-21	 20,336	32,373	16,447	69,156	33	1	7			
1930 - 31	 17,835	12,328	12,039	42,202	16	11	8	37,751	14 16	8
1940-41	 36,718	14,279	16,825	67,822	24	6	2	59,888	21 - 9	3
1943-44	 44,136	32,750	23,544	100,430	34	19	6	88,608	$30 \ 17$	2
1944-45	 38,697	21,995	25,403	86,095	29	13	6	75,031	25 17	2
1945-46	 35,426	44,719	27,308	107,453	36	12	11	94,984	32 - 7	10
1946-47	 53,869	26,150	27.048	107.067	36	2	8	94,196	31 15	10
1947-48	 75,100	87,764	31,916	194,780	64	17	10	178,757	59 11	1
1948-49	 97,429	53,887	35,409	186,725	61	4	10	170,836	56 0	7
1949-50	 142,185	75,479	40.744	258,408	82	2	11	243,048	77 5	3
1950-51	 305,234	50,457	45,785	401,476	123	19	6	385.986	119 3	10
1951-52	 158,647	65,968	53,492	278,107	83	19	6	257,227	77 13	5
1952-53	 211,802	74,711	70,228	356,741	105		5	334,137	99 5	2
1953-54	 070 000	76,325	68,917	355,471	104	7	8	329,766	96 16	9

^{*} Excludes profits realised under the wartime plan for disposal of the 1939-40 to 1945-46 wool clips Five distributions of such profits have been made, viz., £9,423,000 in 1949-50, £9,423,000 in 1951-52 £6,027,000 in 1952-53, £6,241,000 in 1953-54, and £4,891,000 in 1954-55 (see page 927).

MACHINERY USED ON RURAL HOLDINGS.

The following table shows particulars of the various kinds of farm machinery on rural holdings in 1943 and later years:—

Table 677.-Machinery on Rural Holdings.

Type of Machine.			Nu	mber at 3	31st Marc	h—	
Type of machine.		1943.	1948.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.
Milking machines—Stands (units)		18,365	29,921	35,517	36,327	38.260	39,917
Shearing machines—Stands		43,395	45,700	52,036	54,974	58,166	60,134
Ploughs—single furrow		*	50,806	49,303	48,570	48,837	46.964
multiple furrow		*	40,803	42,177	43,724	46,922	47,197
Disc cultivators		*	18,028	20,682	22,112	25,264	26,854
Harrows-Number of leaves		*	156,774	162,574	168.518	175,338	176,351
Rotary Hoes		*	4,786	7,153	8,655	10,247	11,587
Other Cultivators		*	59,466	58,485	58,702	61,468	61,244
Fertiliser distributors and broadcasters		4.928	6,572	8,755	9,878	11,402	13,352
Grain drills (Combine and other)		22,956	25,427	26,132	25,899	27,047	27.395
Maize planters		8,540	10,834	10,891	10,814	11,138	10,767
Headers, strippers and harvesters		17,296	16,984	17,095	17,481	17,845	17,846
Reapers and binders		14,342	13,902	13,074	13,078	12,814	12,316
Mowers		15,541	18,407	20,272	21,161	22,581	23,043
Hav Rakes		12,823	14,839	15,434	15,817	16,715	16,744
Hay Presses and Balers		2,471	3,711	4,340	4,842	5,470	6,248
Chaff cutters		20,964	23,850	22,670	22,372	22,267	21,636
Fractors—Wheeled type		13,181	18,659	30,061	35,302	39,229	41,195
Crawler or track type		*	1,599	2,145	2,828	3,179	3,221
Motor trucks, utilities and lorries		22,908	31,259	42,539	46,644	50,234	52,430
Stationary engines		40,148	48,662	54.038	57,168	61,286	64,561

^{*} Not available.

NOTE: - The number of windmills in 1952 (the only year of collection) was 43,661.

The most significant features shown in the table are the advancement in mechanisation of the dairying industry, and the increase in shearing plants and in the use of machinery for pasture improvement and for the conservation of fodder. There has also been a marked increase in the use of tractors on rural holdings.

Tractors on Rural Holdings.

The number of tractors in use on rural holdings at 31st March, 1954, was 44,416 (comprising 41,195 wheeled and 3,221 crawler type), compared with 22,932 in March, 1949, 12,926 in March, 1939, and 6,242 in June, 1930.

The following statement shows the number of holdings on which there were tractors and the number of tractors in use in various divisions of the State since 1939. Similar particulars in respect of each statistical division are shown in the "Statistical Register".

Table 678.-Tractors in Use on Rural Holdings by Divisions of State.

Portion of State.	Holdings	s with Tra	ctors at 31	st March.	Tractors in Use at 31st March.					
Portion of State.	1939.	1949.	1953.	1954.	1939.	1949.	1953.	1954.		
Coastal Divisions	1,388	3,721	7,623	8,415	1,442	4,003	8,636	9,218		
Tableland Divisions	1,565	3,233	6,314	6,722	1,707	3,653	7,841	8,246		
Western Slope					'					
Divisions	5,361	7,767	10,814	11,169	5,921	8,835	14,535	14,995		
Central Plains and										
Riverina Divs	3,316	5,144	7,406	7,678	3,637	5,900	10,067	10,527		
Western Division	192	497	1,099	1,206	219	541	1,329	1,430		
Madal N. C. Yer	11.000	20.000	20.050	07 100	10.000	22.022	10.100	44 410		
Total, N.S.W	11,822	20,362	33,256	35,190	12,926	22,932	42,408	44,416		

The number of tractors per 100 rural holdings was seventeen in 1939, thirty-one in 1949, and sixty-one in 1954.

Additional particulars relating to tractors on rural holdings, showing the age, horse-power and type of fuel used, were first collected in 1954. The following table sets out these particulars in respect of both wheel type and crawler or track type tractors:—

Table 679.—Composition of Tractors on Rural Holdings at 31st March, 1954.

Horse Power.			Tractors as Fuel—	Using	Num	ber of Tre	ctors Ag	ed—	Total
Hoise Fower.		Kero- sene.	Petrol.	Diesel Oil.	0-4 years.	5-9 years.	10-14 years.	15 years and over.	Tractors.
Maximum Belt-					WHEEI	TYPE.			
Under 11]	13	25	7	26	15	3	1	45
11 to 20		2,204	138	27	671	732	402	564	2,369
21 to 30		7,855	7,191	373	9,174	2,802	1,277	2,166	15,419
31 to 40	•••	13,135	219	1,622	6,948	4,887	1,214	1,927	14,976
41 and over	••••	4,749	36	3,601	4,408	1,532	759	1,687	8,386
Total, Wheel Type		27,956	7,609	5,630	21,227	9,968	3,655	6,345	41,195
Maximum Drawbar-	-				CRAWLE	R TYPE.			
Under 10		2	243	1	227	16	3	1 1	246
10 to 34		992	90	673	704	333	239	479	1,755
35 to 49		146	16	846	613	159	127	109	1,008
50 to 69	•••	16	3	137	74	46	20	16	156
70 and over	•••		1	55	24	13	14	5	56
Total, Crawler Type		1,156	353	1,712	1,642	567	403	609	3,221
	i			WHEEL	AND CE	AWLER	TYPES		
Total, all Types		29,112	7,962	7,342	22,869	10,535	4,058	6,954	44,416

Of all tractors used on rural holdings in March, 1954, more than half were less than five years old, three-quarters less than ten years old, and 16 per cent. of them had been manufactured in 1939 or earlier. Practically two-thirds of the tractors were powered by kerosene, the remainder being divided equally between petrol and diesel oil.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION ON RURAL HOLDINGS.

Statistics relating to building, construction and repairs on rural holdings in New South Wales were collected for the first time in 1947-48. The following table illustrates the expansion in building and other construction on rural holdings since that year:—

					New I	Buildings Comp	Other Construction and Repair.		
Year ended 31st March.			h.	Dwel	lings.	Cost of all other new buildings.	Cost of new fences, yards, dams, silos, etc.	Cost of repairs to fences, buildings, yards, dams,	
				ľ	Number.	Cost.			etc.
1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954					725 1,039 1,315 1,459 2,302 2,259 2,558	£ 784,720 1,099,752 1,684,633 2,436,544 4,308,074 5,487,679 5,770,945	£ 1,437,320 1,523,751 1,516,788 2,190,415 3,682,346 4,253,694 4,851,125	\$23,440 1,043,144 1,659,285 2,490,939 5,084,528 5,417,333 5,706,616	£ 1,463,800 1,816,672 2,778,499 4,111,101 6,781,155 6,676,843 5, 579,170

Table 680 .- Building Activity on Rural Holdings.

Persons Resident on Holdings.

The number of persons of all ages residing permanently on rural holdings, including those temporarily absent, but excluding guests, visitors and residents of schools, institutions, etc., was 349,000 at 31st March, 1939 and 1940, but as men were drawn from farms into the armed services and into war factories, it decreased to 337,000 in 1941 and to 317,000 in 1942. In 1953 the number was 302,000, comprising 164,000 males and 138,000 females, and in 1954 the number was 310,000 comprising 168,000 males and 142,000 females.

EMPLOYMENT IN RURAL INDUSTRIES.

Statistics of persons over the age of 14 years permanently engaged in farm work on rural holdings, one acre or more in extent, have been collected annually since 1921-22; particulars as to temporary employees also have been collected in recent years. Information regarding the number of women working on the holdings is not entirely satisfactory because, as a general rule, their duties are partly domestic and it is difficult to distinguish those whose principal activity is rural work.

The number of males and females engaged permanently on farm work on rural holdings at the end of the season in 1928-29 and later years are shown in the following statement:—

At 31st March.	Males.	Females.	Total.	At 31st March.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1929*	117,863	10,677	128,540	1948	$113,052 \\ 111,362$	10,871	123,923
1931*	114,989	9.543	124,532	1949		11,056	122,418
1939	126,341	7,059	133,400	1950	113,066	11,480	124,546 $122,561$
1944	100,820	15,381	116,201	1951	111,634	10,927	
1945	103,386	13,768	117,154	1952	110,087	9,798	119,888 $122,036$
1946	108,129	11,961	120,090	1953	112,155	9,881	

Table 681.—Persons Engaged Permanently on Rural Holdings.

The number occupied permanently was greatest in 1936, but was maintained in the vicinity of 133,000 at 31st March of each year 1935 to 1940. There was a marked increase in the employment of women and girls on farm work during the war years, but that increase did not go far towards offsetting the loss of male workers from farms, which by 1944 represented about one in every five of those permanently employed in 1939.

In 1944 there were 17,200 (13 per cent.) fewer persons engaged permanently on rural holdings than before the war. By 1950 only half of this loss had been regained, and since then the trend has once more been downward. In March, 1954, the permanent work force on rural holdings was about 12,000 smaller than in 1939, with 14,000 fewer males and 2,000 more females.

A classification of the number of males engaged permanently in farm work on the holdings at the end of the season in 1928-29 and later years, is shown below:—

At 31st March.	Owners, Lessees, Share- farmers.	Em- ployees receiv- ing Wages.	Relatives not receiving Wages.	Total, Per- manent Males.	At 31st March.	Owners, Lessees, Share- farmers.	Em- ployees receiv- ing Wages.	Relatives not receiving Wages.	Total, Per- manent Males.
1929* 1931* 1939 1944 1945 1946 1947	66,134	34,234	17,495	117,863	1948	73,400	30,578	9,074	113,052
	66,297	27,949	20,743	114,989	1949	71,186	31,987	8,189	111,362
	68,009	40,777	17,555	126,341	1950	71,277	33,923	7,866	113,066
	64,860	23,476	12,484	100,820	1951	70,236	33,889	7,509	111,634
	68,626	22,795	11,965	103,386	1952	69,157	32,322	8,608	110,087
	72,234	26,628	9,267	108,129	1953	70,682	33,904	7,569	112,155
	74,384	25,772	9,168	109,324	1954	71,465	33,497	7,416	112,378

Table 682.-Rural Labour-Males Working Permanently on Holdings.

Between 1939 and 1954, male owners, lessees and sharefarmers increased by 3,456, male employees decreased by 7,280, and male relatives not receiving wages decreased by 10,139, or by more than half. The latter movement continued a trend in evidence since 1932.

^{*} At 30th June.

^{*} At 30th June.

The number of females working permanently on rural holdings rose from 7,059 in 1939 to a peak of 16,162 in 1943, but thereafter it declined steadily to 9.198 in 1954. Particulars are given in the following table:—

Table 683.—Females Recorded as Working Pe	ermanently on Rural Holdings.
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At 31st] March.	Owners, Lessees, Share- farmers.	Em- ployees receiv- ing Wages.	Rela- tives not receiv- ing Wages.	Total Per- manent Females.	At 31st March.	Owners, Lessees, Share- farmers.	Em- ployees receiv- ing Wages.	Relatives not receiving Wages.	Total Per- manent Females.
1939	872	745	5,442	7,059	1947	1,744	1,871	7,772	11,387
1941	1,275	1,274	6,157	8,706	1948	1,611	1,530	7,730	10,871
1942	1,822	1,585	7,872	11,279	1949 1950	$1,925 \\ 1.649$	2,003 1,996	7,128 $7,835$	11,056 11,480
1943	2,304	3,438	10,420	16,162	1951	1,678	2,051	7,198	10,927
1944	2,174	2,653	10,554	15,381	1952	1,743	1,890	6,165	9,798
1945	1,990	2,225	9,553	13,768	1953	1,723	1,717	6,441	9,881
1946	1,657	2,129	8,175	11,961	1954	1,687	1,348	6,163	9,198

The number of persons working temporarily on wages or contract on holdings at 31st March, increased from 26,938 (males 25,350 and females 1,588) in 1951 to 29,397 (males 27,726 and females 1,671) in 1954. There were approximately 40,000 persons working temporarily on rural holdings at 31st March, 1939.

Wages Paid to Workers on Rural Holdings.

The amount of wages paid to permanent and casual employees on rural holdings in 1953-54 and earlier years is shown below. The figures include the value of board and lodging supplied by the employer.

Table 684 .- Wages Paid to Rural Workers.

Year		Males.		Fe- males,	Year	Males.			Fe- males, Per- manent and Casual.	Total.	
ended 31st	Per- manent.				Permanent and Casual.		Per- manent.	Casual.			Total.
		£t	housand				£ thousand.				
1929* 1931* 1939 1940 1941 1942 1948†	6,475 4,533 6,302 6,406 6,309 5,093 7,333	3,042 2,186 3,608 3,610 3,686 3,724 3,827	9,517 6,719 9,910 10,016 9,995 8,817 11,160	83 71 65 88 116 180 295	9,600 6,790 9.975 10,104 10,111 8,997 11,455	1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954	8,490 10,325 12,612 15,123 17,473 19,059	4,215 7,348 9,770 13,661 14,569 16,031	12,705 17,673 22,382 28,784 32,042 35,090	410 443 525 600 811 726	13,115 18,116 22,907 29,384 32,853 35,816

^{*} Year ended 30th June.

EMPLOYMENT ON RURAL HOLDINGS—CENSUS DATA.

At the census of 4th April, 1921, the number of persons returned as being occupied in agricultural, pastoral and dairying industries was 160,077, comprising 157,123 males and 2,954 females. Of the total, 94,508 were classified to agricultural and 65,569 to pastoral and dairying occupations. A more detailed classification by industry was used for the censuses of 30th June, 1933, and 30th June, 1947, and the following statement provides a comparison of the number and sex of persons engaged in each major rural

[†] Not available for seasons 1942-43 to 1946-47.

industry, as ascertained at those dates. Because of seasonal factors and the inclusion of casual workers in census tabulations, it is not possible to make direct comparison between these census data and the statistics of persons working on rural holdings at 31st March in each year as compiled from farmers' annual returns.

Table 685.—Persons Engaged in Rural Industries—Census Dat	Table	685.—Persons	Engaged	in	Rural	Industries-Census	Data.
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Industry.		ncluding O s, 30th Fu	ne, 1933.		s, 30th Ju	As Proportion of Total Work Force (Persons).		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	1933.	1947.
Agriculture and Mixed Farming Grazing Dairying	81,999 43,049 34,329	$\begin{array}{c} 1,740 \\ 1,153 \\ 2,296 \\ 2 \end{array}$	Num 83,739 44,202 36,625 149	66,965 38,403 27,909 400	2,347 1,828 2,753	69,312 40,231 30,662 410	7.67 4.05 3.35 0.01	5.45 3.16 2.41 0.03
Pig Farming Poultry Farming Beekeeping Other Farming Total Rura	3,720 405 7,150	363 14 23	4,083 419 7,173	4,754 823 1,098	595 17 37	5,349 840 1,135	0.37 0.04 0.66	0·42 0·07 0·09
Industries	150 500	5,591	176,390	140,352	7,587	147,939	16.15	11.63
Total Work Force	050 500	239,278	1,091,786	969,959	301,350	1,271,309	100.00	100.00

In reviewing the figures, it has to be remembered that economic conditions were in sharp contrast at these respective census dates. Acute depression prevailed in 1933; many persons normally following other occupations were on rural holdings, and many unemployed persons undertook intensive cultivation of small areas as a temporary means of livelihood. On the other hand, conditions were prosperous in 1947, and rural employers met strong competition from other industries for available supplies of labour. The significantly smaller proportion of the work force occupied in these rural industries in 1947 was also due to factors such as the much wider mechanisation of farming operations and continued scarcity, since the war years, of materials needed for permanent improvements on rural properties, together with the effect of a period of relatively unfavourable seasons, which made inroads into farmers' and graziers' financial resources.

CONDITIONS OF RURAL EMPLOYMENT.

In the decade preceding the outbreak of war in 1939, certain workers in the pastoral, fruit-growing and sugar industries were covered by Commonwealth rural awards and agreements, but otherwise rural employment in New South Wales generally was not subject to regulation by industrial arbitration tribunals. During the war period, the Commonwealth Government assisted producers of certain crops and dairy products, and wages, hours, etc., of employees engaged in the production of these commodities were regulated as from 1943 under National Security (Industrial Peace) Regulations and amending legislation.

Awards covering employment in certain rural industries were made by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration until 31st December, 1949, when awards made under the National Security (Industrial Peace) Regulations were deemed to have lapsed. Details of rates which operated in these industries in 1949 and earlier years are published on page 558 et seq. of Year Book No. 52. During 1953, Conciliation Committees were established and action taken to have State awards determined for all phases of rural employment.

In June, 1954, the wage rates in the main awards that have been finalised were as follows:—

Agricultural employees (44-hour week)-

General farm hands, £13 3s. per week.

(Harvest employees are paid an additional 10s. for each half day, or part thereof, when employed on harvest work.)

Leading hand (in charge of three or more employees), £13 13s. per week.

Dairying employees (48-hour week)-

General hands, £13 8s. per week.

Leading hand (in charge of four or more employees), £13 18s. per week.

In each of the above awards, the minimum wage for junior males is a percentage of the adult basic wage for males, viz., £12 3s. per week, determined according to the age of the employee.

The minimum wage for females is a percentage of the adult basic wage of females, viz., £9 2s. per week, determined according to the age of the employee.

The hourly rate for casual employment is calculated by dividing the ordinary weekly wage rate, plus 12½ per cent., by the number of working hours specified in the award.

Wages of sugar-field workers in the three sugar-mill areas on the northern rivers of New South Wales were formerly regulated by agreement, but are now subject to an award which had effect from 1st January, 1954. The ordinary hours of work are 40 per week or 8 per day, Monday to Friday. Basic rates payable since 1st June, 1945, were as follows:—

Period.	Field Worker over 19 years. per week.	Cane Cutter (Day labour). per week.		atter—Piece acre (fixed a Example	t one ton i	
From 1st June, 1945 From 14th May, 1948 From 1st June, 1948 From 14th May, 1961 From 1st January, 1954	$\begin{array}{ccc} 121 & 8 \\ 121 & 8 \\ 182 & 0 \end{array}$	s. d. 130 11 146 0 146 0 222 6 285 10	15. s. d. 7 10 8 6 9 5 12 1 15 0	11 to 12. s. d. 9 3 9 11 11 1 13 9 16 4½	8 to 9. s. d. 10 9 11 5 13 0 15 8 18 3½	5 to 6. s. d. 16 4 17 71 19 81 22 71 25 3

In the first award of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for pastoral workers, made in 1907, the shearing rate was 24s. per 100 sheep shorn (an increase of 4s. over the predominant rate prior to the award). Station hands have been covered by award since 1917. The pastoral award applied only to employment on the large holdings.

From 1st January, 1943, to August, 1948, the award was declared a "common rule" of the industry (in terms of National Security Regulations) and so applied to all employees where employing pastoralists or farmers were predominantly engaged in the raising or shearing of sheep. It did not apply to the employment of station hands on properties depasturing 2,000 or fewer sheep.

In April, 1948, the Conciliation Commissioner issued an interim award covering rates of pay only, which was followed in August, 1948, by a new comprehensive Federal award covering the pastoral industry and superseding all previous awards, with the effect of rendering the "common rule" inoperative. The award does not apply to members of the employer's family, domestic servants, or jackeroos, nor to employment of station hands on any property where 2,000 or fewer sheep are depastured.

The rates of wages as prescribed by the Commonwealth pastoral industry award for shearers, shed hands and station hands in New South Wales since September, 1939, are shown below:—

At 20th Contonthon	Shearers; per 100	Shed I	Hands.	Station Hands.		
At 30th September.	Ordinary Flock Sheep (Machine).	Found.	Not Found.	With Keep.	Without Keep.	
	s. d.		£ s. d. p	er week.		
1946	41 3 45 0 45 0	4 14 0 5 10 0 6 0 0 6 0 0 6 6 4 7 6 1 8 4 1 10 10 0 14 8 0 15 6 2 16 0 9 16 2 8	6 0 0 7 6 0 7 10 0 7 10 0 7 19 0 9 4 1 10 5 5 12 15 0 17 8 0 19 6 2 20 6 5 20 8 8	2 5 6 3 0 3 3 0 3 3 10 2 4 7 0* 6 19 2* 9 0 9* 9 12 9*	3 7 0 4 10 0 4 10 0 4 10 0 4 18 0 5 17 0* 7 19 7* 11 3 6* 11 18 1* 12 16 1*	

Table 686.—Rates of Wages-Shearers, Shed and Station Hands.

In May, 1949, a schedule of wool value allowances, to be paid in addition to the ordinary rates of pay, was introduced by consent into the Pastoral Industry Award. The allowance is based on the price of wool and is reviewed periodically.

Rural Workers Accommodation Act, 1926-1951.

Employers of rural labour are required under the Rural Workers Accommodation Act, 1926-1951, and regulations thereunder, to provide employees engaged for more than 24 hours with accommodation of standards prescribed by regulations for sleeping, dining, etc., including hygiene facilities, sanitation and the cleanliness of premises. Unless otherwise provided by an industrial award, no charge is made for the accommodation.

The Act applies in all districts other than areas proclaimed as cities. The owner or person entitled to immediate possession must provide the premises, and in the provision of other facilities responsibility extends to the employer as well as to the person entitled to immediate possession. If the latter be a tenant, he may, after notifying the landlord, erect buildings in compliance with the Act and recover from the owner the current value of the buildings when tenancy ceases.

^{*} Working at or about homestead on other than domestic duties.

[†] Including wool value allowances (see below).

Inspectors appointed under the Act are empowered to enter and inspect the accommodation, and employers must notify them of the date of intended commencement of seasonal work. Notice may be given employers of accommodation requirements and action may be taken in Courts of Petty Sessions to enforce compliance with the Act. Full-time inspectors are employed and police officers in charge of country stations also act as inspectors.

SHARE-FARMING.

The system of share-farming was introduced in New South Wales towards the end of the last century. Under the system, the owner provides suitable land and sometimes seed and fertiliser, and the farmer generally provides the necessary plant and labour. The usual contract is that the land be operated for a specified purpose and a fixed time. Various arrangements are made for sharing the product. Sometimes the parties to the agreement take equal shares of the produce up to a specific yield, and any excess goes to the farmer as a bonus. In other cases the owner takes one-third and the farmer two-thirds of the total product. Since 1st July, 1943, tenancy under share-farming agreements has been subject to the Agricultural Holdings Act, which provides for a minimum tenancy of two years and establishes the right to compensation for improvements effected by tenants.

Particulars regarding share-farming as given in Table 351 of Year Book No. 50 show that, in the seasons 1936-37 to 1940-41, there were on the average 6,758 holdings (equivalent to about one in every eleven of all holdings) used for share-farming by 8,659 share-farmers engaged in cultivating 1,400,163 acres and using 788,891 acres for dairying.

In 1940-41, the latest year of collection, holdings on which the share system was used for agriculture exclusively, numbered 3,961 and for dairying only, 434. Holdings with share-farmers engaged in agriculture and dairying in combination (including dairy farms on which only fodder crops for dairy cattle were grown) numbered 2,069.

Of 1,433,364 acres cultivated in 1940-41 on the share system, 776,279 acres were in the Western Slope divisions and 515,590 acres were in the Central Plains and Riverina. The cultivation was mainly for wheat, viz., 1,280,665 acres on 3,631 holdings. There were 792,632 acres share-farmed for dairying, of which 730,528 acres, or 92 per cent., were in the Coastal divisions.

AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS ACT, 1941.

The majority of tenancies of agricultural land in New South Wales are tenancies at will or yearly tenancies, and many areas are worked for cultivation or dairying under share-farming agreements. Insecurity of tenure leads to the impairment of the productive resources of the land by discouraging good husbandry and improvement of holdings and, from time to time, remedial legislation has been enacted, such as the Rural Tenants Act, 1916, which was designed to give tenant farmers the right to compensation for certain improvements but did not apply to tenancies at will, and the Agricultural Lessees Relief Act, 1931, by which tenants were enabled to obtain, under certain conditions, reduction of rent and extension of lease. These Acts were repealed by the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1941, which came into operation on 1st July, 1943. It applies

to tenancies of agricultural and pastoral holdings of two acres or more, including tenancies at will and those under share-farming agreements. The minimum tenancy under the Act is two years, and at least twelve months' notice, to expire at the end of the year, must be given for the termination of a tenancy. The Act also defines rights to compensation for improvements (including those attributable to a better system of farming than required under the contract) and for disturbance of a tenancy, as described on page 398 of Year Book No. 50.

Agricultural committees are appointed under the Act when required to determine references and matters in dispute. Each committee consists of an officer of the Department of Agriculture as chairman and two members, one selected by the landlord and the other by the tenant from respective panels of landlords and of tenants appointed by the Minister.

ESTABLISHMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF PASTURES.

SOWN GRASSES.

The stock-carrying capacity of the pasture lands is being increased by cultivation of grasses and herbage, both indigenous and imported. The total area of land under sown grasses did not exceed 400,000 acres until 1901. It had risen to approximately 750,000 acres by 1908; 1,500,000 acres by 1920; 2,200,000 acres by 1930; and to 3,300,000 acres in 1940. This represented little more than 2 per cent. of the land used for grazing.

Table 352 in Year Book No. 50 illustrated the increase in the area under sown grasses in each division of the State between 1901 and 1941. At 31st March, 1954, the area under sown grasses was 6,015,954 acres, comprised of 1,828,332 acres in the Coastal, 1,360,090 acres in the Tableland, 1,876,628 acres in the Western Slope, 945,639 acres in the Central Plains and Riverina and 5,265 acres in the Western divisions. In 1954 as compared with 1941, the area of sown grasses was nearly four times as great in the Tableland, three and a half times in the Western Slope, and four and a half times in the Central Plains and Riverina divisions.

IMPROVEMENT OF PASTURES.

The practice of top-dressing pastures with fertiliser is also used as a means of increasing stock-carrying capacity. In 1928-29, artificial manures were applied to 87,686 acres of pastures on 689 holdings. The agricultural depression checked progress in this form of pasture improvement until 1933-34, but there was a rapid increase in the course of the next three years. The area treated in 1937-38 was 875,730 acres, or ten times the area fertilised in 1928-29. Subsequent decreases in the area were due to drought and the scarcity of labour and fertilisers, but the area of pasture top-dressed increased from 1945-46, and in 1953-54 more holdings and a greater area were treated than ever before, the area being more than six times that of 1945-46. Details are given in the following table:—

Table 687.—Improved Pastures—Areas Treated and Fertilisers Used.

				Holdings Using Artificial	Area Treated with	Quantity of Ar	tificial Manure sed.
	Seaso	n.		Manures on Pastures.	Artificial Manures.	Total.	Per Acre.
			_	No.	acres.	tons.	lb.
1928-29	•••	•••		689	87,686	4,049	103
1930-31	•••	•••		371	19,254	1,047	122
1935-36	•••	•••		3,426	351,209	16,736	107
1942-43	•••	•••		3,950	399,649	16,419	92
1943-44	•••		•••	4,055	347,229	12,407	81
1944-45	•••	•••	• • • •	4,576	347,005	13,694	88
1945-46	•••	•••		5,346	462,959	19,044	92
1946-47	• • •	•••		5,752	653,381	28,670	98
1947-48	• • •	•••		6,780	879,343	41,510	106
1948-49	•••	•••		7,879	1,132,225	54,178	107
1949-50	•••	•••	• • • •	8,375	1,288,832	60,676	105
1950-51	•••	•••		9,152	1,276,300	62,727	110
1951-52	•••	•••		10,974	1,755,081	85,164	109
1952-53	•••	•••		13,009	2,214,894	108,787	110
1953-54	•••	•••		15,749	2,908,681	146,814	113

The following table gives the area of pastures treated and the quantity of fertilisers used for this purpose in groups of divisions:—

Table 688.—Pastures Treated and Fertilisers used in Divisions.

Season.	Coastal Divisions.	Tableland Divisions.	Western Slope Divisions.	Central Plains and Riverina Divisions.	Western Division.	New South Wales.
	Area	A OF PASTURES	S TREATED WIT	TH ARTIFICIAL	Fertilisers,	
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
1928-29	4,883	31,902	40,707	8,698	1,496	87,686
1937-38	44,969	344,111	365,484	121,131	35	875,730
1948-49	116,922	429,603	428,765	155,213	1,722	1,132,225
1949-50	101 050	440,083	540,416	176,257	826	1,288,832
1950-51	150,383	419,713	495,687	210,051	466	1,276,300
1951-52	164,356	633,995	684,865	271,073	792	1,755,081
1952-53	207,781	857,611	828,433	319,828	1,241	2,214,894
1953-54	233,094	1,082,861	1,142,997	447,957	1,772	2,908,681
	Qt	JANTITY OF FE	TRTILISERS USE	D ON PASTURE	s.	'
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
1928-29	292	1,541	1,792	364	60	4,049
1937-38	2,829	16,440	16,626	4,979	6	40,880
1948-49	8,271	20,119	18,189	7,528	71	54,178
1949-50		20,717	22,154	8,574	33	60,676
1950-51		20,425	21,442	10,645	17	62,727
1951-52		31,312	29,627	13,248	43	85,164
1952-53		43,757	36,283	14,883	63	108,787
1953-54	15,814	59,408	51,390	20,107	95	146,814

Most of the artificial pasture fertilisers is used in the Tableland and Western Slope divisions. Of the total acreage treated and the total quantity of fertiliser used in 1953-54, these divisions accounted for 76 per cent. and 75 per cent., respectively.

CONSERVATION OF FODDER.

Fodder is conserved to maintain herds and flocks during winter months, when the growth of grass is retarded, and during recurrent periods of deficient rainfall. The Department of Agriculture and farmers' organisations foster the practice of fodder conservation, and advise on methods of making silage and constructing silos and silage pits.

Particulars of stocks of hay and silage on farms, as well as hay and silage produced, for seasons since 1943-44 are given below:—

Season ended 31st March.			Нау.		Silage.			
			Stocks at 31st March.			Stocks at 31st March.		
		Production.	Holdings with Stocks.	Quantity.	Production.	Holdings with Stocks.	Quantity.	
		tons.	No.	tons.	tons.	No.	tons.	
1944		735,641	12,161	522,294	58,143	1,091	100,859	
1945		371,153	9,020	189,986	39,830	771	54,268	
1946	•••	990,747	12,304	504,521	73,598	931	73,371	
1947		380,567	8,169	226,926	51,783	769	60,348	
1948		978,236	17,998	825,821	119,453	1,241	109,681	
1949		496,873	15,604	691,608	91,519	1,116	100,799	
1950	•••	496,081	14,853	680,498	73,047	1,031	108,156	
1951		314,940	13,513	608,416	55,470	912	87,253	
1952		450,774	11,893	500,596	47,920	78 7	74,042	
1953		578,651	12,416	628,977	85,135	1,005	102,812	
1954	•••	638,702	12,732	700,367	84,465	1,536	101,262	

Table 689.—Production and Stocks of Hay and Silage.

Conservation was affected by adverse seasonal conditions in 1944-45 and 1946-47.

Following on the replenishment of stocks of hay and a substantial increase in silage stocks in the lush season of 1947-48, there was a considerable decrease in the areas sown for fodder crops in later seasons. As a result, production decreased and stocks were reduced during periods of adverse weather conditions.

^{*} Includes grass hay, except for 1943-44 and 1944-45.

1948-49

1949-50

1950-51

1951-52

1952-53

1953-54

1,625

1,329

1,016

1,016

1,337

1,536

. . .

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91,519

73,047

55,470

47,920

85,135

84,465

The following table gives particulars of silage made in groups of divisions since 1921-22:--

Period ended 31st March.		Total Silage Made.	Silage made in Divisions.						
			Coastal Divisions.	Table- land Divisions.	Western Slope Di visions.	Central Plains and Riverina Divisions.	Western Division.		
	No.	tons.							
	189	24,252	11,396	3,494	6,760	2,422	180		
	447	42,937	19,270	4,030	15,064	4,320	253		
	927	77,375	46,509	6,226	17,760	5,750	1,130		
	1,503	131,859	78,356	10,123	26,126	17,002	252		
	963	61,503	37,976	5,832	13,522	3,799	374		
•••	1,286	78,254	44,453	7,183	15,823	10,705	90		
	947	58,143	37,101	4,031	13,844	3,150	17		
	811	39,830	29,435	2,601	5,385	2,393	16		
	1,110	73,598	37,548	10,456	20,030	5,554	10		
	788	51,783	38,684	3,768	+5,271	4,060			
	1,670	119,453	61,299	12,327	28,268	17,299	260		
		No. 189 447 927 1,503 963 963 1,286 947 811 1,110 788	Made. No. 189 24,252 447 42,937 927 77,375 1,503 131,859 963 61,503 1,286 78,254 947 58,143 947 58,143 1,110 73,598 1,110 73,598 788 51,783	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		

Table 690.—Silage Made.

CONSERVATION OF THE SOIL.

50,125

42,343

29,812

24,860

39,372

36.792

7,186

7,957

4,678

3,626

6,521

5,197

19,406

13,886

12,284

12,168

25,846

27,680

14,790

8,691

8,688

7,096

13,306

14,786

12

170

170

90

10

8

It was not until recent years that the grave injury to national resources from the ever-widening incidence and severity of soil erosion throughout the State came to be recognised, though early in the present century problems such as the siltation of dams, the protection of watersheds and the denudation of soil on steeply-sloping cleared land were receiving attention.

The Soil Conservation Act, 1938-52, and the Conservation Authority of New South Wales Act, 1949, provide for concerted measures to meet the problems of conservation. The Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission, the Forestry Commission, and the Soil Conservation Service comprise the Department of Conservation, controlled by the Minister for Conservation. To co-ordinate the activities of these bodies, the Conservation Authority of New South Wales was constituted on 1st June, 1949.

The Commissioner of the Soil Conservation Service is empowered to investigate all phases of erosion, to undertake research and experimental works, conduct demonstrations and advise and assist landholders generally in their erosion problems. The Catchment Areas Protection Board, constituted under the Act, regulates the disposal of Crown lands in catchment areas.

At Soil Conservation Research Stations at Wagga Wagga, Cowra, Wellington, Gunnedah, Inverell and Scone, problems relating to run-off and soil loss under different types of land use, and cropping practices in relation to erosion and water disposal are being studied. Control of erosion within catchment areas, the stabilisation and re-vegetation of wind-eroded lands in the western parts of the State, and the control of coastal sand drift are also being investigated. Extension activities in soil conservation are administered through district soil conservation offices at Sydney, Wagga Wagga, Orange, Wellington, Tamworth, Gunnedah, Inverell, Kempsey, Cowra, Yass and Scone, and technical officers are located at many country centres.

A survey completed in 1943 showed that about 70 per cent. of the Western Division was affected by wind erosion, with much of the land beyond economic reclamation. Roughly one-half (or 93,700 square miles) of the remaining divisions showed no appreciable erosion; approximately 87,650 square miles were affected in varying degree, viz., about 900 square miles very severely eroded, with extensive gullies, some 30,200 square miles moderately eroded with occasional severe gully erosion, about 36,900 square miles showing sheet erosion, nearly 1,000 square miles severely winderoded and 18,650 square miles affected with wind erosion in minor degree.

In 1947, provision was made for advances of up to 100 per cent. of actual cost to be granted to landholders for approved works of soil conservation or erosion mitigation, if the landholder maintained the work and fulfilled conditions imposed in relation to land use, etc. Advances are made through the Rural Industries Agency of the Rural Bank, are repayable over periods of up to fifteen years, and bear interest at rates fixed by the State Treasurer. The work may be carried out by the landholder or by the Soil Conservation Service, which also undertakes works for landholders who do not seek financial assistance from the State. Compulsory action is taken against owners whose actions or neglect result in the depreciation of adjoining lands or adversely affect water storages, hydroelectric or irrigation projects. Under an amendment to the Act in 1952, agreements with the Crown may be negotiated by owners of land to carry out conservation works in recognised catchment areas, or areas susceptible to erosion. Expert instruction is provided by the Government, and special conditions relating to proper land use methods and practices and limits to stocking are imposed.

In 1952 the Conservation Authority of New South Wales took a Western Lands Lease for a period of 21 years over a block of 96,094 acres at Fowler's Gap, north of Broken Hill, to provide a centre for research into the rural problems of the Western Division. Other organisations associated with the project are the Department of Agriculture, the Forestry Commission, the Soil Conservation Service, the University of Sydney and the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation.

In June, 1947, the Income Tax Assessment Act was amended to allow capital expended in preventing or remedying soil erosion as a deduction from income for taxation purposes, thereby stimulating soil conservation activities.

In 1950, the Hunter Valley Conservation Trust was constituted. The Trust, working in conjunction with Government departments, is concerned with the implementation of schemes for the restoration of the Hunter Valley by mitigation of damage done by erosion and flood. Under an amending Act of 1952, the Trust may make contributions towards certain works, including those of soil conservation.

The Soil Conservation Service commenced a series of conservation demonstrations on typical areas of severely eroding land throughout the State during 1945. Works carried out or approved up to 31st December, 1954, comprised 159 major and 385 minor demonstrations. Much erosion

control work is also being carried out by landholders on the advice of the Service. As at 31st December, 1954, the Service had carried out work on 3,944 properties totalling about 5,563,000 acres, involving the installation of earthworks by mechanical means on 513,774 acres. Over 12,800 landholders had sought the technical assistance of the Soil Conservation Service. Hire of plant had been approved in 2,037 cases, at a cost to landholders of approximately £381,000.

In the past, most of the demonstration work was carried out by the Soil Conservation Service. However, greater emphasis is now being placed on advice and assistance to landholders, who are being encouraged to carry out their own conservation works with their own plant or with the aid of plant hired from the Soil Conservation Service. This change of approach is designed to accelerate the eradication of erosion in New South Wales. The only areas where new demonstrations will be installed are those in which soil conservation work has not been undertaken in the past.

BUSH FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL.

The Bush Fires Act, 1949, makes provision for financing and strengthening the volunteer bush fire brigade system, and co-ordinating its activities with the services of the Board of Fire Commissioners and the Forestry Commission.

The brigades have defined territories of operation and have wide powers in controlling and suppressing bush fires. The Minister is assisted by a Bush Fire Committee in the consideration of matters relating to bush fire prevention and control, and a special sub-committee is required to make annual estimates, for each of the fire regions proclaimed under the Act, of the probable expenditure from the Eastern and Central Divisions Bush Fire Fighting Fund established by the Act. The revenue of the Fund is provided by the insurance companies, which contribute one-half, and the State Government and local councils, which each contributes one-quarter of the total cost.

Councils must take all practicable steps to prevent outbreaks and the spread of fire in areas under their control. Before fire is used for clearing land, the local council must be notified, and during a proclaimed period of bush fire danger, private persons must obtain a permit from the council. Councils may require occupiers or owners of land to establish and maintain fire breaks and to remove fire hazards, and in the event of default, carry out the work at the landholder's expense.

Workers' compensation is provided for the benefit of any volunteer injured whilst engaged in fire fighting.

Penalties may be imposed in cases where property is endangered or damaged as a result of lighting inflammable material near crops, stacks of grain or hay, etc., or failure to extinguish fires in the open air. The sale and use of wax matches and the use of phosphorus baits for poisoning rabbits are subject to regulation.

During the latter months of 1951, widespread damage was caused in New South Wales by bush fires. To provide financial aid for persons whose properties were severely damaged by fire, the Bush Fire Relief Organisation was established. The State and Commonwealth Governments each contributed £30,000 to finance the scheme, and a committee was appointed to deal with claims.

ADMINISTRATION.

The New South Wales Department of Agriculture, created in 1890, and controlled by the Minister for Agriculture, with a permanent Under Secretary and Director, is the State authority responsible for rural industries in general. Soil conservation, water conservation and irrigation, and forestry are controlled by the Minister for Conservation, first appointed in 1944 to take responsibility for the activities of the Forestry Commission, the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission and the Department of Conservation. Finance for settlers is provided by the Rural Bank in its Banking Department and, on behalf of the State Government, in the Government Agencies department of the Bank.

The Department of Agriculture administers policy and Acts of Parliament relating to rural industries, and seeks, by scientific investigation and experiment and the dissemination of information, to promote improved methods of cultivation, possible new crops, means of combating pests, the use of fertilisers, irrigation, and better marketing of produce. It promotes marketing schemes and fosters a community spirit among farmers.

The department has seven divisions, each of which has a scientific staff. The various divisions are as follows:—

Plant Industry.—Experiment farms, field investigations, agrostology, and plant breeding.

Horticulture.—Fruit development and viticulture.

Animal Industry.—Animal health and livestock production services, relating to sheep and wool, herds, pigs, poultry and bees.

Dairying.—All activities relating to dairy products.

Science Services.—Agricultural biology and chemistry, botany and entomology.

Marketing and Agricultural Economics.—State Marketing Bureau and agricultural economics.

Information and Extension Services.—Publications, library and a service to assist in co-ordinating instructional activities.

Commonwealth administrations which co-operate with State authorities in functions affecting rural industries, include the Departments of Trade and Customs, Commerce and Agriculture, and Health, the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, and (as regards finance) the Commonwealth Bank.

Trade agreements, trade treaties and general trade policy are administered by the Department of Trade and Customs, which also controls Federal quarantine measures (in co-operation with the Department of Health) and export and other bounties. The functions of the Department of Commerce and Agriculture, which is organised into Administrative, Marketing, and Fisheries divisions and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, include Federal agricultural policy, marketing arrangements, investigation of economic and other problems of farming industries, inspection and grading of primary products for export, trade publicity and advertising in Australia and abroad, and control of the Commonwealth Trade Commissioner

service. Much of the work of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation is for the advancement of the rural industries. The Commonwealth Trading Bank and the Commonwealth Bank through its Rural Credits and Mortgage Bank departments provide funds for financing farming activities and marketing schemes.

The Australian Agricultural Council was formed in December, 1934, as a permanent organisation to promote uniformity of action between Commonwealth and States in relation to questions of marketing and agricultural problems. The Council consists of the Ministers in charge of agricultural administration in the States and the marketing and agricultural administration of the Commonwealth; other State or Federal Ministers may be co-opted. The Standing Committee on Agriculture, which is a permanent technical committee, advises the Council and guides its deliberations. Its members comprise the permanent heads of State Departments of Agriculture, members of the executive committee of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, the Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Agriculture, the Commonwealth Director-General of Health, and the Director-General of Agriculture.

Commonwealth Rural Reconstruction Commission.

The Rural Industries Commission in the Ministry for Post-war Reconstruction was appointed in February, 1943, as a Board of Inquiry to report upon the organisation of the Australian rural economy for purposes of the effectual prosecution of the war and post-war reconstruction, the efficiency of methods of production, distribution and marketing of primary products and the conservation and development of natural resources.

Ten reports, submitted and published between January, 1944, and August, 1946, have been summarised in earlier editions of this Year Book.

RURAL FINANCE.

The problem of promoting and maintaining effective rural settlement in New South Wales is associated with that of rural finance. Substantial investment is necessary for the proper development of rural holdings and temporary financial assistance must be available to rural producers, particularly in periods of drought and low prices.

Active measures have been taken by the State Government from time to time to encourage settlement on the land and to assist settlers in times of adversity. Important among such measures have been the sale of Crown lands by deposit and instalments, the institution of closer settlement and soldier settlement schemes, and the provision of advances on conditions more liberal than are obtainable from the private financial institutions.

The trading banks, pastoral finance companies and other private institutions provide extensive credit facilities for landholders. The loans made by these institutions are usually in the form of overdrafts payable on demand, though in practice many of them continue for lengthy periods. As a general rule security is lodged by the borrower, the amount of overdraft may fluctuate up to a certain limit, and interest is charged on the daily balance.

In 1936, advances within Australia to persons and institutions engaged in agricultural and pastoral industries, by nine private trading banks, amounted to £125,000,000; and by twenty pastoral finance companies, mainly to wool growers, to £25,000,000.

Beginning with December, 1948, a dissection according to classes and industry of borrowers has been made, at half-yearly intervals, of advances by the Commonwealth Trading Bank and the major private trading banks. At the end of December, 1954, advances by these banks to borrowers in the rural industries amounted to £210,567,000 in Australia. In New South Wales the advances outstanding at the end of the last five years were as follows:—

-	Amount of Advances at 31st December—						
Main Industry of Borrower.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.		
		·	£ million	·			
Mainly sheep grazing	20.8	24.6	30.2	32.7	48.1		
Mainly cattle grazing	2.8	3.2	3.6	3.6	3.9		
Mainly wheat growing	$5\cdot 2$	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.7		
Mainly sugar growing	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3		
Mainly fruit growing							
Mainly dairying and pig	1.3	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.2		
raising	8.6	9.5	8.9	11.0	13.5		
Other rural	$2 \cdot 8$	3.0	3.5	3.8	4.4		
Total	41.8	47.7	5 3 ·9	59.4	79.1		

Table 691.—Advances by Trading Banks to Rural Industries, by Main Industry of Borrower.

The total of £79,109,000 at the end of 1954 represented 29 per cent. of all advances of these banks in New South Wales as at that date.

Indebtedness to State Government agencies is shown in Table 699.

RURAL BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

An Advances to Settlers Board was appointed in 1899 to make loans to farmers in necessitous circumstances or embarrassed by drought. The functions of the Board were transferred to the Government Savings Bank in 1907. In 1921 the business was organised on an extended scale in the Rural Bank Department of the Government Savings Bank, and in July, 1933, following the transfer of the savings bank business to the Commonwealth Savings Bank, the Rural Bank was formed.

Advances by the Rural Bank.

The Rural Bank of New South Wales (General Banking) Act, 1947, authorised the bank to conduct general banking business and merged certain of its former departments in a General Bank Department. It now operates through two departments, viz., General Bank Department and Government Agency Department. The General Bank Department embraces all lending of the funds of the Bank proper under specialised

headings—General Bank (business loans of all types including those to co-operative societies), Rural, Homes and Personal. Since 1935 the Agency Department of the Bank has administered certain lending activities on behalf of the State Government. It collects charges and principal sums owing and makes new advances in accordance with Government policy. Six of the agencies are concerned with rural finance, viz., Rural Reconstruction, Rural Industries, Advances to Settlers, Irrigation, Closer Settlement, and Guarantee Agencies. Formerly these activities were conducted by other Government departments and bodies, and transfer to the Rural Bank was made to co-ordinate administration.

RURAL BANK—RURAL LOANS.

To promote rural settlement and development, advances are made either in the form of amortisation loans or overdrafts on current accounts. The basis of lending is generally two-thirds of the Bank's valuation of the property.

Most of the loans to farmers from Rural Bank funds are made under this heading; a few may be ranked as General Bank loans, but particulars of these are not available.

The following table shows the transactions in long term and fixed loans to farmers, etc., by the Rural Bank (or corresponding Department of the Government Savings Bank) in various years since 1910-11. The preference for assistance by way of overdraft limit has resulted in the virtual cessation of long term lending to farmers.

Table 692.—Rural Bank, Rural Loans—Long Term and Fixed.
(Rural Bank Department Loans until December, 1947.)

Year ended	Advances	made duri	ng Year.	Balance repayable at end of Year.			
30th June.	Advances.	Total Amount.	Average per Advance.	Advances.	Total Amount.	Average per Advance	
	Number.	£	£	Number.	£	£	
911 1921	838 1,365	331,693 813,525	395 596	$\frac{3,754}{7,242}$	1,074,359 3,423,871	286 473	
1931 1941	78 55	84,675 57,668	1,086 1,049	8,686 $5,315$	6,166,523 $4,431,607$	710 834	
1944 1945	$\begin{array}{c} 11 \\ 10 \end{array}$	8,601 8,417	782 842	$\frac{4,221}{3,700}$	$3,471,754 \ 3,028,675$	822 819	
1946 1947	$\frac{6}{7}$	10,331 3,536	1,722 505	$3,163 \\ 2,655$	2,560,779 2,048,525	810 772	
1948 1949	4 8	5,679 8,284	1,420 1,035	$^{2,080}_{1,536}$	$1,559,266 \\ 1,028,046$	750 669	
1950 1951	$egin{array}{cccc} 4 & 1 & 1 \end{array}$	6,607 1,000	$1,652 \\ 1,000$	$^{1,193}_{860}$	720,684 487,395	604 567	
1952 1953	$\frac{1}{1}$	591 374	591 374	$\begin{array}{c} 653 \\ 493 \end{array}$	355,467 278,045	544 564	
1954	. 2	2,625	1,312	372	210,172	565	

On the commencement of general banking business, overdraft loans to rural co-operative societies were transferred from the Rural Bank Department (rural loans) to the General Bank Group. Consequently, the figures for overdrafts given in Table 693 for the years 1947-48 to 1953-54 are not fully comparable with those for earlier years.

Table 693.—Rural Bank—Rural Loans by Overdraft Limit.

(Rural Bank Department Loans until December, 1947.)

Year	ended	Overdraft L	imits authorised	duriug Year.	Advances curren	nt at end of Year.
30th	June.	New.	Additional.	Amount.	Advances.	Amount.
1922		Nur 1,383	nber.	£ 980,375	Number. 1,364	£ 728,584
1931		811	534	486,505	10,650	8,254,745
1941		447	425	712,270	9,957	11,132,898
1944		327	199	628,685	9,316	10,012,180
1945		536	278	953,655	9,061	10,140,510
1946		760	379	1,706,705	9,017	10,651,361
1947		1,190	511	3,153,840	9,295	11,995,689
1948*		1,240	526	3,155,475	9,393	11,474,473
1949		1,367	579	3,572,615	9,657	12,410,080
1950		1,720	774	5,319,695	10,184	14,847,637
1951		1,075	595	3,849,285	9,874	14,038,962
1952		598	495	2,198,980	9,432	14,547,399
1953		479	428	1,824,205	8,960	13,280,740
1954		676	634	3,106,820	8,664	14,096,371

^{*}In 1947-48 rural co-operative societies' accounts, 80 for £1,851,455, were transferred to General Bank Division.

Rural Bank—Government Agency Department.

Rural Reconstruction Agency.

The Rural Reconstruction Agency was established on 1st March, 1935, and functioned under the name of the Farmers Relief Agency until 22nd November, 1939. It gives effect to the decisions of the Rural Reconstruction Board, which exercises powers as described on page 834.

The main function of the Board is to assist in restoring to a sound basis farmers in financial difficulties who are deemed to have reasonable prospects of carrying on. For this purpose it may authorise advances to enable farmers to effect compositions with private creditors, and to enable them to carry on while their affairs are under investigation and after they have received an advance for debt adjustment.

The total amount of capital funds of the Agency at 30th June, 1954, was £4,263,940, including £3,403,940 made available by the Commonwealth Government, viz., £940, forming part of a larger loan to the State for drought relief purposes distributed through the Rural Industries Agency, non-repayable grants of £2,253,000 for debt adjustment, and £1,150,000 for reconstruction of marginal wheat areas.

Particulars of advances in 1953-54 and earlier years are shown below. Advances of similar type made prior to 1935-36, mostly by the Farmers Relief Board in the period 1933 to 1935, amounted to £801,462.

			Advances.	1	Revenne	Repay	ments.	Debts	Balance	
Year e 30th J		General.	Debt Adjust- ment. Marginal Wheat Areas.		Charges, including Interest.	Principal.	Revenue Charges.	Written Off, and Amounts Waived.	Indebted- ness at 30th June.	
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1936	•	491,723	19,887	***	26,032	416,106	21,121	3,392	700,461	
1941		346,925	240,387	4,952	70,866	313,146	51,918	38,908	2,782,428	
1944	•••	283,130	160,224	110,174	75,411	348,141	72,944	33,145	3,262,466	
1945	***	367,713	163,936	224,493	75,247	260,877	50,162	29,622	3,753,194	
1946		456,032	255,633	156,495	79,509	352,676	66,702	44,388	4,237,098	
1947	•••	419,560	339,874	233,823	77,449	510,865	71,409	40,108	4,685,422	
1948		401,108	357,141	175,729	76,480	861,724	100,491	33,545	4,700,120	
1949		349,031	259,423	15 9,811	67,175	1,253,525	94,792	17,580	4,169,663	
1950	•	227,603	112,874	108,911	53,410	1,301,964	77,006	5,308	3,288,183	
1951		93,429	32,864	60,105	41,319	1,232,086	54,028	7,535	2,222,251	
1952	•••	95,694	25,844	24,804	30,519	577,808	34,888	1,008	1,785,408	
1953	•••	135,751	102,521	33,747	28,640	346,868	31,507	2	1,707,694	
1954	•••	213,049	144,487	23,653	35,011	416,432	29,525	(-)100	1,678,037	

Table 694.—Rural Reconstruction Agency—Advances to Settlers.

Rural Industries Agency.

On 1st July, 1935, the Rural Industries Agency assumed control of various lending activities initiated by the Departments of Lands and Agriculture in 1915, which had been administered by the Rural Industries Board from December, 1919, and, after its dissolution in 1923, by the Rural Industries Branch of the Department of Agriculture.

The first advances were on a limited scale to assist farmers to cultivate new areas and relieve those in necessitous circumstances. Larger sums were made available later, and advances are made to wheatgrowers who, as a result of adverse seasonal conditions, are unable to obtain accommodation through normal commercial channels, and to any type of primary producer who is in necessitous circumstances as a consequence of drought, flood, fire, hail, pestilence, etc. Advances are also available to dairy farmers and small graziers for the purchase of approved breeding stock, and to all types of primary producers for fodder storage facilities, pasture improvement, and the purchase, growing and conservation of fodder intended for use as a drought reserve.

A summary of the advances to farmers by the Rural Industries Agency since 1935-36 is set out below, together with other operations on borrowers' accounts. Advances by other departments controlling loans of this type during sixteen years preceding the formation of the Agency amounted to approximately £5,500,000, and repayments of principal to £4,400,000.

Table 695.—Rural Industries Agency—Advances to Necessitous Farmers, and for Certain Other Purposes.

Year e	boba		Revenue	Repa	yments.	Debts Written off	Balance of Indebted-
30th		Advances.	Charges, including Interest.	Principal.	Revenue Charges.	and Amounts Waived.	ness at 30th June.
1936		£ 51,383	£ 34,000	£ 45,661	£ 9,782	£ 126,656	£ 1,119,388
1943		103,503	34,977	182,864	17,131	73,694	1,415,560
1944		125,174	30,477	207,800	16,120	120,542	1,226,749
1945		187,703	26,420	122,269	11,256	86,671	1,220,67 6
1946		156,783	22,417	162,825	14,763	144,491	1,077,79 7
1947		141,573	17,892	166,035	11,630	79,789	979,80 8
1948		89,659	14,589	295,357	16,964	114,029	657,70 6
1949		19,381	7,845	157,334	13,822	91,213	422,5 63
1950		36,395	4,870	109,509	8,216	65,132	280,971
1951		64,682	3,778	69,115	7,878	27,412	2 45, 0 26
1952	•••	106,019	3,388	76,042	5,826	15,769	256,79 6
1953		121,417	4,681	101,181	5,422	16,077	260,214
1954	•	261,032	5,633	115,275	4,828	12,452	394,324

This Agency also distributed drought relief grants to cereal growers in the 1945-46 and 1946-47 seasons, particulars of which are given on page 582 of Year Book No. 52.

The increase in advances in 1953-54 was due to severe floods on the North Coast following an equally severe drought.

Advances to Settlers Agency.

Since 1st July, 1935, this agency has administered loans first made in 1930-31 from unemployment relief funds, and controlled for a period by an Advances to Settlers Co-ordination Board and a Dairy Promotion Board.

Advances are made for permanent improvements on rural holdings and for the purchase of stock and plant by dairy farmers. These advances are repayable over terms up to thirteen years with interest at 3 per cent. per annum. Initially they were made primarily to provide employment in rural areas by aiding the development of rural industries.

^{*26385—3} K 5,209

Particulars of advances, etc. are shown in the following table. Advances in the three years 1933 to 1935, prior to the formation of the Agency, amounted to £900,997.

						-		~ .
Table	696.—	Advances	to	Settlers	Agency-A	dvances	to	Settlers.

Year e	h.b.a.		Revenue Charges,	Repa	yments.	Debts Written off	Balance of Indebted-
30th		Advances.	including Interest.	Principal. Revenue Charges.		and Amounts Waived.	ness at 30th June.
1936		£ 101,924	£ 27,196	£ 60,673	£ 21,698	£ 2,710	£ 970,953
1943]	9,827	19,285	67,319	17,908	10,045	668,721
1944		14,309	16,909	73,472	18,304	23,997	584,167
1945		19,631	14,684	72,602	13,400	20,557	511,923
1946	•••	32,001	12,514	90,550	14,400	21,608	429,879
1947	•••	28,325	10,532	79,129	12,285	12,935	364,387
1948		25,065	8,582	88,415	14,288	11,138	284,193
1949		22,546	6,441	71,588	11,060	11,269	219,263
1950		25,801	5,194	60,478	9,321	6,388	174,071
1951		25,686	4,279	47,196	7,569	3,845	145,426
1952		39,869	3,957	31,356	5,431	4,658	147,807
1953		232,296	6,222	36,322	6,479	1,682	341,842
1954	•••	505,301	16,543	102,282	15,407	213	745,784
			l l	1		1 11	

The increase in advances in 1952-53 and 1953-54 was largely due to improved farming methods being practised in the dairying industry, following on the Government-sponsored food production drive.

Irrigation Agency.

Matters relating to the conservation of water and the development and management of irrigation projects in New South Wales are controlled by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission, as described in a later chapter.

On 1st July, 1935, administration of financial transactions between settlers and the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission was transferred to the Irrigation Agency of the Rural Bank.

The Agency makes loans to settlers in the irrigation areas, and collects interest and principal sums in respect of loans and land purchase, rentals, water rates and other charges. It also collects payments to the Crown in respect of debts for shallow boring and charges for water in domestic and stock water supply and irrigation districts. Under the Farm Water Supplies Act, 1946, the agency may lend, for terms up to fifteen years, up to 90 per cent. of the actual cost of approved works for providing or improving water supplies on farms and for preparing land for irrigation.

(See page 905.) Upon approval by the Minister for Conservation, advances may also be made through this agency, under the Soil Conservation (Amendment) Act, 1947, to carry out work for the conservation of soil resources and mitigation of soil erosion.

Advances made by the Irrigation Agency and new capital debts incurred by settlers, since 1935-36, are shown in the following table. It includes advances made to ex-servicemen settled on Irrigation Areas under the provisions of the War Service Land Settlement Act, 1941 (as amended), details of which are shown on page 830. Amounts shown for new capital debts represent mainly the balance owing for the purchase of land sold by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission and the cost of improvements effected and shallow bores sunk by the Commission. The debts written off include debts on forfeited or surrendered holdings. The balance of indebtedness includes amounts owing but not yet due for payment.

Table 697.—Irrigation Agency—Advances to Settlers.

Year ended	Advances.	New Capital Debts	Revenue Charges including Interest &	Repay	ments.	Debts Written	Balance of Indebted- ness
Soun sanc.		Incurred.	Water Charges.	er Principal Revenue		Off.	30th June.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1936	26,305	229,846	207,032	95,487	200,956	26,387	1,648,545
1943	61,017	38,992	286,784	154,351	345,550	53,026	1,741,594
1944	49,312	51,756	296,311	139,676	313,896	33,758	1,651,643
1945	29,945	78,545	330,477	128,833	303,736	18,114	1,639,927
1946	33,006	86,643	257,551	115,023	313,233	13,822	1,575,049
1947	36,763	89,552	339,254	146,154	333,610	15,332	1,545,522
194 8	60,117	100,324	319,597	155,938	366,888	16,390	1,486,344
1949	93,575	177,114	323,931	175,302	376,828	16,165	1,512,669
1950	150,380	147,792	353,986	242,126	398,376	16,239	1,508,086
1951	225,168	142,261	442,174	291,711	419,131	8,048	1,598,799
1952	495,149	140,828	477,476	263,560	485,881	12,514	1,950,297
1953	396,432	119,213	783,623	171,170	681,045	6,353	2,390,997
1954	424,964	153,361	977,594	265,411	836,669	3,676	2,841,160

New capital debts incurred in 1953-54 included £75,289 for sale of land, £2,860 for improvements, and £75,212 for shallow bores; the total amounts of these in the years 1935-36 to 1953-54 were: sale of land, £1,293,915 improvements, £201,173, and shallow bores, £534,198.

Closer Settlement Agency.

The Closer Settlement Agency, established on 23rd December, 1936, made advances to persons who received finance from the Rural Bank Division to assist them to acquire for rural production part of an estate approved for subdivision for the purpose of promoting closer settlement. Advances were made up to 13\frac{1}{3} per cent. of the value of security, to supplement advances up to 66\frac{2}{3} per cent. made by the Rural Bank. In this way the settler obtained an advance of up to 80 per cent. of the valuation of his property. There were 46 loans for £55,649 outstanding at 30th June, 1954.

COMMONWEALTH RE-ESTABLISHMENT LOANS AND ALLOWANCES,

Since 6th February, 1946, the Rural Bank, as lending authority in New South Wales, has administered the granting of re-establishment loans for agricultural purposes to ex-servicemen under the Commonwealth Reestablishment and Employment Act, 1945-52. As from 1st July, 1946, the Bank, on behalf of the Commonwealth, has also paid re-establishment allowances by way of grant, until the venture becomes income-producing in terms of that Act. Loans are made through the Rural Bank Division up to a maximum of £1,500 and bear interest as follows: the first £50, free of interest; over £50 to £250, 2 per cent; over £250, 3\frac{3}{4} per cent. per annum. Advances made to 30th June, 1954, numbered 5,565 for amounts totalling £4,219,888. Loans outstanding at 30th June, 1954, numbered 2,329, with balances totalling £1,353,972.

Up to 30th June, 1954, the rural re-establishment allowances approved totalled 3,620 for £618,142, including 6 for £1,696 in 1953-54.

CLOSER SETTLEMENT FUND—ADVANCES.

The Closer Settlement Fund relates to schemes for acquiring and subdividing large estates for closer settlement commenced in 1905, and to the settlement of returned soldiers of the 1914-1918 war, the accounts of both schemes having been incorporated in the fund in 1928.

Closer settlement operations have been on a restricted scale for some years, and the advances shown in Table 699 relate for the most part to the balance of purchase money payable on extended terms by new holders to whom were reallotted properties which had reverted to the Crown. The balance of debt outstanding at 30th June, is the actual amount that would be due at these dates after including interest accrued thereto and deducting rental charged in advance at those dates.

WAR SERVICE LAND SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT ADVANCES.

The agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments regarding the settlement on the land of ex-servicemen of the 1939-45 war (reviewed on page 1009) provides for initial development of the farms by the State to render them quickly productive after disposal. The farms are allotted as Closer Settlement Leases (perpetual), Irrigation Farm Leases (perpetual), or Western Lands Leases in perpetuity, but settlers are required

to repay the cost of improvements by instalments over a long term. They may obtain advances for working capital, to purchase or effect improvements and for stock, plant, etc., for the working of the farms. The Commonwealth provides a non-repayable living allowance during the first twelve months of occupation, and, during that period, repayments and interest are waived except in respect of working capital.

Particulars relating to the assistance given ex-servicemen in the form of advances and of living allowances under the War Service Land Settlement Agreement are as follows:—

Table 698.-War Service Land Settlement-Advances, etc.

		Year ended 30th June.				
War Service Land Settlement.		1952.	1953.	1954.		
Not within Irrigation Areas— Closer Settlement Lease Accounts opened in year Advances made during year Advances outstanding at end of year Living Allowances paid during year	No. £ £	193 1,359,525 3,295,474 72,127	99 858,516 3,276,183 63,834	.73 612,834 3,161,457 38,742		
Within Irrigation Areas— Irrigation Farm Lease Accounts opened in year Advances made during year Advances outstanding at end of year Living Allowances paid during year	£	122 447,074 575,526 17,332	Nil. 301,004 883,311 7,575	27 304,282 1,146,472 5,764		

OTHER ADVANCES TO SETTLERS.

Advances for the purchase of wire netting and other materials for the construction of rabbit-proof fencing, etc., totalling £1,440,335, were made by the Department of Lands as described on page 949.

Advances to assist landholders to clear their land of prickly-pear, totalling £182,092, were made by the Department of Lands in terms of the Prickly Pear Act. The balance outstanding at 30th June, 1954, was £267.

SUMMARY OF STATE ADVANCES TO SETTLERS.

The following summary relates to advances made to settlers in New South Wales through the State instrumentalities described above. The amounts include substantial sums made available by the Commonwealth Government for distribution by the State. The very substantial decrease in balances outstanding in the Closer Settlement Fund since 1938-39 has been partly due to payment by settlers, and partly to conversion of settlement purchases and group purchases into leases in perpetuity under the provisions of the Closer Settlement (Amendment) Conversion Act, 1943.

Lending Agency	Advance	s during Yea 30th June.	ar ended	Balance of Debt Outstanding at 30th June.				
or Fund.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1939.	1953.	1954.		
Department of Londo	£	£	£	£t	£ thousand.			
Department of Lands— Closer Settlement Fund Purchase of Wire Netting				$13{,}523\\404$	$\frac{2,581}{20}$	$^{2,385}_{17}$		
Prickly Pear Eradication				15)			
War Service Land Settle ment Agreement	# 0 F 0 F 0 F	858,516	612,834		3,276	3,161		
Total	1,359,525	858,516	612,834	13,942	5,877	5,563		
Rural Bank of New South Wales, Rural Loans— Overdrafts * Long Term Loans Total	2,198,980	1,824,205 374 1,824,579	3,106,820 1,312 3,108,132	10,571 4,865 15,436	13,281 278 13,559	14,096 210 14,306		
Rural Bank of New South Wales, Agency Departmen Loans—	h							
75 7 75	. 39,869 . 635,977	272,019 121,417 232,296 515,645	381,189 261,032 505,301 578,325 	2,254 1,055 830 1,858 8 11	1,708 260 342 2,391 59	1,687 394 756 2,841 56		
Total	928,207	1,141,377	1,725,847	6,016	4,760	5,734		
Grand Total	4,487,303	3,824,472	5,446,813	35,394	24,196	25,603		

Table 699 .- Advances to Settlers by the State of New South Wales.

Of the total amount of advances made to settlers by State instrumentalities in 1953-54, viz., £5,446,813, 57 per cent. consisted of Rural Bank overdrafts, 32 per cent. of loans made by the Agency Department of the Rural Bank, and 11 per cent. of advances made by the Department of Lands under the War Service Land Settlement Agreement.

COMMONWEALTH BANK—RURAL CREDITS AND MORTGAGE DEPARTMENTS.

In the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, separate departments have been established to provide credit facilities of a special nature for the benefit of rural industries. The Rural Credits Department, established in October, 1925, to assist in the marketing of rural products, may make seasonal advances, upon the security of primary produce, to marketing boards, co-operative associations, etc.

The Mortgage Bank Department was opened on 27th September, 1943, to provide long-term loans to primary producers, against securities approved by the Bank at fixed rates of interest, with repayment on an amortisation principle. Advances may be made up to 70 per cent. of the security, but not exceeding £10,000, for terms ranging up to forty-one years. The rate of interest for loans up to twenty years is $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, and for loans over twenty years, $4\frac{5}{2}$ per cent. The rate of amortisation may not be less than 1 per cent. per annum. Further particulars regarding these departments of the Bank are shown in chapter "Private Finance".

LIENS ON LIVESTOCK, WOOL AND CROPS.

Particulars of the number and amount of registered loans made on the security of livestock, wool, and growing crops are published in the chapter "Private Finance". These include advances made on such security by Government agencies as well as by private institutions and individuals.

^{*} Amount of overdraft represents limit authorised (see also note* to Table 693).

RATES OF INTEREST CHARGED ON RURAL LOANS.

Prior to 1929, rates of interest on rural loans were high, but they declined during the depression and war periods. During 1952 there was an increase in the principal rates. Details of interest rates and charges during a long period are shown in the chapter "Private Finance".

The rates of interest on rural loans at intervals since the beginning of 1930 are indicated below. The table shows the rates current in January of each year on rural loans through the Rural Bank and various governmental agencies and from some private sources:—

Lending Authority	1930.	1939.			January—								
			1946.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.						
				per cent.	1=	J							
Rural Bank Loans—		1	1]	1	1	1						
Long Term Loans	61 61	₹ 43	41	41/2	5	5	5						
Overdraft		1 (_	_	_	_							
Loans to Co-op. Societies	•••	41	4½	4	41/2	41/2	41/2						
Rural Bank Agency Department Loans—						}							
Advances to Settlers		3	3	3	3	3	3						
Rural Industries	6	4	4	1 4	4	4	4						
Fodder Conservation—		_	_			J							
Stored Fodder and Crops			1½	11/2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	11/2	11						
Pasture Improvement and													
Storage Facilities Relief Schemes (Flood, Bush	•••		3	3	3	3	3						
T314 \			1%	13	11	11/2	11						
Irrigation—	•••	***	12	12	12	12	12						
Bore Advances*	51	4	4	31/2	3	3	3						
Carry-on Advances		i	l	4	4	4	4						
Soil Conservation		1		3	3	3	3						
Rural Reconstruction†—													
Carry-on Advances	•••	4	4	4_	4_	4	4.						
Debt Adjustment Advances	•••	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	21/2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$						
Commonwealth Mortgage Bank—													
Loona un to OO monea			4	4	4	4	4						
Loans 21 to 41 years			41	41	45	4.€	4.5						
Private Trading Banks—	•••		- T-8	-3	-8		-8						
Overdrafts	6½ to 8	4½ to 5¾	41 to 43	41 to 41	43 to 5	43 to 5	4≩ to 5						
Rural First Mortgages, excluding Mortgages to Banks and Government Agencies— Weighted Average Ratet		5:1	4-4	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.9						

Table 700.—Rates of Interest on Rural Loans.

The rates shown in the table for carry-on and debt adjustment advances through the Rural Reconstruction Agency are the maximum rates chargeable; the Board has power to fix lower rates or to waive interest under certain conditions. Loans for agricultural purposes made under the Commonwealth Re-establishment and Employment Act, 1945-52, bear interest as follows: first £50, free of interest; over £50 to £250, 2 per cent.; over £250, 3\frac{3}{4} per cent. per annum.

Information regarding the rate of interest payable on rural mortgages was first collected in October, 1933. The average rate on rural first mortgages at that date was 5½ per cent. It is probable that the predominant rate prior to 1930 was not less than 7 per cent.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION.

Farmers' Relief and Rural Reconstruction Acts.

The provisions of the Farmers' Relief Act, 1933, subsequently amended by the Rural Reconstruction Act, 1939, were outlined on pages 588 and 589 of Year Book No. 52. Under these Acts, the Rural Reconstruction Board, constituted in 1939, assists farmers by providing means of obtaining essential capital items such as power, plant and income-producing stock, and by advancing money at low rates of interest to discharge private debts on a composition basis.

Applications received from farmers for debt adjustment up to 30th June, 1954, numbered 4,942, and at that date 614 applications had been withdrawn, 1,859 rejected, and 13 were awaiting consideration. Of the 2,456 applications which had been considered by the Board, there were 424 in which the position of farmers under protection had improved sufficiently to enable them to carry on without debt composition, and 2,032 for which schemes of debt adjustment had been approved by the Board. Creditors had signified assent and settlement had been effected or was in process in 2,022 of the cases approved, and 10 schemes of adjustment were in course of negotiation with creditors.

Particulars of the debt adjustment in respect of 2,022 cases completed up to 30th June, 1954, are shown below:—

Table 701.—Farmers' Debt—Adjustment under Farmers' Relief Act, at 30th June, 1954.

Particulars.	Govern- mental	Other Co	Total.	
_	Bodies.	Secured.	Secured. Unsecured.	
Debts Prior to Adjustment Debts Written Off	$\frac{£}{3,844,349}$ $562,327$	£ 8,272,281 1,631,769	£ 1,138,486 606,588	£ 13,255,116 2,800,684
Proportion of Debts Written Off	$\begin{array}{c} \text{per cent.} \\ 14.6 \end{array}$	per cent. 19.7	per cent. 53.3	per cent. 21·1
Debts after Adjustment (including finance provided by the Board to effect debts composition and finance otherwise arranged at instigation of the Board)	£ 3,282,022	£ 6,640,512	£ 531,898	£ 10,454,432

The item "debts written off" relates to amounts involved in compositions through the Rural Reconstruction Board. It takes no account of amounts written off settlers' debts to the Crown, pursuant to Government policy, by authorities other than the Rural Reconstruction Board.

Reconstruction in Marginal Wheat Areas.

The Commonwealth Wheat Industry Assistance Act, 1938 (described on page 727 of the Official Year Book, 1937-38), made moneys available to the States for the purpose, *inter alia*, of moving farmers from marginal wheat areas and enabling the lands to be devoted to other uses in accordance with plans approved by the Federal Minister on the advice of the State Minister.

A plan to operate in New South Wales was approved in 1940. Under this plan, farmers in marginal wheat areas voluntarily vacating their lands are granted up to £300, together with removal expenses and release from all liabilities in each case. To farmers who remain, advances on long terms may be made to enable them to acquire enough vacated land to increase their farms to home maintenance standard for new uses, and to purchase the stock, plant and other requisites needed in changing their farming activities.

The plan is administered by the Rural Reconstruction Board. The Board has declared approximately 4,000,000 acres, embracing about 2,000 farms in the counties of Nicholson, Sturt, Dowling, Cooper and Gipps (between the Murrumbidgee and Lachlan Rivers) as Marginal Wheat Areas.

Finance assistance approved under this scheme up to 30th June, 1954, amounted to £1,537,232, distributed as follows: £91,377 to 315 vacated farmers; £1,272,591 to 557 farmers for purchase of additional areas; and £173,264 to 262 farmers for improvements, purchase of stock, etc., in the reconstruction of farming activities. In addition, advances totalling £18,205 had been approved but not drawn at 30th June, 1954.

Prior to the institution of the Commonwealth scheme, funds had been provided by the State under similar conditions for the vacation of farmers from marginal wheat areas. The total amount disbursed from these funds was £60,725 to 214 farmers.

GOVERNMENT GUARANTEES RELATING TO RURAL LOANS.

As a measure of assistance for the rural industries, the Government of New South Wales has guaranteed the repayment of certain advances made by banks and other lenders. Prior to 1935, the scheme was administered by the Government Guarantee Board constituted under the Advances to Settlers (Government Guarantee) Act, 1929-34, the provisions of which were outlined on page 590 of Year Book No. 52. On 1st July, 1935, the Board was dissolved and its functions were transferred to the Government Guarantee Agency of the Rural Bank.

Under the Government Guarantees Act, 1934-43, the State Treasurer is empowered, with the approval of the Governor, to guarantee the repayment of advances made by banks or other approved lenders to marketing boards and co-operative societies formed mainly for the promotion of rural industry or the handling, treatment, manufacture, sale or disposal of rural products.

The amount of guarantees current at 30th June in 1948 and the last four years, comprising (a) the aggregate contingent liability under guarantee in terms of the Advances to Settlers (Government Guarantee) Act and (b) the limit of guarantees (not the actual balance owing) in respect of marketing boards and co-operative (rural) societies under the Government Guarantees Act, was as follows:—

		1948.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.
Advances to Settlers		£	£	£	£	£
(Government Guarantee) Act	•••	113,158	14,774	12,274	4,879	3,123
Government Guarantees Act		892,660	571,240	556,600	408,445	382,270

At 30th June, 1954, the amount claimed under the two Government Guarantees Acts was £300,008.

AGRICULTURE

DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Until the end of the nineteenth century, pastoral pursuits were predominant in New South Wales and agricultural production barely sufficed for local needs. Settlement was becoming more intensive with the spread of railways and the enactment of land legislation; after 1897, when the export trade commenced, wheatgrowing expanded rapidly. Oats, lucerne and maize are the principal fodder crops grown. Irrigation has led to the production of rice and dried fruits for export, and citrus, pome and stone fruits are also grown in certain areas. Sugar-cane and bananas are produced on the far north coast.

The extension of cultivation from 1891 to 1954 is shown in the following table:—

Table 702.—Area under Crop and Sown Grasses.

	Area under—		Area per Inhabit	tant under-
Crop and Sown Grasses.	Crop.	Sown Grasses.	Crop and Sown Grasses.	Crop.
	acre	es.		
	Average	Area per Se	eason.	
1,398,199	1,048,554	349,645	1.18	0.88
2,252,649	1,894,857	357,792	1.73	1.46
	2,436,765			1.74
3,575,873	2,824,253		2.34	1.84
	4,025,165			$2 \cdot 27$
. 6,011,049	4,615,913			$2 \cdot 37$
				$2 \cdot 15$
				$2 \cdot 09$
				$2 \cdot 33$
. 9,340,792				$2 \cdot 34$
9,194,487	6,265,324†	2,929,163	3.02	2.06
	Area in	each Season.	<u>'</u>	
9.183.518	6.511.493†	2.672.025	3:10	2.20
0.000,101	7.168.068†	2,635,426	3.27	$\frac{2.39}{2.39}$
0 505 1700			2.79	1.87
0.00 = 0.00	5,670,364†	3,614,844	2.95	1.80
	4.760,740†	3,712,804	2.62	1.47
0.000,000	/ //		2.71	1.42
0 F0F 400			2.85	1.44
11 441 905	5,425,341†	6,015,954	3.36	1.59
	1,398,199 2,252,649 2,942,506 3,575,873 5,187,850 6,011,049 6,599,048 7,149,119 8,424,349 9,340,792 9,194,487 . 9,183,518 9,803,494 8,505,726 9,285,208 8,473,544 8,968,992 9,585,428	Crop and Sown Grasses. Crop.	$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c }\hline \text{Crop and } \\ \text{Sown Grasses.} & \textbf{Crop.} & \textbf{Sown Grasses.} \\ \hline & & & & & & & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & &$	$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c }\hline \text{Crop and } \\ \hline \text{Sown Grasses.} & \textbf{Crop.} & \textbf{Sown Grasses.} \\ \hline \hline & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & &$

^{*}Particulars of the area under sown grasses are not available for seasons 1941-42 to 1945-46.
†Includes double cropping.

Fluctuations in the area under crop are due mainly to variations in the extent of wheatgrowing, which, under normal conditions, represents more than 75 per cent. of the total. The land under sown grasses (6,015,954 acres in 1953-54) is to a great extent in the coastal districts, and is used mainly for dairy stock. The cultivation of grasses in inland areas, however, has increased in recent years in the Tablelands, the Western Slopes and the Riverina, where the practice was adopted to improve the carrying capacity of holdings used for pastoral purposes and mixed farming.

The total area of crops (including all crops grown on land double-cropped) in each season since 1939-40 is given in the next table. The area of land used for the growing of more than one crop in a season is small; in 1952-53, it amounted to 12,060 acres.

Table 703.—Area of Crops.
(Including all crops grown on land double-cropped.)

Year ended	Area of	Year ended	Area of	Year ended	Area of
31st March.	Crops.	31st March.	Crops.	31st March.	Crops.
1940 1941 1942 1943 1944	acres. 6,381,531 6,374,354 5,920,561 5,297,313 4,797,385	1945 1946 1947 1948 1949	acres. 5,044,792 6,087,566 6,511,493 7,168,068 5,711,369	1950 1951 1952 1953 1954	acres. 5,670,364 4,760,740 4,704,272 4,837,355 5,425,341

Statistics obtained in 1941 indicate that the aggregate area which, in the opinion of the occupiers, was suitable for cultivation after the removal of any standing timber was 31,822,433 acres, in a total area of 173,869,144 acres of alienated and Crown lands used for agricultural and pastoral purposes. Only a very small portion of the Western Division of the State is regarded as suitable for agriculture because the rainfall is inadequate.

In addition to the area of 6,365,435 acres of land under crop in 1940-41, 486,050 acres of new land were cleared and grubbed for ploughing, 2,234,760 acres were ploughed and worked during the year, and 4,761,437 acres of previously cropped land were not ploughed in this season. These particulars embrace both alienated and Crown lands, but the area of Crown lands under cultivation of any kind is relatively small.

Further details of the extent of land cultivated and suitable for cultivation in 1940-41 are given in Year Book No. 53, Table 631.

NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS.

In 1953-54, 73,371 holdings of one acre and upwards were used for agricultural, dairying, or pastoral purposes, and on 46,303 of them areas of one acre or more in extent were cultivated.

In 1945-46, when the particulars were last ascertained, only 14.1 per cent. of holdings were used for agricultural purposes alone, 23.0 per cent were used for agricultural and pastoral pursuits combined, 4.8 per cent. for agriculture with dairying, 1.4 per cent. for all three pursuits combined, and a limited amount of cultivation of a non-commercial character was conducted on other holdings.

The total number of rural holdings, the number on which at least one acre was cultivated, and the total area of crops in the last twelve seasons are shown below; where land has been double-cropped in any year, the area of each crop is included in the total:—

Year	Total	Cultivated	l Holdings.	Year	Total .	Cultivated	Holdings.
ended 31st March.	Number of Rural Holdings.	Number.	Area of Crops.	ended 31st March.	Number of Rural Holdings.	Number.	Area of Crops.
1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948	73,579 73,074 74,566 74,173 74,671 74,669	50,224 49,940 49,172 49,743 49,614 50,842	acres. 5,297,313 4,797,385 5,044,792 6,087,566 6,511,493 7,168,068	1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954	74,303 73,987 73,195 73,122 72,940 73,371	48,808 48,473 43,845 45,076 46,260 46,303	acres. 5,711,369 5,670,364 4,760,749 4,704,279 4,837,351 5,425,34

Table 704.—Cultivated Holdings and Area of Crops.

The number of holdings on which various crops were grown, to the extent of one acre or more, in recent years is shown in the following statement:—

		Num	ber of Ho	oldings upo	on which	Crop was	Grown.	
Kind of Crop.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.
Wheat	18,571	19,594	17,905	17,866	15,914	15,580	15,577	17,079
Maize	14,373	13,509	12,522	12,061	9,622	9,954	10,959	9,850
Barley	. 1,612	1,524	1,307	1,112	806	1,013	1,034	1,346
Oats	21,933	23,626	19,598	18,516	15,281	20,638	21,379	20,331
Rice	353	351	406	444	462	452	498	542
Lucerne	. 8,991	9,882	9,398	9,122	7,529	8,073	8,245	9,097
Potatoes	2,840	3,037	2,825	3,641	2,938	3,287	3,055	2,676
Tobacco	. 22	30	21	18	19	24	25	25
Sugar-cane (cut			ł]			
for crushing)	584	580	587	569	560	529	424	443
Grapes	1 007	1,282	1,231	1,238	1,198	1,196	1,231	1,217
Orchards	6,125	6,074	5,949	6.050	5.876	5,849	5,691	5.643
Citrus	3,217	3,218	3,203	3,310	3,265	3,407	3,308	3,254
Other	1 010	3.877	3,755	3,825	3,531	3,379	3,283	3,301
Bananas	0.000	3,056	2,876	2,687	2,515	2,412	2,441	2,580

Table 705.—Cultivated Holdings and Principal Crops Grown.

Although holdings on which oats were grown have outnumbered wheat farms in recent years, the greater proportion of them had only small areas of oats, and the total area of the crop was much smaller than for wheat.

The number of holdings with one acre or more of orchard at 31st March, 1954, was 5,643. This is less than the combined total of those growing one acre or more of citrus and other orchard fruit, because some holdings grow both kinds.

The following table shows particulars of the number of holdings on which 20 or more acres of the major cereal crops and 5 or more acres of sugar-cane cut for crushing were grown:—

Table 706.—Holdings Growing Cereal Crops and Sugar-cane.

Season.	Holdin	ngs with 20 or	more acres for	grain.	Holdings with 5 acres or more of sugar-cane
	Wheat.	Oats.	Maize.	Barley.	of sugar-cane cut for crushing.
1946-47 1947-48 1948-49 1949-50 1950-51 1951-52	 15,971 16,803 15,674 15,594 14,279 13,147 18,167	7,050 7,964 5,555 5,387 4,667 7,671 8,803	1,384 991 851 771 517 575 601	427 327 270 213 154 171 296	465 447 490 492 456 481 290 387

SUMMARY OF ALL CROPS GROWN IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

The area, production and average yield per acre of the various crops grown in 1952-53 and 1953-54 are shown in the following table:—

Table 707.—All Crops, Area and Production.

		1952-53			1953-54.	
Crop	Area.	Production.	Average Yield per acre.*	Area.	Production.	Average Yield per acre.*
Cooler Wheel	acres.	bushels.	bushels.	acres. 3,356,888	bushels. 63,681,000	bushels.
Grain-Wheat	2,702,359	56,670,000 2,112,672	21·0 34·8	58,556	1,737,579	29.7
Maize Barley—Malting	60,647 $12,481$	247,242	19.8	21,487	455,193	21.2
70000	5,116	93,525	18.3	10,273	225,234	21.9
0-4-	729,961	12,326,316	16.9	506,758	8,532,714	16.8
D	1,481	14,610	9.9	1,305	14,403	11.0
Rice	34,494	3,963,787	114.9	38,859	4,069,067	104.7
Grain Sorghum	4,854	86,052	17.7	6,871	124,977	18.2
oram corgnati	1,001	tons.	tons.	-,	tons.	tons.
Hay-Wheaten	94,503	136,033	1.44	145,689	185,889	1.28
Barley	468	660	1.41	421	504	1.20
Oaten	127,795	154,643	1.21	114,302	140,991	1.23
Rye	491	525	1.07	781	957	1.23
Lucerne	95,839	195,801	2.04	122,462	215,570	1.76
Grass	68,727	90,989	1.32	66,588	94,791	1.42
Green Fodder (cut and		£	£ s. d.		£	£ s. d.
grazed)	661,767	1,350,400	2 0 10	761,552	1,458,600	1 18 4
Vegetable for Human Con-		tons.	tons.	10	tons.	tons.
sumption—Potatoes	18,119	51,132	2.82	16,513	58,046	3.52
Other	53,729	٠;٠	0 1	43,926	·:·	
Vegetables for Animal		£	£ s. d.	7.000	£	£ s. d.
Fodder	5,745	77,231	13 8 10	7,686	101,429	
Dance Millet Gode	`	bushels.	bushels.	,	bushels.	bushels.
Broom Millet—Grain	1 0000	23,706	7.3	2,229	∫ 9,954 cwt.	4.5 cwt.
Fibre	3,260	cwt. 22,660	6-95	2,229	12,980	5·82
M-1 (D-1-1 T ()	445		10.31	501	5,246	10.47
Tobacco (Dried Leaf)	440	4,588 tons.	tons.	301	tons.	tons.
Sugar-cane Crushed	5,202	125,714	24.17	7,787	263,249	33.81
Not Cut	8,581	120,714	2411	6,869		
Used as Plants	277			468		
Grapes—Productive—	2		""	100		
Drying Varieties	5.813	± 10,541	†	6,155	± 8,852	+
Table Varieties	2,367	3,651		2,312	4,268	† †
Wine Varieties	7,424	22,953	1	7,554	27,138	<u>†</u>
	.,	gallons.		,	gallons.	
Wine made		4,249,703		•••	5,065,540	•••
Young Vines for Wine	884		•••	719		•••
", ", Other	1,518			1,388		
		bushels.	bushels.		bushels.	bushels.
Orchards—Productive	55,275	6,464,481	117-0	55,043	8,251,085	149.9
Young Trees	13,486			13,286	0 -::	
Bananas-Productive	16,007	1,790,265	111.8	16,842	2,747,717	163.1
Young Stools	3,940	10 500	252.9	3,872	75,006	0000
Pineapples—Productive	196 219	49,566	252.9	262	, , ,	286.3
Young Plants			٠ ء	199	£	£ s. d.
	210	l c				
		£ 599 101	£ s. d.	075		
Nurseries	1.027	533,101	519 1 9	975 17 963	638,578	654 19 0
				975 17,963		

^{*}Land under crops which failed is reckoned in the average. † Area and production cannot be related because grapes are not always used for purpose for which originally grown. ‡ Dried weight.

Of the total area under crops in 1953-54, wheat (for grain) comprised 62 per cent., other grain crops 12 per cent., hay 8 per cent., and green fodder 14 per cent.

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

The estimated gross value of the agricultural production of the State in 1938-39 and each of the last six seasons is shown in the following table, the values being based on prices realised on the farm or at nearest railway siding. The net value of agricultural production, from which costs of seed, fertilisers, etc., have been deducted, is shown in Table 711.

	Table 7	08.—Val	ue of Ag	ricultural	Producti	ion.	
Crop.			Gross Value	at Place of	Production.		
	1938-39.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Wheat (grain*)	6,695,040	34,398,040	50,720,240	25,660,830	25,623,240	36,972,920	35,399,470
Maize (grain)	532,590	1,111,600	1,030,980	947,960	1,251,650	1,584,500	1,259,740
Barley (grain)*	27,200	107,560	92,800	58,060	102,530	257,080	368,840
Oats (grain)*	493,180	878,930	1,724,700	1,227,350	4,237,590	2,824,780	2,915,340
Rice (grain)	444,430	872,840	1,420,470	1,863,090	1,585,400	2,678,960	2,695,440
Hay and Straw	4,252,420†	2,774,510	3,680,460	3,375,760	6,273,310	7,518,530	8,205,750
Green Feed	1,156,970	916,700	910,800	922,800	1,451,200	1,350,400	1,458,600
Sugar-cane	482,520	492,490	664,460	678,920	920,990	402,950	1,041,960
Grapes	373,320	780,220	1,074,180	1,237,750	1,755,650	1,761,940	1,460,470
Fruit—Citrus	823,300	1,231,630	2,023,750	2,176,660	3,907,620	3,128,750	2,484,640
Other	1,492,320	4,022,420	5,578,000	5,514,900	9,967,270	8,555,690	11,005,710
Potatoes	422,570	1,049,930	1,468,860	1,005,350	1,654,450	1,267,650	1,652,130
Other Vegetables	1,263,090	4,419,430	4,227,200	4,782,550	5,794,700	4,885,970	4,733,690
Other Crops		830,750	862,500	1,005,070	1,442,650	1,520,990	1,643,090
Total	18,458,950	53,887,050	75,479,400	50,457,050	65,968,250	74,711,110	76,324,870

Table 708 .- Value of Agricultural Production

The principal component in the value of agricultural production is wheat, which accounted for £35.4 million or 46 per cent. of the total in 1953-54. In the same year, the value of other grain crops was £7.3 million, and the value of hay and straw was £8.2 million. Fruit (excluding grapes) comprises an important part of agricultural production, its gross value in 1953-54 being £13.5 million, or 18 per cent. of the total. The value of vegetables (including potatoes) produced in 1953-54 was £6.4 million.

Value of Production per Acre.

The following table shows the annual gross value of agricultural production and the average value per acre since 1887; because of variations in average value per acre attributable to fluctuations in the area of cereal crops, the statement should be read in conjunction with Table 710.

^{*} Including Government bounty, assistance from flour tax, etc. † Excluding grass cut for hay.

Annual Average.	Area of Crops.	Gross Value of Production (at Farm).	Average Value per Acre.	Year ended 31st March.	Area of Crops.	Gross Value of Production (at Farm).	Average Value per Acre.
	acres.	£	£ s. d.		acres.	£	£ s. d.
1887-91	858,367	4,030,611	4 13 11	1939	7,044,038	18,458,950	2 12 4
1892-96	1,147,733	3,812,393	3 6 5	1943	5,297,313	29,143,960	5 10 0
1897-01	2,114,250	5,592,620	2 12 11	1944	4,797,385	32,749,760	6 16 6
1902 - 06	2,515,268	6,302,903	2 10 1	1945	5,044,792	21,994,510	4 7 2
1907-11	2,933,021	8,565,164	2 18 5	1946	6,087,566	44,719,230	7 6 11
1912 - 16	4,507,748	12,867,474	2 17 1	1947	6,511,493	26,149,870	4 0 4
1917 – 21	4,349,814	16,986,250	3 17 8	1948	7,168,068	87,763,650	12 4 10
1922 - 26	4,680,110	22,328,630	4 15 5	1949	5,711,369	53,887,050	988
1927 - 31	5,467,982	16,842,398	3 1 7	1950	5,670,364	75,479,400	13 6 3
1932-36	5,826,754	15,656,024	2 13 9	1951	4,760,740	50,457,050	10 12 0
1937 - 41	6,440,214	19,567,460	3 0 9	1952	4,704,272	65,968,250	14 0 6
1942 - 46	5,428,223	29,753,850	5 9 7	1953	4,837,355	74,711,110	15 8 11
1947 - 51	5,964,407	58,747,404	9 17 0	1954	5,425,321	76,324,870	14 1 4

Table 709.—Agricultural Production per Acre.

The comparatively high value of production per acre shown in the ten years prior to 1897 was due to the fact that agriculture was on a smaller scale, and crops produced by intense cultivation formed a larger proportion of the total than in later years. The higher values shown between 1917 and 1926 and after the 1939-45 war were due mainly to the higher level of prices received for produce.

A comparative statement of the average gross farm value per acre of various crops is shown in the next table:—

Cons										Aver	age	valı	1e pe	er acı	e.							
Crop.		193	38-	39.	19	18-4	1 9.	19	949-	-50.	19	50-	-51.	19:	51-	52.	198	52–	53.	198	53-	54.
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	Б.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Wheat, Grain		1	8	9	8	10	4	12	12	10	7	14	2	9	6	2	13	13	8	10	10	11
Maize, Grain		4	7	2	14	5	8	14	2	11	17	19	11	23	1	9	26	2	. 6	21	10	3
Oats, Grain		1	4	8	2	6	6	4	12	1	3	13	11	7	2	1	3	17	5	5	15	1
Rice		18	17	8	26	14	0	37	16	9	50	10	2	44	10	11	77	13	3	69	7	4
Hay*		3	19	6	7	9	6	10	19	11	14	8	11	19	3	2	21	2	4	19	2	1
Potatoes		‡25	1	1	58	9	1	62	17	1	54	14	4	86	1 8	5	69	19	3	100	1	0
Sugar-cane†	•••	46	2	9	58	14	7	78	0	4	82	14	6	110	4	11	77	9	3	133	16	2
Vineyards†		23	15	11	52	6	7	71	5	10	82	6	7	116	10	5	112	18	4	91	3	2
Orchards†		29	14	5	59	7	5	94	3	3	90	12	1	169	6	9	138	19	3	157	10	6

Table 710.—Gross Farm Values of Crops per Acre.

The average value of production per acre measures the effect from year to year of yield obtained and prices realised, i.e., the combined effect of season and market on the average returns obtained by farmers from their holdings. To make the analysis complete, such factors as the cost of production, the general level of prices, and acreage cropped per farm, should be taken into consideration.

^{*} Excluding grass cut for hay.

[†] Productive area only.

[‡] Field crops only.

Gross and Net Values of Agricultural Production.

In the absence of actual records of farm sales and purchases, the value of agricultural production is estimated from recorded figures of quantities produced and certain materials used, together with information on market prices. The estimated values in 1938-39 and the last eleven seasons are shown below:—

Table 711.—Agricultural Production—Gross and Net Values	Table 711	A oricultural	Production-Gross	and Net	Values.
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Year ended March.	Gross Production valued at Principal Markets.	Estimated Cost of Marketing.	Gross Production valued at Place of Production.	Seed used and Fodder for Farm Stock used in Agricul- tural Work.	Net Production valued at Place of Production.	Cost of Principal Other Materials used.	Net Value of Production after deducting Cost of Principal Materials.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
			£ th	ousand			
1939	23,665	5,206	18,459	4,253	14,206	805	13,401
1944	38,553	5,803	32,750	4,167	28,583	667	27,916
$1945 \dots$	25,691	3,696	21,995	3,872	18,123	624	17,499
$1946 \dots$	51,634	6,915	44,719	4,625	40,094	749	39,345
$1947 \dots$	29,988	3,838	26,150	4,694	21,456	1,105	20,351
194 8	98,849	11,085	87,764	7,119	80,645	1,337	79,308
1 949	62,222	8,335	53,887	6,366	47,521	1,316	46,205
1 950	85,874	10,395	75,479	5,056	70,423	1,345	69,078
1951	58,717	8,260	50,457	4,169	46,288	1,796	44,492
19 52	77,026	11,058	65,968	5,354	60,614	2,281	58,333
1953	89,931	15,220	74,711	5,311	69,400	2,777	66,623
$1954 \dots$	93,735	17,410	76,325	5,018	71,307	2,965	68,342
1952 1953	77,026 89,931	11,058 15,220	65,968 74,711	5,354 5,311	60,614 69,400	2,2 2,7	81 77

The second column of the table is an estimate of the value of production at prices recorded for the various products in the principal markets, mainly metropolitan. The prices used for this purpose include any subsidy which may be paid to growers. These estimates provide a measure of the relative importance of agricultural production to the community.

The fourth column shows the value of the same products at the place of production; in the case of agriculture this is at the farm or at the nearest rail siding. These figures, which are those published in Table 708, are obtained from those in the second column by deduction of those in the third, which are estimates of the cost of marketing, including freights, containers, handling charges and commission.

The net value in the sixth column is the return to the agricultural industry remaining after deduction of the value of agricultural products used within the industry, namely, seed and fodder for farm stock used in agricultural work, values of which are given in the fifth column. The net value still includes the value of stock feed used in other rural industries, which was estimated at £12,371,000 in 1952-53 and £14,767,000 in 1953-54.

Estimates of the cost of certain other materials used in agriculture are shown in the seventh column, these materials being fertilisers, sprays and water for irrigation. The last column gives the estimated net value of production, after deduction of the cost of these materials, and is therefore an approximation to the return left to the producer from which to meet other expenses, including wages, rent and depreciation of his assets, and for appropriation as income.

PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The following quotations are the average prices obtained for farm products (local and imported) in the various Sydney markets. The average for the year is the mean of the prices ruling during each month, and does not take into account the quantity sold during the month. The prices ruling in each month, i.e., the mean of the daily quotations, are shown in the "Statistical Register".

Commodity	7.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.
Wheat (f.a.q.)*		£ s. d. bush. 0 6 8‡	£ s. d. bush. 0 8 0	£ s. d. bush. 0 10 2½	£ s. d. bush. 0 12 21	£ s. d. bush. 0 14 21
Bran	··· ···	ton. 16 15 5 11 1 0 11 1 0	ton. 121 2 2½ 14 6 10 14 6 10	ton. ‡27 11 4 ‡21 6 10 ‡21 6 10	ton. ‡29 5 10 ‡21 2 6 ‡21 2 6	ton. 133 9 2 120 14 2 120 14 2
Maize		bush. 0 10 10	bush. 0 17 2½	bush. 1 1 23	bush. 0 16 113	†
Potatoes (local) .		ton. 24 8 11	ton. 30 17 3	ton. 35 4 11	ton. 43 10 8	ton. 23 10 4
Oaten (prime rac Lucerne (prime rac Chaff—		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	21 14 8 21 16 11	26 14 8 27 11 1	$\begin{array}{cccc} 25 & 7 & 3 \\ 24 & 6 & 11 \end{array}$	24 7 2 25 13 0
Wheaton		14 18 3	22 15 11	23 17 0	23 9 9	21 15 9

Table 712.—Wholesale Prices of Agricultural Products, Sydney.

In the above table, the prices shown for wheat are those fixed by the Australian Wheat Board for wheat for flour for local consumption.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

A table showing the total value of agricultural machinery in relation to the area under crop in the years 1929-30 and 1940-41 is given on page 329 of Year Book No. 51.

SHARE-FARMING IN AGRICULTURE.

A brief statement as to share-farming in New South Wales and the development of this system is given in the chapter "Rural Industries" on page 814.

FERTILISERS.

Superphosphate is most extensively used in the southern districts of New South Wales, where the soil is deficient generally in phosphoric acid.

There is little use of natural manures except in market gardens.

^{*} See comment below table.

[†] Few or no quotations.

[‡] Mean of prices at middle of month.

Artificial Fertilisers—Area of Crops Treated.

The following table shows the area of crops treated with artificial fertilisers, the proportion of such area to total area of crops, and the quantity of superphosphate and other artificial manures used in various years since 1920-21:—

Season.				Crops Treated.						
Season.	Wheat.	Other Crops.	Total Area.	Proportion of total Area of Crops.	Super- phosphate.	Other.				
		acres.		per cent.	tons.					
1920-21	*	*]	1,991,736	44.6	42,656	7,253				
1930-31	*	*	4,538,729	66-6	119,911	11,661				
1938-39	*	*	4,670,693	66.3	131,116	17,530				
943-44	1,644,379	368,883	2,013,262	42.0	47,363	22,430				
[944-45	1,705,963	361,474	2,067,437	41.0	45,199	20,538				
1945-46	2,499,555	414,099	2,913,654	47.9	66,617	20,546				
1946-47	3,191,939	451,478	3,643,417	56.0	88,702	24,016				
1947-48	3,546,483	528,750	4,075,233	56.9	106,424	23,774				
L 94 8–49	2,899,473	446,051	3,345,524	58.6	94,696	22,864				
1949-50	2,773,320	435,992	3,209,312	56.6	91,008	22,487				
950-51	2,226,310	384,549	2,610,859	54.8	75,703	22,441				
951-52	1,793,419	541,930	2,335,349	49.6	69,810	22,147				
.952–53 .953–54	1,547,446 $2,200,245$	544,802 497,877	2,092,248 2,698,122	43·3 49·7	63,595 80,206	23,742 24,419				

Table 713.—Crops Fertilised with Artificial Manures.

The decline in the use of fertiliser in the war years was due to scarcity of supplies and of farm labour, and restriction of wheatgrowing. The further decline since 1948-49 reflects the decrease in area under wheat.

Artificial Fertilisers Used on Crops.

The following table shows the area of crops treated with artificial fertilisers in divisions of the State and the quantity of such fertilisers used in the last two seasons; particulars of the use of fertilisers on pastures are not included (see page 816).

		1952-5	3.		1953-54.				
		Artificial Fertilisers				Artific	ficial Fertilisers		
Divisions.	Total			Quantity used			Quantity used.		
	Area of Crops.	Area of Crops Treated.	Super- phos- phate.	Other. Area of Crops.		Area of Crops Treated.	Super- phos- phate.	Other.	
	acres.		tons.		acres.		tons.		
Coastal	317,575	98,445	6,471	17,830	311,007	96,700	6,170	17,882	
Tableland	526,584	194,349	7,848	1,063	548,086	229,593	9,299	1,373	
West'n Slope	2,502,625	1,062,672	28,307	227	2,770,977	1,359,748	36,369	366	
Plains	642,519	151,345	3,285	15	685,544	171,977	3,628	5	
Riverina	830,991	577,588	17,162	3,876	1,090,930	832,930	24,272	3,894	
Western	17,061	7,849	522	731	18,797	7,174	468	899	
Total, N.S.W.	4,837,355	2,092,248	63,595	23,742	5,425,341	2,698,122	80,206	24,419	

Table 714.—Artificial Fertilisers Used on Crops.

^{*} Not available.

Most of the superphosphate is used in the central and southern parts of the wheat-belt; and the major part of the other fertilisers is used in the coastal divisions, mainly in the growing of fruit and vegetables.

The following table shows particulars of the superphosphate and other artificial fertilisers used on the principal crops in 1953-54:—

Table 715.—Artificial Fertilisers Used on Principal Crops, 1953-54.

Crop.	Coastal Divisions.	Tableland Divisions.	Western Slope Divisions.	Plains Divisions.	Riverina Division.	Western Division.	New South Wales.
			Aron	Treated—A	PTOS		
Wheat Vegetables Fruit and Vines All Other Crops	. 14,700 . 23,681 . 55,655	135,627 14,080 5,554 74,332 229,593	1,203,429 1,861 2,707 151,751 1,359,748	161,009 58 6 10,904 171,977	695,861 1,561 14,961 120,547	1,655 473 4,598 448 7,174	$\begin{array}{c} 1 & 2,200,245 \\ & 32,733 \\ & 51,507 \\ & 413,637 \\ \hline & 2,698,122 \end{array}$
Wheat Vegetables Fruit and Vines All Other Crops	. 1,738 . 766	4,188 1,314 294 3,503	Superpho 31,241 149 163 4,816	sphate Used 3,361 10 2 255	Tons. 19,645 188 858 3,581	34 106 312 16	58,579 3,505 2,395 15,727
Total	. 6,170	9,299	36,369	3,628	24,272	468	80,206
			Other Fe	rtilisers Use	1—Tons		
YY 4 - 1 7	1 010	24 495 740 114	25 128 62 151	2 3 	71 255 2,959 609	228 671	129 6,513 15,083 2,694
Total	17,882	1,373	366	5	3,894	899	24,419

The average quantity of artificial fertiliser per acre applied to crops of vegetables was 6.2 cwt. in 1952-53 and 6.1 cwt. in 1953-54, including approximately 2 cwt. of superphosphate in each season. In fruit growing, the average per acre was 6.4 cwt. in 1952-53 and 6.8 cwt. in 1953-54, including approximately 1 cwt. of superphosphate in each season.

In wheatgrowing, the average quantity of superphosphate used per acre was 59.1 lb. in 1952-53 and 59.7 lb. in 1953-54, compared with about 56 lb. per acre before the war. Other fertilisers are very rarely used for this purpose. Tests of manuring conducted on the farmers' experiment plots indicate that benefits derived from the application of superphosphate to wheat-lands are most marked in the southern portion of the wheat-belt, viz., the South Western Slope and the Riverina. The beneficial results gradually diminish in the central portion of the wheat-belt, and the least advantage is gained in the heavier and phosphate-bearing soils of the north-western districts. The results may be affected, however, by the fact

that in the south fallowing is more common than elsewhere. The use of superphosphate on wheat crops in the northern, central and southern sections of the wheatgrowing divisions is illustrated below:—

Table 716.—Use of Superphosphate on Wheat Areas in Divisions, 1953-54.

Wheatgrowing Divisions	Area under	Wheat Crops Superph	treated with osphate.	Superphospl	hate Used.	
(Tableland, Slope and Plains).	Wheat.			Total.	Average Per Acre Treated.	
	acres.	acres.	per cent.	tons.	lb.	
Northern	933,350	34,443	3.7	978	63.6	
Central	1,150,107	821,535	71.4	19,656	53.6	
Southern	1,449,982	1,339,948	92.4	37,802	$63 \cdot 2$	

Superphosphate was used as fertiliser on 66 per cent. of the total area under wheat in 1953-54. The proportion was 3.7 per cent. in the northern wheat districts, 71.4 per cent. in the central districts, and 92.4 per cent. in the south.

DATES OF PLANTING AND HARVESTING.

The usual periods of planting and harvesting the principal crops of the State in the main districts in which they are grown are as follows:—

	Most usual Months of—					
Crop.	Planting.	Harvesting.				
Wheat Maize Oats Barley Rice Sorghum Linseed Potatoes—early ,, late Sugar-cane Tobacco Broom Millet	April-June September-December March-May May October September-January April-May July-August November September	November-January. January-July. October-December. October-December. April-May. March-May. December. October-January. February-August. July-November. March-April. January-April.				

WHEAT.

Wheat is the staple agricultural product of New South Wales. It is the principal product on a large proportion of the rural holdings of the State, and, generally, about three-quarters of the total area under crop is devoted to its growth.

Relatively few farms are devoted exclusively to the cultivation of wheat. When tabulations were last undertaken, in 1947-48, it was ascertained that of the holdings growing wheat for grain, 87 per cent. depastured sheep.

Special data indicating the extent to which wheatgrowing is combined with other rural activities are given on page 545 of Year Book No. 52, and a graph showing the development of wheatgrowing in the State, over a period of almost seventy years, is shown on page 607 of the same edition.

THE WHEAT BELT.

A description of the nature and extent of the wheat-belt of New South Wales was published on pages 573 and 574 of the Year Book for 1928-29 and the approximate current limits of commercial wheatgrowing are defined in the diagrammatic map on page 9 of this edition.

The extension of the limits of wheatgrowing in New South Wales formed the subject of special reports by the Government Statistician in 1905, 1913, and 1923. Since the year 1923, there has been little change in the eastern and western limits of wheatgrowing in New South Wales, but pastoral activities such as sheep farming have replaced wheat farming on appreciable areas on the western fringe of the wheat-belt between the Lachlan and Murrumbidgee Rivers.

DEVELOPMENT OF WHEATGROWING.

Wheatgrowing as an industry in New South Wales expanded steadily between 1890 and 1930. The area sown first exceeded 1,000,000 acres in 1897-98 and 2,000,000 acres in 1904-05, and was doubled during the next ten years. It is estimated that an area of between 20,000,000 acres and 25,000,000 acres in the principal wheat districts is suitable for cultivation. The maximum area actually sown with wheat was 5,674,000 acres, of which 5,135,000 acres were harvested for grain, in 1930-31.

The area under wheat for grain decreased from 5,043,017 acres in 1947-48 to 2,702,359 acres in 1952-53. The low acreages in 1950-51, 1951-52 and 1952-53 were due in part to the effects of unfavourable weather on sowing.

In some of the war years, the smaller area sown was offset in part by high yields per acre. The season 1944-45 was extremely poor and that of 1946-47 even more adverse, and the average yields per acre were very light, that in 1946-47 being the lowest since 1919-20. Conditions were exceptionally favourable in 1947-48, when the yield per acre (18.9 bushels) and the harvest (95,227,000 bushels) each easily established a record. Although harvests were smaller in subsequent years, the yield per acre exceeded the 1947-48 figures on three occasions, the figure for 1952-53, viz., 21 bushels per acre, being the highest recorded.

The following statement shows the area under wheat, the total production, average yield per acre, and quantity exported since 1897-98, the first season in which there was a surplus of wheat for export:—

	Table 717.—Wheat—A	rea, Produc	ction and	Exports.
•			- 11	

Season.		Area Und	er Wheat.		Yield.		Average Yield per Acre.		Wheat and Flour
beason.	For Grain.	For Hay.	Fed-off.*	Total.	Grain.	Hay.	Grain.	Hay.	Exported Oversea.
Average 5 years.		thousa	nd acres.		thous.	thous.	bushels.	tons.	thous. bush.‡
1898-1902	1,333	317	. § .	1,650	12,885	267	9.7	.84	1,917
1903-1907	1,684	308	§	1,992	17,588	289	10.4	•94	5,434
1908-1912	1,857	420	76	2,353	21,235	416	11.4	.99	8,507
1913-1917	3,238	664	197	4,099	37,340	750	11.5	1.13	16,543
1918 - 1922	2,707	551	237	3,495	31,763	551	11.7	1.00	19,263
1923-1927	3,143	489	196	3,828	40,592	545	12.9	1.12	19,054
1928 - 1932	3,982	388	146	4,516	46,310	420	11.6	1.08	26,818
1933-1937	4,223	281	32	4,536	57,819	348	13.7	1.24	29,350
1938-1942	4,384	374	37	4,795	52,797	384	12.0	1.03	22,674
1943-1947	3,364	283	57	3,704	38,906	290	11.6	1.02	10,741
1948-1952	3,835	152	42	4,029	64,966	203	16.9	1.33	32,588
Season.									
1938-39	4,651	559	36	5,246	59,898	612	12.9	1.09	28,955
1939-40	4,381	264	36	4,681	76,552	373	17.5	1.41	36,604
1940-41	4,454	355	57	4,866	23,933	271	5.4	.76	12,586
1941 - 42	3,969	346	27	4,342	48,500	315	12.2	•91	8,868
1942-43	3,033	287	66	3,386	51,693	373	17.0	1.30	6,903
1943-44	2,693	198	84	2,975	47,500	250	17.6	1.26	14,238
1944-45	2,845	279	50	3,174	17,134	183	6.0	·65 1·28	$3,395 \\ 21,467$
1945 – 46	3,774	390	49	4,213	62,520	499		.55	7,703
1946-47	4,475	264	34	4,773	15,682	145	3.5		53,717
1947-48	5,043	278	34	5,355	95,227	414	18.9	1·49 1·17	39,755
1948 – 49	4,038	161	44	4,243	64,704	187	20.4	1.33	42,799
1949-50	4,012	122	40	4,174	81,939	163	13.0	1.16	21,843
1950-51	3,328	79	35	3,442	43,273	92 158	14.4	1.30	4.828
1951 - 52	2,753	121	56	2,930	39,689	136	21.0	1.44	25,588
1952-53	2,702	95	39	2,836	56,670	186	19.0	1.28	17,505
1953 - 54	3,357	146	45	3,548	63,681	180	19.0	1-20	1,303

^{*}Includes area sown for green feed. In 1927-28 and earlier years all areas fed-off were included in this column. Since 1928-29, areas considered as having failed entirely, have been allocated to grain or hay according to the purpose for which sown.

[†] In calendar year following harvest.

[‡] Flour has been expressed as its equivalent in wheat.

[§] Not available.

WHEAT DISTRICTS.

The principal wheat-producing divisions of the State are the Riverina, the South Western Slope and Central Western Slope, with the North Western Slope Division next in order. Large areas are also sown on the North and Central Plains and the Central Tableland. The statistical divisions of New South Wales are shown on the frontispiece map of the Year Book. Particulars of the area under wheat for grain since 1947-48 are given in the following table:—

Table 718.—Area under Wheat for Grain, by Divisions.

Division.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949–50.	1950–51.	1951-52.	1 ⁹ 52–53.	1953-54.
				acres.			
Northern Tableland	20,857	18,262				16,412	14,551
Central Tableland	313,126	235,339	247,012	166,485	146,808	138,983	172,847
Southern Tableland	5,591	4,453	5,205	2,082	3,079	2,191	4,214
Total, Tableland	339,574	258,054	269,192	181,997	161,225	157,586	191,612
North Western Slope	639,455	577.480	565,194	466,392	440,369	522,039	523,419
Central Western Slope	1,183,049	843,081	877,616	683,246	602,752	645,342	724,069
South Western Slope	1,203,971	937,323	909,780	747,244	553,207	441,599	652,041
Total, Slopes	3,026,475	2,357,884	2,352,590	1,896,882	1,596,328	1,608,980	1,899,529
North Central Plain	336,031	309,403	320,694	277,563	262,315	302,307	347,498
Central Plain	252,288	169,773	163,663	158,908	130,086	166,889	188,967
Riverina	1,074,985	933,013	896,350	805,466	597,619	457,572	718,789
Total, Plains	1,663,304	1,412,189	1,380,707	1,241,937	990,020	926,768	1,255,254
Total (incl. Coastal and							
Western Divisions)	5,043,017	4,038,447	4,011,744	3,328,490	2,753,317	2,702,359	3,356,888
Summary—							
Northern Wheat Divisions	996,343	905,145	902,863	757,385	714,022	840,758	885,468
Central ,, ,,	1,748,463	1,248,193	1,288,291	1,008,639	879,646	951,214	1,085,883
Southern ", ",	2,284,547	1,874,789	1,811,335	1,554,792	1,153,905	901,362	1,375,044

Although the proportions vary seasonally, approximately 45 per cent. of the area sown for grain in the last ten years was in the southern districts of the wheat belt, 34 per cent. in the central districts, and 22 per cent. in the northern districts. The northern part of the wheat-belt normally receives the greater part of its rainfall in the summer, and the southern in the winter; the rainfall of the central districts is non-seasonal in character. Differences of soil, geographical features, cultural methods, and other factors play a considerable part in determining the yields of the various divisions. Of the total acreage of wheat for grain in 1953-54, 99.7 per cent. was within the main wheat belt.

The following statement shows the average yield per acre in wheat districts in recent seasons:—

Table	719.—Yield	ls per	Acre	in	Wheat	Districts.
-------	------------	--------	------	----	-------	------------

Season.	Northern Divisions.*	Central Divisions.*	Southern Divisions.*	Total, including Coastal and Western Divisions.
Average—		busl	nels.	
944-45 to 1953-54	16.8	14.3	14.3	14.9
Season—				
1943-44	15.4	16.5	19.6	17.6
1944-45	15.0	5.0	2.5	6.0
1945-46	18.9	19.9	13.1	16.6
1946-47	1.5	1.7	5.2	3.2
1947-48	18.5	18.2	19.6	18.9
1948-49	17.5	16.0	15.3	16.0
1949-50	23.1	21.0	18.7	20.4
1950-51	9.3	11.0	16.1	13.0
1951-52	13.0	13.6	15.9	14.4
1952–53	25.4	21.3	16.5	21.0
1953-54	21.9	15.5	19.8	19.0

^{*} Tableland, Slope and Central Plains.

SIZE OF WHEAT AREAS.

Holdings with wheat areas in area series in 1947-48 were distributed throughout the State as follows:—

Table 720.—Holdings with Wheat for Grain Area Series, in Divisions, 1947-48.

	Number of Holdings with Acreages of Wheat for Grain of—								
Division.	1–49.	50-299.	300–499.	500-999.	1,000- 1,999.	2,000 or more.	All Areas.		
Coastal Divisions	74	44	1	1			120		
Northern Tableland Central Tableland Southern Tableland	85 456 124	90 900 31	12 236 	5 115 	13 		193 1,720 155		
North-western Slope Central-western Slope South-western Slope	340 189 463	1,249 1,313 1,999	567 1,133 1,132	255 666 548	43 72 51	3 5 8	2,457 3,378 4,201		
North Central Plain Central Plain Riverina	37 33 144	372 257 2,286	251 200 1,010	209 159 374	29 18 36	2 2 6	900 669 3,856		
Western Division	7	19	5	1	1		33		
Total, New South Wales	1,952	8,560	4,547	2,333	264	26	17,682		

In 1938-39 more holdings grew wheat than in any season of the preceding two decades, and the average wheat area per holding was also high. Then wartime restriction of wheatgrowing reduced the number of holdings and the average area, but re-expansion began in 1944-45, and in 1947-48 a

record number of holdings grew wheat for grain. Adverse conditions affected sowings in 1948-49 and subsequent seasons. The relatively high price of wool in recent years (especially in 1950-51) has probably resulted in a large number of farmers increasing their pastoral activities at the expense of wheatgrowing. The number of holdings growing wheat in 1952-53, viz., 15,577, was the lowest in this century, but in 1953-54 the number rose again to 17,079.

Particulars of wheat holdings in area series and wheat crops in production series up to 1940-41 were published in earlier issues of the Year Book. Corresponding information was not ascertained in respect of later years until 1947-48, and the particulars for that year and those of ten years earlier are given on page 615 of Year Book No. 52.

AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE OF WHEAT.

The average yield of wheat in New South Wales has been subject to marked fluctuations by reason of the widely divergent nature of the seasons, but fluctuations $_{
m these}$ been much less $_{
m marked}$ have than formerly. since 1920-21The highest yields have frequently recorded in seasons following drought, and, besides giving proof of the advantages of fallowing, have gone far to make immediate compensation for the losses sustained. Since 1930-31, the average annual yield has fallen below 12 bushels per acre in only three seasons, viz., in 1940-41 when winter rains failed and the average was 5.4 bushels, in 1944-45 when severe drought prevailed in southern wheat areas and the average yield was 6 bushels, and in 1946-47 when, as a result of extreme drought in all sections, only 3.5 bushels per acre were harvested. highest averages ever recorded were 21.0 bushels per acre in 1952-53 and 20.4 bushels per acre in 1949-50.

The average annual yield in decennial periods since 1882 is shown below. The comparatively high average in the early years is due probably to the fact that the smaller area under cultivation in these early years embraced a larger proportion of land specially suitable for wheatgrowing in districts of highly reliable rainfall.

Period.	Average Yield per acre.	Period.	Average Yield per acre.
1882-1891 1892-1901 1902-1911 1912-1921	bushels. 13·30 10·02 11·04 11·62	1922-1931 1932-1941 1942-1951	bushels. 12.02 13.10 14.19

Table 721.—Wheat Yields, Decennial Averages.

In calculating these averages, the area which was sown for grain, but failed, is included, while the area fed off profitably or used for green fodder is excluded.

Although the yield is influenced largely by the nature of the seasons, it is apparent that, as scientific methods of cultivation are being more widely adopted and land is properly fallowed, tilled and manured, and types of

wheat are improved by plant breeding, the average is increasing; notwithstanding the inclusion of two extremely poor seasons, the average yield in the ten seasons ended 1953-54 was 14.9 bushels per acre.

Holdings growing wheat for grain in 1947-48 were classified according to the average yield of wheat per acre. The tabulated results are not a reflection of average conditions, but they serve to show that even in a season of generally very favourable conditions, there is a wide variation in average yield from farm to farm and district to district. Details are given in Table 293 of Year Book No. 51.

FALLOWING AND THE WHEAT YIELD.

Between 1923-24 and 1941-42, statistics were collected of the yield of grain from the areas of new land, fallowed land, and unfallowed land sown with wheat. A summary of these statistics for the year 1941-42 is shown on pages 617 and 618 of Year Book No. 52.

VARIETIES OF WHEAT GROWN.

Progress in plant-breeding has been continuous since the time of Farrer (1886-1905), though retarded during the war periods. New varieties of wheat have been introduced and subsequently replaced by types more serviceable from the standpoint of climate and soil, disease resistance, quality and productivity. In this work, wheatgrowers have co-operated with the Department of Agriculture in cultivating experimental plots on farms throughout the State.

In recent years, wheats of good milling and baking quality have been developed to replace weak, soft flour wheats of low gluten content, especially in the North-Western Slope Division, where wheats of greater flour strength are produced. Fewer varieties have been recommended for cultivation, and this has resulted in greater uniformity in the f.a.q. sample with consequent advantages in marketing.

Particulars of the principal varieties grown in New South Wales in the last three years are shown below:—

Variety.		1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54. Variety.			1951-52.	1952–53.	1953-54
Bencubbin		. 010 504	acres.		T 1		007.000	acres.	071.007
	•••	1,010,784	1,087,799	1,355,039	Kendee	•••	227,863	204,939	271,067
Bobin	•••	17,963			Koala	•••	69,153	60,140	78,562
Bordan	• • • •	117,146	95,298	148,452	Magnet	•••	54,611	30,831	56,468
$\mathbf{Bungulla}$	• • • •	13,593	*	*	Pinnacle		18,540	16,984	39,261
Celebration		191.461	131.367	118,466	Pusa No. 4 a	nd		i ' l	
Charter		157.956	151,951	113,939	No. 111.		20.496	14,587	13,593
Dundee		24,337	12,638	*	Quadrat		67,616	49,926	77,463
Eureka and		21,00.	-2,000	·	Ranee	•••	13,893	**	*
Eureka 2	,	47,902	37,242	35,632	Rapier		7,339		*
Fedweb 1	1	8,245	*	*	Clare	• • • •	*	11,255	15,516
Festival	•••	0,240	8,562	55,664	Waratah	•••	25,702	17,403	*
T7 7	•••	171.933	148,349			•••	45,625	47,754	47,880
Class .	•••			159,593	Warigo	• • •			47,000
	•••	380,796	448,596	559,855	Yalta	• ; •	38,242	22,984	1 .
Glenwari	• • •	26,048	63,103	111,277		peci-			201 220
Gular	• • •	24,531	21,835	*	fied, etc.		104,939	103,744	204,060
Insignia		22,838	31,555	58,961			·		· ———
Javelin		20,618	17,364	26,876	Total		2,930,170	2,836,206	3,547,624
		·		1			i '		

Table 722.-Varieties of Wheat Grown.

^{*} Information not compiled.

In 1955 the Department of Agriculture recommended twelve varieties for production of grain in specified zones of the New South Wales wheatbelt. The order of sowing relates to the normal range of sowing dates for each district. New races of stem rust made their appearance in recent years, and only two of the varieties are resistant to this disease, but all are capable of producing medium to heavy yields under reasonable conditions of growth. Most commercial varieties are susceptible to leaf rust. The varieties recommended and their characteristics are shown below:—

Table 723.—Varieties of Wheat Recommended for New South Wales, 1955.

		Characteristics.							
Variety.	Districts for which Recommended.	Flour	Straw.		ease tance.	Other and			
		Content.	Suaw.	Flag Smut.	Stem Rust.	General.			
		For Hay	or Green Foo	lder.*					
Baroota Wonder	General except Northeru		Tall, heavy stems.	M.R.	s.	High quality			
Charter	Northern	:::	Fine, med.	R.	s.	Frost susceptible			
Ford	do.		tall Tall	M.R.	s.	Good quality hay			
		For Grain-	-Early Sowi	ng					
Bordan	Cent., South T'lands	Medium-	Tall	M.R.	s.	Good rainfall			
Celebration	and Slopes General, except W. Riverina	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{strong} \\ \text{do.} \end{array} $	do.	R.	M.R.	districts only Free stripping			
Ford	General except Riverina and C. Plains (S.	do.	do.	M.R.	s.	Good grain finish			
Pinnacle	portion) Riverina	Weak	Short, stiff	R	s	Late maturing			
	Fe	or Grain—1	Aid-season So	wing.					
Bencubbin	General, except N. T'lands, N.W. Slopes and Plains	Weak	Weak	R.	s.	Withstands dryness			
Kendee	Cent. T'lands, Cent. and S.W. Slopes and Plains	$_{\rm strong}^{\rm Medium}\text{-}$	Medium- tall	R.	s.	Frost susceptible			
Celebration	N. and S. T'lands and Irrigation Areas	do.	Tall	R.	M.R.	Free Stripping			
Warigo	N. T'lands Slopes and Plains, Cent. T'lands	do.	do.	R.	R.	Moderate disease resistance			
		For Grain	—Late Sowin	g					
Charter	N. T'lands, N.W. Slopes and Plains	Strong	Fine, med.,	R.	s.	High quality frost susceptible			
Festival	N.W. Slopes and Plains, S.W. Plains.	do.	Fine,	R.	R.	do.			
Gabo		do.	strong Short	s.	s.	In demand by millers			
Koala	or mits . 1 or .	Weak	Short, strong	M.R.	v.s.	Heavy grain			
Spica	N.W. Slopes and Plains	Strong	Fine, med.,	M.R.	R.	Bearded heads, good			
Insignia	Riverina and Irrigation Areas	Weak	strong Short strong	R.	s	Low quality grain			
ים מ	sistant M.D. Malan	4-1	-4 · C C		37 C 37 c	augeentible			

R., Resistant; M.R., Moderately resistant; S., Susceptible; V.S., Very susceptible.

* Also recommended for hay or green fodder in coastal districts—Early sowings; Ford, Celebration, Beneubbin. Mid-season sowing; Charter.

RAINFALL INDEX IN WHEAT DISTRICTS.

The following summary provides a monthly index of rainfall in the wheat districts of the State since 1938. For each wheat district, the percentage of actual to normal rainfall is calculated, and these percentages are combined into a single index after weighting by the district average acreage over a period.

Month

Jan.

Feb. March

Mare April May June July

Aug.

Sept. Oct.

Nov.

Dec.

Bush.

1940. 19

116

11 52

			2 ninfa	II In do	v_N o	r Sout	h Wale	og Who	at Dist	riote		-	
			. anna			quals			at Dist	,11005.			
1 941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.
336	31	138	28	127	158	18	101	66	120	90	25	108	206
87	158	55	32	92	269	207	222	140	339	114	49	$\frac{116}{24}$	$\frac{226}{6}$
$\frac{148}{11}$	70 37	$\begin{bmatrix} 17 \\ 148 \end{bmatrix}$	49 80	30 63	95 57	$\frac{136}{85}$	$\frac{48}{126}$	200	354 174	33 75	$\frac{167}{246}$	81	96
61	237	118	135	90	43	56	109	103	112	120	216	140	23
87	128	53	14	167	50	53	134	65	$\overline{143}$	123	136	46	62
67	113	83	53	73	84	152	36	92	188	102	104	41	40-
41	105	103	90	152	41	97	56	46	92	130	141	141	79
47	78	122	26	27	39	131	84	148	107	121	85	106	57
75	97	83	73	104	47	127	84	235	291	84	209	157	181
65	164	171	45	67	155	163	88	178	224	56	115	126	228
38	93	32	42	47	94	302	110	56	49	32	96	27	167

Table 724.—Rainfall Index in Wheat Districts.

Average Yield of Wheat per acre, Season ended March of following Year. 13.0 14.4 21.0 19.0 12.9 12.2 17.0 17.6 20.4 6.0 16.6 3.5 18.9 16.0

The significant months as regards the effect of rainfall on wheat yields are from April to October—especially April, May, and September. wheat districts extend over practically the whole length of the hinterland, and seasonal conditions vary widely as between districts. The incidence of fallowing and fertilising, temperatures and winds also plays a large part in modifying the effect of rainfall on yield.

In the following table the rainfall index for the northern, central, and southern sections of the wheat-belt is shown in comparison with the average yield per acre in the seasons 1952-53 to 1954-55:

Table 725.—Rainfall Index and Average Yield in Various Wheat Districts.

		19	52.		ex in Wheat Districts (Norm				1954.			
	North- ern.	Cen- tral.	South- ern.	Total.	North- ern.	Cen- tral.	South- ern.	Total.	North- ern.	Cen- tral.	South- ern.	Total
January	41	22	23	25	55	88	127	108	92	148	254	206
February	174	56	20	49	256	120	86	116	282	338	167	226
March	122	159	180	167	39	38	14	24	12	_6	4	6
April	113	192	296	246	46	52	100	81	22	75	120	96 23
May	169	133	260	216	222	$\frac{190}{21}$	103	140	$\frac{22}{81}$	11	28	
June	$\frac{105}{87}$	$139 \\ 143$	141 91	$136 \\ 104$	49	16	65 50	46	56	$\frac{58}{46}$	60 34	62 40
July August	266	$\frac{143}{221}$	82		197	124	136	141	62	46 56	92	79
September	48	58	105	141 85	44	62	137	106	57	61	56	57
October	193	169	230	209	105	113	187	157	358	259	1111	181
November	34	72	150	115	80	107	143	126	179	162	265	228
December	73	101	98	96	7	40	26	27	62	93	221	167
	1952–53.				1953-54.				1954–55.			
Average yield of wheat per												

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO WHEATGROWERS.

Details of the measures taken by the Commonwealth and State Governments to assist wheatgrowers during the pre-war agricultural depression, and the grants distributed in the years 1931-32 to 1935-36, are given in the 1939-40 edition and earlier issues of this Year Book. The money for these grants was obtained principally from the tax on flour used for local consumption. Drought relief grants from funds provided by the Commonwealth and the State jointly were distributed to cereal growers in New South Wales in respect of crops which failed or gave very light yields in 1945-46 and 1946-47, and, in the latter year, in respect of land prepared for sowing in 1946 but not sown because of drought. Farmers (mainly wheatgrowers) were paid £130,184 for the season 1945-46 and £1,490,201 for the following season.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT STABILISATION.

Wheat grown in Australia is marketed under a Government stabilisation scheme which provides for the fixing of a home-consumption price, equalization to the grower of the proceeds of local and oversea sales, payment of a guaranteed price to the grower equal to estimated cost of production, and the operation of a stabilisation fund to which are paid the proceeds of a tax on exports. The scheme is authorized by joint Commonwealth and State legislation and is administered by a statutory authority, the Australian Wheat Board. Further particulars of the scheme are given below.

A fixed home-consumption price and equalisation were features of the scheme introduced in 1938, when a fall in export prices led to the subsidisation of exports from the proceeds of a tax on domestic consumption. Details of this scheme, and of the wartime arrangements which succeeded it, are given on page 336 of Year Book No. 51.

The first post-war wheat stabilisation plan, which operated between 1948 and 1953 (further details of which are given in Year Book No. 53, at page 739) was designed to meet a situation in which export prices considerably exceeded those fixed for domestic consumption. scheme, wheatgrowers received a minimum guaranteed price equal to the estimated cost of production, varied in accordance with an index of production costs. The guaranteed price did not extend to exports in excess of 100 million bushels from any one season's crop. Into a stabilisation fund, for the benefit of the industry, was paid the revenue from a tax on exports, levied when export prices exceeded the guaranteed price, and growers received an "equalised" price for wheat sold from each season's pool, whether sold on the export market or at the fixed home consumption price. Owing to the continuing favourable position of the wheat market, the fund had not been drawn on for stabilisation purposes when the scheme came to an end in 1953, and in a series of refunds the balance was returned to contributors.

Plans for a new stabilisation scheme in 1952-53 lapsed for want of the necessary agreement between Commonwealth and State Governments on the domestic price to be fixed, and wheat harvested in that season was sold under an "orderly marketing" scheme authorised by the Wheat Marketing Act, 1953, in which the principles of equalisation and central disposal through the Wheat Board were retained, but not the stabilisation features provided by the export tax, guaranteed price and stabilisation fund.

A new stabilisation plan to operate for five years commencing in 1953-54, agreed upon between Commonwealth and States and approved by ballots held among wheatgrowers, is embodied in the Wheat Industry Stabilisation Act, 1954. The main features of the previous scheme are reintroduced, with some changes in detail. The guaranteed price is again limited to 100 million bushels of export wheat, but the rate of export tax is now 1s. 6d. a bushel where the export price exceeds the cost of production by this amount or more, and proportionally less at other times. stabilisation fund is now limited to a maximum of £20 million, any money received in excess of this amount to be refunded to the oldest contributing pool. As before, the guarantee is to be met, in circumstances where export prices fall below the cost of production, first from the balance in the stabilisation fund, and then from the Commonwealth Consolidated Revenue Fund. The home-consumption price, fixed annually by the State governments, is required to be not less than the cost of production determined for each season, and subject to this, not less than 14s. a bushel, or the International Wheat Agreement price, whichever is less. The homeconsumption price includes a small loading above these minima to cover the cost of transporting wheat from mainland States to Tasmania. premium of 3d. a bushel on export prices is allowed to Western Australian growers in recognition of their natural freight advantages in oversea markets.

The home-consumption price is fixed under the respective State Wheat Industry Stabilisation Acts. Under the New South Wales Act, a State Wheat Committee of seven members (four elected by wheatgrowers in the State and three nominated by the Minister) advises the Minister on wheat matters, and nominates from its members the growers' representatives on the Australian Wheat Board.

Australian Wheat Board.

The Australian Wheat Board, as re-constituted under the Wheat Industry Stabilisation Act, 1954, consists of a chairman, a person engaged in commerce with experience of the wheat trade, a finance member, a representative of flour mill owners and a representative of employees (all appointed by the Minister) and nine representatives of wheatgrowers (two each from New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia, and one from Queensland).

The Board has control over the acquisition and disposal of all wheat and wheat products, corn sacks and jute. It also controls the handling, storage, transport and interstate and oversea marketing of wheat.

International Wheat Agreement.

At a meeting of the International Wheat Conference in Washington in April, 1949, an agreement was signed by representatives of most of the important wheat importing countries, and the wheat exporting countries of Canada, United States of America, Australia, France and Uruguay. The agreement was intended "to assure supplies of wheat to importing countries, and markets for wheat to exporting countries, at equitable and stable prices". It was for a term of four years from 1st August, 1949, to 31st July, 1953, but might be extended if the parties to it so agreed.

Each of the five exporting countries agreed to sell a certain annual quota of wheat if required to do so by importing countries at a fixed maximum price. Each of the importing countries, for their part, agreed to buy a certain annual quota of wheat at a fixed minimum price if required to do so by exporting countries. The total quantity of wheat so guaranteed was at first 406.3 million bushels (subsequently varied through changes in membership) of which Australia's quota was at first 88.7 million bushels. The minimum prices per bushel were to fall in successive years (in Australian currency at conversion rates ruling after the devaluation in terms of the Canadian dollar in September, 1949, from 13s. f.o.b. Australia in 1949-50 to 10s. 9d. in 1952-53, while the maximum price was to remain fixed at 16s. 1d. in all years.

During the period of its operation, world market conditions for wheat were such that the International Wheat Agreement price remained at its maximum, and exporting countries were required each year to fulfil their quotas at this price, the remainder of their exports being sold at "free" market prices in excess of this. In 1951-52 Australian supplies were inadequate to meet the quota of 88.7 million bushels, and it was reduced to 72.0 million bushels.

A new International Wheat Agreement came into force in August, 1953, to which the United Kingdom was not a party and from which Sweden later withdrew. Under the new Agreement, the total annual quantity of wheat subject to quota is reduced to 393.0 million bushels (as at May, 1955) of which Australia's share is 44.8 million bushels. The maximum price in Australian currency is 18s. 3½d. per bushel of f.a.q. wheat, in store Australian ocean ports, equivalent to approximately 18s. 5½d. f.o.b. Australia. The minimum price is constant during the three-year period of the agreement, at the equivalent in Canadian dollars of 13s. 10d. Australian currency, f.o.b. Australia, but changes in the relationship of Canada-United Kingdom and Australia-United Kingdom freight rates may affect the calculation of the Australian equivalent of the price.

Owing to the changed market situation the export price of wheat has not exceeded the maximum during the currency of the agreement. To May, 1955, it had varied within the range of the maximum and minimum prices set out in the agreement.

EXPORT OF WHEAT AND FLOUR.

The movement of wheat and flour oversea from New South Wales in the years 1939 to 1954 is shown in the following table. The particulars for the respective years relate to the twelve months ending 30th November, and represent the movement following each harvest. Flour is expressed at its equivalent in wheat, viz., 46.3 bushels of grain to 2,000 lb. of flour. Prior to July, 1951, the equivalent used was 48 bushels to 2,000 lb. of flour. Complete information as to interstate movement since 1939 is not available. There is normally a considerable movement of wheat interstate from New South Wales, but in 1944-45 and 1946-47 imports were made necessary by smallness of the local harvests. Figures compiled by the Australian Wheat Board show that in 1944-45 there were net imports totalling 5,927,000 bushels of wheat and 1,392,000 bushels (wheat equivalent) of flour from other States and 468,810 bushels of wheat from the United States; in 1946-47 net imports of wheat from other States totalled 13,337,000 bushels.

Table 726.—Oversea	Exports	and	Stocks	of	\mathbf{W} heat	and	Flour,
	New So	uth	Wales.				

Year ended	Exports from 1	Oversea N.S.W.	Recorded Stocks at 30th Nov.	Year ended	Exports from 1	Oversea N.S.W.	Recorded Stocks at 30th Nov.
30th Nov.	Wheat.	Flour as Wheat.	Wheat and Flour as Wheat.	30th Nov.	Wheat.	Flour as Wheat.	Wheat and Flour as Wheat.
	thousand bushels.				thousand bushels.		
1939	13,993	15,808	6,674	1947†	17	7,136	13,023
1940	19,966	15,266	20,803	1948	37,031	16,082	14,086
1941	1,969	12,526	6,232	1949	26,120	12,969	7,908
1942	3,761	4,475	16,055	1950	29,035	13,893	16,875
1943	2,208	5,650	25,859	1951	7,318	16,050	3,595
1944	305	12,862	19,090	1952	14	5,408	5,881
1945†	33	4,384	2,082	1953	11,852	12,833	9,888
1946	6,181	14,841	1,854	1954	6,548	9,761	26,457
		l					

^{*} At mills, sidings, ports and depots.

GRADING OF WHEAT.

Wheat for export is marketed almost entirely on the basis of a single standard known as f.a.q., or fair average quality. In New South Wales the determination of the standard is controlled by the Grain Trade Section of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce. Samples of wheat obtained from all parts of the State are mixed in proportions grown in each division and are weighed on a Schopper 1-litre scale.

A committee comprising representatives of the Grain Trade Section of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce, the Australian Wheat Board, the New South Wales Department of Agriculture, flour millers, and the Farmers and Settlers' Association, fixes the standard on the experience of the test weights of the sample.

The following comparison shows the standard adopted in New South Wales for each of the past ten seasons, and the date on which it was fixed in each year:—

Table 727 .- Wheat, F.A.Q., Standard (N.S.W.).

Season.	Date Fixed.	Weight of Bushel of Wheat. f.a.q.	Season.	Date Fixed.	Weight of Bushel of Wheat. f.a.q.
1945-46 1946-47 1947-48 1948-49 1949-50	15th Feb., 1946 28th Jan., 1947 20th Feb., 1948 11th Feb., 1949 10th Feb., 1950	$\begin{array}{c} \text{lb.} \\ 63\frac{1}{2} \\ 62\frac{1}{2} \\ 60\frac{1}{2} \\ 63\frac{1}{2} \\ 63 \end{array}$	1950-51 1951-52 1952-53* 1953-54 1954-55	9th Feb., 1951 1st Feb., 1952 30th Jan., 1953 29th Jan., 1954 11th Feb., 1955	1b. 61½ 63 64 64 61½

^{*} Bagged wheat, 65 lb.

[†] See paragraph preceding table.

The weights shown are those used for guidance in determining whether particular lots of wheat are at or above fair average quality, but not as a measure of quantity. Normally wheat is sold in New South Wales by weight (bushel of 60 lb.), and not by volume.

In certain seasons, when a substantial quantity of the grain was pinched or damaged by adverse seasonal conditions, a "second" grade was determined. Separate Australian pools were formed to handle "under quality" wheat grown in 1939-40, 1941-42, 1947-48 and 1950-51, and comprised pools Nos. 3, 5A, 11A, 14A and 14B, particulars of which are given in Table 732.

BULK HANDLING.

The circumstances leading to the erection of bulk handling facilities were described at page 584 of the Year Book for 1928-29.

From 1st March, 1955, the control and operation of the grain elevator system were taken over by the Grain Elevators Board of New South Wales, established under the Grain Elevators Act, 1954. The Board consists of five members, including two representatives of New South Wales wheat-growers. The functions of the Board were previously carried out by the Grain Elevators Branch of the Department of Agriculture.

The grain elevator system consists of a concrete and steel shipping elevator at Sydney, with a storage capacity of 7,500,000 bushels at one filling, a terminal elevator at Newcastle, with a capacity of 800,000 bushels at one filling, and 180 elevators situated at the more important wheat receiving stations throughout the State. These country elevators, which have direct access to rail, have a storage capacity of 25,128,000 bushels at one filling.

The terminal elevators at Sydney and Newcastle have been built and equipped for receiving, handling and shipping classified wheats, and facilities for cleaning and conditioning are provided. Electric power is used. The terminal elevator at Sydney is connected with the railway system of the State by four lines of rail, and has a receiving capacity of 6,000 tons (approximately 224,000 bushels) per day, and a shipping capacity of 12,000 tons (approximately 448,000 bushels) per day of eight hours. At Newcastle the receiving capacity is 2,000 tons per day, and the shipping capacity 8,000 tons per day.

The country elevators, with few exceptions, are equipped for receiving wheat in bulk from farmers' waggons and loading into bulk trucks. The more modern are fitted with weighbridges for inward weighing, and the majority are equipped with outward scales. The storage capacity of the individual country elevators varies from 30,000 bushels to 350,000 bushels. They are built of reinforced concrete and steel with corrugated galvanised iron coverings, and practically all of them are capable of receiving classified or graded wheat in bulk.

Wheat has generally been transported from the farms to the silos in bags fastened by clips or sewn, the bags being emptied and returned to the farmer for subsequent use. In recent years, however, there has been a marked increase in the amount of wheat delivered in bulk waggons. For conveyance from the country stations to the terminal, special railway trucks are provided.

*26385—4 K5,209

Upon the introduction of wartime control by the Australian Wheat Board and the inauguration of Pools for the 1939-40 and following harvests, negotiable wheat warrants formerly issued by the Government Grain Elevators were replaced by a "Wheat Warrant and Claim for Compensation." This is a certificate that the grower named therein has delivered the quantity set out, and is handed direct by the Government Grain Elevators (Grain Elevators Board from March, 1955) to a licensed receiver nominated by the grower. Advances are made to the growers against the wheat by the licensed receivers as they are approved by the Wheat Board. These arrangements have been continued under the Wheat Industry Stabilisation Act, 1948.

The bulk handling system was first put into operation in 1920-21, and its development is shown in the following table:—

	. 14	able 7	20.—Grain	Lievators-	- wheat Re	cerveu.	
	Elevators in Country		Storage Capacity of Elevators	w	heat Received	•	Proportion
Season.	Avail- able.	Used.	A vailable in Country Districts (at one filling).	In Country Elevators.	In Terminal Elevators from Non-Silo Stations.	Total.	of Total Crop Received in Elevators.
	Numl	oer.		bus	shels.		per cent.
1920-21	28	28	5,450,000	1,941,694		1,941,694	3.5
1925-26	62	62	13,500,000	8,295,148	841,185	9,136,333	27.0
1930-31	99	99	16,373,000	22,948,116	724,972	23,673,088	35.9
1935 - 36	158	156	21,773,000	24,811,726	295,897	25,107,623	51.4
1938 - 39	175	173	23,323,000	27,590,667	307,776	27,898,443	46.6
1943-44	180	180	24,478,000	19,276,772		19,276,772	40.6
1944-45	180	51	24,478,000	5,467,138		5,467,138	31.9
1945-46	180	178	24,478,000	25,825,915		25,825,915	41.3
1946-47	180	90	24,478,000	5,835,923†		5,835,923†	37.2
1947-48	181*	181*	24,578,000*	43,029,765	272,203	43,301,968	45.5
1948-49	180	180	24,478,000	36,103,108		36,103,108	55.8
1949-50	180	180	24,478,000	40,208,521	642,269	40,850,790	49.9
1950-51	180	180	24,778,000	26,469,402	1,517	26,470,919	61.2
‡1 951–52	215	215	38,428,000	27,857,781	108,843	27,966,624	70.5
‡ 1952–53	219	217	39,728,000	39,353,438	136,981	39,490,419	69.7
‡ 1953 <i>-</i> 54	220	219	42,728,000	45,360,691	43,345	45,404,036	69-9

Table 728.—Grain Elevators—Wheat Received.

The storage in elevators of wheat from earlier harvests limited receivals in 1942-43 and 1943-44. Additional quantities of wheat were handled through silos from bag stacks in 1949-50 (6,800,654 bushels) and 1950-51 (768,478 bushels). These figures have not been included in Table 728 above.

A further extension of bulk handling facilities has been provided by the construction of bulkheads as an auxiliary storage to many country silos, and also at a number of railway stations where bulk handling facilities have not otherwise been provided. In all, eighty-six bulkheads are available, thirty-seven being at non-silo stations. The construction of four

^{*} Includes one leased silo not part of system. † N.S.W. wheat only. In addition, 5,377,386 bushels of Victorian wheat were handled through the country system. ‡ Includes bulkhead at new silo stations and sub-terminals.

sub-terminals with a total capacity of 16,500,000 bushels is also in progress. Three of these sub-terminals, viz., Werris Creek, Parkes and Junee, will each have a capacity of 4,500,000 bushels, and one at Temora will hold 3,000,000 bushels. All are equipped for receiving wheat by rail, and those at Werris Creek and Parkes are also equipped to receive wheat from road vehicles. Although not completed in all respects, these units were in operation during the 1954-55 harvest.

Additional storage with a total capacity of 8,700,000 bushels is also being constructed at twelve country centres, and the Newcastle terminal is being extended to take a further 3,200,000 bushels. The new units will be equipped with fast in-loading and out-loading machinery, and it is expected that they will be completed in time for the 1955-56 harvest.

The following table gives details of bulkheads and sub-terminals for the last three seasons. Figures for wheat receivals have also been included in Table 728.

	Bulkheads.				Sub-terminals.			
Season.	At non-	G1	1		Q1	Wheat 1	Received.	
	Wheat received.	Num- ber.	Storage capacity.	By rail.	Direct from farmers.			
	No.	busl	nels.		1	bushels.		
1951-52	33	3,400,000	2,575,764	2	6,000,000	780,173	134,004	
1952 - 53	37	3,900,000	4,909,328	2	6,000,000	2,792,946	552,558	
1953-54	37	3,900,000	4,537,993	3	9,000,000	5,111,769	643,193	

Table 729.—Bulkheads and Sub-terminals—Wheat Received.

The following table shows the financial operations in connection with the grain elevators in the last eleven years. Under the system of pooling wheat, fees for the handling of wheat by the elevators are paid by the Australian Wheat Board. Since November, 1942, the basis of payment has been actual working expenditure during the wheat season (November to October), plus an allowance of 5 per cent. of the capital cost, as at the commencement of the season, for capital charges on bulk handling equipment.

	Capital Cost	Receipts from Australian Wheat Board.					
Year ended 31st October.	(at beginning of season).	For Working Expenses.	For Capital Charges.	Total.			
	£	£	£	£			
1944	5,330,806	97,739	266,540	364,279			
1945	5,330,806	67,652	266,540	334,192			
1946	5,330,806	112,313	266,540	378,853			
1947	5,330,806	82,643	266,540	349,183			
1948	5,332,278	243,459	266,982	510,441			
1949	5,332,278	220.332	266,614	486,946			
1950	5,342,025	281,454	267,101	548,555			
1951	5,429,270	239.425	271,463	510,888			
1952	5,694,541	353,339	284,727	638,066			
1953	6,216,392	416,894	310,820	727,714			
1954	7,041,671	414,897	352,083	766,980			

Table 730.—Grain Elevators—Finances.

WHEAT RECEIVED BY WHEAT BOARD IN N.S.W.

As a rule, small quantities of new season's wheat become available towards the end of November, the actual time varying under seasonal influences. Usually, all but a small proportion of the crop intended for sale is sent from farm to railway for transport before the end of February. These particulars of wheat delivered to the Wheat Board in New South Wales by growers exclude New South Wales wheat consigned to the Wheat Board in Victoria.

Table 731 .- Wheat Received by Wheat Board in New South Wales.

	Bulk (including			Proportion	Proportion	n Received.	
Season.	Grain Elevators).	Bagged.	Total.	of Harvest.	In Bulk.	In Bags	
	th	ousand bushe	els.		per cent.		
1942-43 $1943-44$ $1944-45$ $1945-46$ $1945-47$ $1947-48$ $1948-49$ $1949-50$ $1950-51$ $1951-52$ $1952-53$ $1953-54$	26,964 20,354 6,338 27,801 6,529 48,299 39,484 44,123 28,766 31,671 43,751 49,959	17,833 20,627 5,830 27,096 2,106 41,117 18,874 31,326 8,526 2,182 7,858 7,885	44,797 40,981 12,168 54,897 8,635 89,416 58,358 75,449 37,292 33,853 51,609 57,844	86·7 86·3 71·0 87·8 55·1 93·9 90·2 92·1 86·2 85·3 91·1 90·8	60·2 49·7 52·6 75·6 54·0 67·7 58·5 77·1 93·6 84·8 86·4	39·8 50·3 47·9 49·4 24·4 46·0 32·3 41·5 22·9 6·4 15·2 13·6	

^{*} The remainder, apart from wheat retained on farms for seed or stock feed, was received by the Wheat Board in Victoria.

WHEAT POOLS MANAGED BY THE AUSTRALIAN WHEAT BOARD.

Wheat of each harvest acquired and marketed by the Australian Wheat Board is treated in a separate pool. No. 1 pool comprised the residue of the 1938-39 crop, most of which was held by traders when requisitioned. In 1939-40, 1941-42, 1947-48 and 1950-51 relatively small quantities of inferior grade wheat were marketed in Pools No. 3, No. 5A, No. 11A, No. 14A and No. 14B respectively, but no New South Wales wheat entered Pool No. 5A. Pools No. 14A and No. 14B related solely to wheat grown in New South Wales. Growers received approximately 3d. and 7.9d. per bushel less for No. 3 Pool and No. 11A Pool wheat than for wheat in Pools No. 2 and No. 11. Advances from No. 14 and No. 14A Pools were the same; but for Pool No. 14B, which was all bagged wheat, advances were 1s. 6d.

Wheat delivered to and advances made by the Board were as follows:--

Table 732.—Australian Wheat Pool.

		Wheat Acc	quired in—	Advances (including repayment from Wheat Stabilisation Fund).					
Pool No.	Harvest.	Now South		* T	otal.	Per Bushel—ex Trucks, Terminal Port.			
	<u> </u>	Wales.	All States.	New South Wales.	All States.	Bagged.	Bulk.		
		thousand	bushels.	£ thousand.		s. d.			
1 2 3 4 5 5A	1938-39 1939-40 1939-40 1940-41 1941-42 1941-42	6,226 65,350 1,338 16,919 41,236	$\begin{array}{c} 17,840 \\ 194,106 \\ 1,338 \\ 63,659 \\ \end{array}$ $\left.\begin{array}{c} 153,944 \end{array}\right. \left\{ \end{array}$	† 11,858 3,265 7,959	$ \begin{array}{c c} 2,427 \\ 35,052 \\ 12,413 \\ 30,031 \end{array} $	2 9.9‡ 3 8.0 3 5.0 4 0.4 4 0.6 3 9.6	$ \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 7.9 \\ 3 & 6.0 \\ 3 & 3.0 \\ 3 & 9.5 \\ 3 & 9.1 \\ 3 & 6.1 \end{vmatrix} $		
6	1942-43	44,797	141,990	10,210	32,559	4 8.5	4 5.5		
7	1943-44	40,981	94,756	11,070	25,650	5 6.2	5 3.7		
8	1944-45	12,168	38,826	3,005	9,595	5 0.8	4 9.8		
9 10 11 11A 12 13 14 14A 14B 15 16 17	1945-46 1946-47 1947-48 1947-48 1948-49 1949-50 1950-51 1950-51 1950-51 1951-52 1952-53 1953-54	54,897 8,635 83,855 5,561 58,358 75,449 35,281 1,924 87 33,853 51,609 57,844	123,825 98,520 197,889 6,704 175,009 202,929 170,101 1,934 87 146,021 179,810 183,198	20,708 3,938 65,127 33,611 50,406 24,142 24,294 39,077 29,054¶	46,713 45,430 149,076 101,064 129,469 112,579 106,988 137,714 92,636¶	7 8.4 9 6.0 14 11.5 14 3.6 12 0.2 13 10.4 14 0.7 14 0.7 12 6.7 15 11.0 16 0.8 11 4.0¶	7 4·8 9 0·0 14 3·7 13 7·8 11 3·4 12 7·4 12 7·4 12 2·9 14 11·7 11 2·0§¶		

^{*} Including freight.

§ Western Australia 2d. per bushel additional.

WHEAT—OCEAN FREIGHTS.

In ordinary circumstances, in the conditions governing the marketing of wheat abroad, the shipping space offering and its cost are very important factors. Under conditions of war, costs of ocean transport increased considerably. Shipping difficulties continued in the early post-war years, and United Kingdom shipping remained subject to direction.

Information regarding rates of ocean freight from Sydney to London is shown on page 119. The rate of freight per ton (in Australian currency) on bulk wheat, Sydney to London, rose from 39s. 3d. in June, 1939, to 153s. 9d. in 1951; it declined to 106s. 8d. in 1952, but rose again to 119s. 3d. in June, 1954.

CONSUMPTION OF WHEAT IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Data obtained since the year 1927 have enabled estimates to be made of the consumption of wheat in New South Wales based upon total recorded production, less net exports, with due adjustment for recorded stocks, exclusive of seed wheat and of wheat retained for use in the locality in which it is grown. The average quantity used for seed is approximately one bushel per acre.

[†] Not available.

[#] Advanced on basis of f.o.b. terminal port. ¶ Incomplete.

For the purpose of the estimates, the wheat year is considered to extend from 1st December to 30th November, and at the latter date returns of stocks are obtained. As, however, in some years considerable quantities of new season's wheat arrive on the market in the latter half of November, and as records of wheat in transit are difficult to obtain, it is not possible to estimate closely the consumption of individual years.

Prior to the war, the average annual consumption of wheat in New South Wales was estimated to be about 22,700,000 bushels, viz., 13,750,000 bushels used as flour, 4,700,000 bushels as seed and 4,250,000 bushels for other purposes, mainly poultry feed.

During later years, there was an increase in consumption owing to expansion in pig and poultry farming, use of wheat for feeding stock in place of other fodder in short supply, increased usage for breakfast foods, and (till 1945) distillation of power alcohol from wheat to eke out wartime supplies of liquid fuel.

Complete particulars of the interstate movement of wheat and flour were not available during the war years. Because of drought, wheat production in the State was so small that it was necessary to import nearly 8,000,000 bushels in 1944-45 and over 13,000,000 bushels in 1946-47 of wheat and flour (wheat equivalent) from other States. The quantity of wheat consumed in New South Wales was apparently between 37,000,000 and 38,000,000 bushels in 1944-45, approximately 28,000,000 bushels in 1945-46, 1946-47 and 1947-48, and 30,000,000 bushels in 1948-49. An indication of the approximate consumption of wheat in New South Wales in the past five years, according to the purpose for which it was used, is as follows:—

		Whea	at Consumed acc	ording to P	urpose.	se.					
Season,	Flour.	Breakfast Foods.	Sold for Stock Feed.	Seed.	Other Wheat Retained on Farms.	Total					
			thousand	bushels.							
1950	13,888	687	8,619	3,810	566	27,570					
1951	14,758	871	10,850	3,027	952	30,45					
1952	14,316	896	10,412	3,173	1,221	30,01					
1953	14,240	623	7,295	3,569	545	26,27					
1954	13,250	601	8,610	3,274	570	26,30					

Table 733.—Consumption of Wheat in New South Wales.

Wheat Sold for Stock Feed.

Wheat was used extensively for stock feeding during the war, when overseas exports were curtailed, and especially during 1943-44 and 1944-45, when normal pastures were affected by drought. Wheat used for stock-feeding fell from nearly 18,000,000 bushels in 1944-45 to approximately 5,000,000 bushels in 1948-49, but by 1953-54 had increased to 8.6 million bushels, mainly owing to the fact that farmers who formerly grew maize for feeding dairy cattle and pigs in winter months purchased wheat for this purpose.

Prices of wheat for stock feeding are shown on page 866.

PRICES OF WHEAT.

Information regarding the prices of wheat in Sydney in each year from 1865 to 1920 is given in the Official Year Book for 1919. Prices from 1911 to 1948 are shown on page 356 of Year Book No. 51.

Wheat prices in selected years since 1927 are given in the following table. The prices quoted for years up to 1936 are per imperial bushel (60 lb.) of f.a.q. wheat in three bushel bags with the bags included in the weight and paid for as wheat. From 1937 the prices are per bushel of f.a.q. bulk wheat. The annual averages are the mean of monthly averages which, in turn, are the mean of daily prices. To 1939 the quotations taken were shippers' and millers' buying prices. From October, 1939, the prices are those as fixed by the Australian Wheat Board for the sale in Sydney of bulk wheat for flour for local consumption.

There have been seven increases in the Wheat Board's price since it was fixed at 3s. 11\frac{1}{4}d. per bushel in August, 1940. Although the guaranteed price to growers was increased to 7s. 1d. per bushel for the season 1949-50, a change in price of wheat was avoided by the payment for that season of a subsidy of 5d. per bushel by the Commonwealth Government on wheat sold for human consumption in Australia.

Table 734.—Prices of Wheat, Sydney.

arly Averas	ge of Shippers' and M Bagged to 1936; B	Australian Wheat Board's Price for Bulk Wheat for Flour for Local Consumption.			
Year.	s. d. per bus.	Year.	s. d. per bus.	As from—	s. d. per bus.
1927 1931 1932 1933 1934	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1935 1936 1937 1938 1939	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Aug., 1940 Dec., 1947 Jan., 1948 Dec., 1948 Dec., 1950 Dec., 1951 Dec., 1952 Dec., 1953	3 11¼ 4 11¼ 6 3 6 8 7 10 10 0 11 11 14 1½*

^{*} Current in June, 1955.

Export Wheat Prices.

The following table illustrates the course of prices of Australian wheat for export. Prior to November, 1939, the export price of Australian wheat was equivalent to the "weighted average shippers' limits, f.o.r. ports, for growers' bagged and bulk lots, Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide." For later periods the prices are the basic export selling prices of the Australian Wheat Board. These quotations are more or less nominal. They reflect the "breadth" in the market with sales at prices above and below the basic price from time to time. Moreover, large quantities of wheat have been sold under contract at fixed prices for delivery over lengthy periods. The

monthly prices shown, therefore, frequently differ from the prices actually received for the wheat shipped in the respective months.

Australia has undertaken to sell its quota each year (August to July) to contracting importing countries at prices within the limits fixed under the International Wheat Agreement, but may freely offer any additional quantity available at any price to any country. As from 1st August, 1949, therefore, the export prices distinguish between those applicable to wheat sold under the agreement, and those for wheat in excess of the agreement quota. Prices under the agreement were fixed basically in terms of gold and the increase in Australian currency from 11s. 2d. in August to 16s. 1d. in October, 1949, was due to the devaluation of 19th September, 1949.

		1051	-52.†	1059	-53,†	
Month.	1938-39.*	Wheat Sold under Inter- national Wheat Agreement.	Wheat in	Wheat Sold under Inter- national Wheat Agreement.	Wheat in	1953-54.†‡
		shilli	ngs and pend	ce per bushel		
September October November December	3 0·92 2 8·72 2 9·58 2 6·34 2 4·96 2 5·00	16 1 16 1 16 1 16 1 16 6 16 6	19 0 19 0 19 9 20 1 21 0 21 1	16 6 16 6 16 6 16 6 16 6 16 6	21 6 21 6 21 6 21 6 21 6 21 6 21 6	$\begin{array}{cccc} 18 & 3 \\ 18 & 2 \\ 17 & 8 \\ 17 & 0 \\ 16 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 16 & 9 \end{array}$
March April May June July	2 5·05 2 3·19 2 4·12 2 6·28 2 4·68 2 2·15	16 6 16 6 16 6 16 6 16 6	21 6 21 6 21 6 21 6 21 6 21 6 21 6	16 6 16 6 16 6 16 6 16 6 16 6	21 6 21 6 21 0 21 0 20 6 19 7	16 6 16 1 15 9 15 9 15 2 15 0
Average for year	2 5.08	16 4	20 9	16 6	21 2	16 7

Table 735.—Export Wheat Prices, Australia.

The Australian Wheat Board's retail selling prices for wheat for stock feeding, per bushel, truck lots, f.o.r. port, bulk basis from April, 1942, were as follows:—

From—	per bus. s. d.	From—	per bus. s. d.
1942–Apr. 16 1945–Nov. 28 1946–Dec. 13 1947–Dec. 22 1948–Jan. 19	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1948–Dec. 1 1950–Dec. 11 1951–Dec. 1 1952–Dec. 1 1953–Dec. 1	$\begin{array}{ccc} 6 & 8 \\ 7 & 10 \\ 12 & 0 \\ 13 & 11 \\ 14 & 1\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$

^{*}Average of shippers' limits, f.o.r. ports, for growers' bagged and bulk lots, Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide.

[†]Australian Wheat Board price for f.a.q. bulk wheat, f.o.b. basis. Since December, 1951, a "carrying charge" of 5d. per bushel has been added.

[‡]For some destinations where other exporting countries have a geographical freight advantage, the selling price is below the basic price. From August, 1953, the basic prices shown have applied to both I.W.A. quota and "free" wheat.

Between April, 1942, and December, 1946, the Board was reimbursed by Commonwealth subsidy for selling wheat for stock feed more cheaply than for flour. From 19th January, 1948, to the close of 1950-51 season, the price of wheat for stock feed was fixed at the same level as that for human consumption.

In 1951-52, the price was fixed at 12s. per bushel, and subsidy at the rate of 4s. 1d. per bushel was paid, on a limit of 26 million bushels used by the dairy, pig, and poultry industries, with the object of bringing the return to growers to 16s. 1d. per bushel. For 1952-53 the price was 13s. 11d. per bushel and the rate of subsidy was 2s. 2d. per bushel. The price for the 1953-54 and 1954-55 seasons was fixed at 14s. 1½d. per bushel, bulk basis, the same as the price for human consumption in these seasons.

ESTIMATED RETURN TO WHEATGROWERS FOR WHEAT.

The following table shows particulars of the estimated return to wheat-growers as at country sidings. For 1938-39 and earlier years, the estimated net return represents the weighted average price of wheat delivered at country railway sidings less the net cost of bags. The net return to wheat-growers in 1939-40 and later seasons has been estimated on the basis of advances by the Australian Wheat Board.

Table 736.—Estimated Return to Wheatgrowers (as at Country Sidings	Table 736.—Estin	nated Return	to Wheatgrowers	(as at Co	untry Sidings)
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Season.	Estimated Net Return to Grower per bushel.	Season.	Estimated Net Return to Grower per bushel.	Season.	Estimated Net Return to Grower per bushel.	Season.	Estimated Net Return to Grower per bushel.
	s. d.	_	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
191011	3 1	1921-22	4 8	1932-33	2 6	1943-44	4 9.6
1911–12	3 3	1922-23	4 8	1933-34	2 5.5	1944-45	5 2·8
1912–13	3 3	1923-24	4 7	1934-35	2 11.2	1945-46	6 11.6
1913–14	3 2	1924-25	5 7	1935–36	3 4	1946-47	10 3.8
1914–15	5 1	1925-26	5 1	1936-37	4 8	1947-48	13 7.2
1915–16	4 0	1926–27	4 6	1937-38	3 • 4.5	1948-49	10 7.6
1916–17	2 10	1927-28	4 7	1938-39	2 2.8	1949-50	12 4.6
1917-18	4 1	1928-29	4 0	1939-40	2 11.9	1950-51	11 10 3
1918-19	4 5	1929-30	3 2	1940-41	3 7	1951-52	12 10-9
1919-20	7 6	1930-31	1 7	1941-42	3 3.6	1952-53	13 0 ·6
1 920–21	7 0	1931-32	2 11.5	1942-43	3 11.7	1953-54	11 1.4

Payments to wheatgrowers in the nature of bounty, drought relief, and payments from flour tax are included in the table; these were as follows:—

d. per bushel.	d. per bushel.	d. per bushel.	d. per bushel.
1931-32 4.3	1935-36 2.8	1941-42 1.5	1945-46 1.7
1932-33 3.1	1938-39 5·3	1942-43 1.6	1946–47 23·1
1933–34 3 ·8	19 3 9–40 1·0	$1943-44 \dots 4 \cdot 1$	1947-48 0.3
1934-35 5.5	1940-41 5.8	$1944-45 \dots 19 \cdot 1$	

In calculating the averages (per bushel) shown above, drought relief paid in some seasons on acreages which failed to produce a minimum yield of wheat was taken into account.

The net return also includes reimbursements to growers of their contributions to the Stabilisation Fund. These reimbursements have been included in the year of production.

VALUE OF PRODUCTION FROM WHEAT CROPS.

Wheatgrowing has been outstandingly the major source of income of agriculturists in New South Wales. The value of production from wheat crops fluctuates considerably from year to year in consequence of the nature of seasons and variations in the area sown and the price of wheat.

Most of the value accruing from wheatgrowing is derived from grain, but that obtained from wheaten hay is also considerable. In the following table, the gross value of wheat, at place of production, is shown for 1953-54 and certain earlier seasons. The value of wheat grown for green fodder is not available.

Season.	Grain.	Hay.	Total.	Season.	Grain.	Hay.	Total.
		£ thousand				E thousand.	
1920-21	19,469	3,441	22,910	1946-47	8,091	896	8,987
1930-31	5,215	1,186	6,401	1947-48	64,758	2,139	66,897
1936-37	12,989	1,057	14,046	1948-49	34,398	1,080	35,478
1938-39	6,695	1,950	8,645	1949-50	50,720	1,132	51,852
194041	4,286	846	5,132	1950-51	25,661	911	26,572
1943-44	11,391	1,131	12,522	1951-52	25,623	1,911	27,534
1944-45	4,485	1,274	5,759	1952-53	36,973	1,886	38,859
1945-46	21,790	2,695	24,485	1953-54	35,399	2,399	37,798

Table 737.—Gross Farm Value of Production of Wheat Crops.

Very high values for wheat production in the period following each World War were due in part to some exceptional harvests, but in greater degree to the very high level which wheat prices attained because of the acute world wheat supply situation marking those periods. With both the harvest and price at record levels in 1947-48, the value of wheat production in that season was by far the greatest ever recorded.

MAIZE.

The area under maize for grain has declined steeply since 1946-47, when it was 110,038 acres, and in 1953-54 it was only 58,556 acres. This decline was partly due to the sowing of land with lucerne and grasses instead of maize, and partly to the fact that farmers who formerly grew maize for feeding dairy cattle and pigs in winter months, purchased

wheat for this purpose. From 1944-45 to 1949-50, the average annual production of maize grain was approximately 2,500,000 bushels. With excessively wet conditions in 1950-51, a harvest of 1,511,694 bushels was obtained. Dry conditions were experienced in coastal districts in 1951-52 and the production, 1,410,312 bushels, was the smallest since 1858. Good conditions in the next year produced a harvest of 2,112,672 bushels, but in 1953-54 the average rainfall was slightly below normal and production fell to 1,737,579 bushels. The highest recorded yield was 7,594,000 bushels in 1910-11.

A registered hybrid maize seed scheme was instituted by the Department of Agriculture in 1948. The use of hybrid maize coupled with mechanical harvesting, is expected to result in heavier yields per acre, greater production, and possibly, larger areas under maize. The Department has released four late and four early maturing hybrids, each of which yields at least 20 per cent. more than open-pollinated varieties.

The following table gives details of maize-growing since 1906-07:-

	A	rea under Mai	i z e.	Production	of Maize.	Gross Farm Value of Maize Grain.		
Season.	For Grain.	For Green Fodder.	Total.	Total.	Average Yield per Acre.	Total.	Per Acre.	
		acres.		bush	nels.	£	£ s. d.	
Ann. Avg.		1 1		ļ	I		1	
1907-11	188,384	25,329	213,713	6,030,855	32.0	834,050	4 8 7	
1917-21	139,266	17,137	156,403	3,630,680	25.9	931,000	6 13 8	
1922-26	143,870	23,485	167,355	3,874,670	26.9	813,910	5 13 2	
1927-31	119,479	21,280	140,759	3,167,620	26.5	662,460	5 10 10	
1932-36	114,406	38,014	152,420	3,060,320	26.8	489,330	4 5 10	
1937-41	124,308	43,579	167,887	3,297,500	26.5	641,260	$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 & 2 \\ 7 & 7 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$	
1942-46	102,123	37,406	139,529	2,744,710	26.9	751,810		
1947-51	80,077	26,624	106,701	2,251,885	28.1	923,902	11 10 9	
Year—	,	1 ' 1	,	' '			l	
1943-44	103,237	35,362	138,599	2,769,057	26.8	876,870	8 9 10	
1944-45	94,107	34,437	128,544	2,437,317	25.9	751,510	7 19 9	
1945-46	92,416	31,573	123,989	2,560,695	27.7	810,890	8 15 6	
1946-47	110,038	33,739	143,777	2,506,926	22.8	812,140	7 7 7	
1947-48	86,979	28,715	115,694	2,356,710	27.1	716,830	8 4 10	
1948-49	77,820	28,210	106,030	2,475,954	31.8	1,111,600	14 5 8	
1949-50	72,872	24,052	96,924	2,408,139	33.0	1,030,980	14 2 11	
1950-51	52,674	18,404	71,078	1,511,694	28.7	947,960	17 19 11	
1951-52	54,216	20,374	74,590	1,410,312	26.0	1,251,650	23 1 9	
1952-53	60,647	25,588	86,235	2,112,672	34.8	1,584,500	26 2 6	
1953-54	58,556	23,660	82,216	1,737,579	29.7	1,259,740	21 10 3	

Table 738.-Maize, Area and Production.

Most of the maize used as green fodder is grown for stock in the dairying districts.

Maize is cultivated chiefly in the valleys of the coastal rivers and on the Northern Tableland, where both soil and climate are peculiarly adapted to its growth. The following statement shows the area of maize sown for grain, production, and average yield in each division of New South

Wales in the last two seasons compared with the averages in the five preceding years:—

Table 739.-Maize (Grain) in Divisions-Area and Production.

			Area.		:	Production	n.	Yie	ld per A	ere.
Division.		Av. 5 Years ended 1951–52.	1952–53.	1953-54.	Av. 5 Years ended 1951–52.		1953–54.	Av. 5 Years ended 1951-52.	1952– 53.	1953- 5 4.
Coastal—			acres.				bushe	els.		
North Hunter and	•••	29,117	24,333	23,191	969,620	870,174	561,291	33.3	35.8	24.2
Manning Cumberland South		10,189 593 5,405	10,215 923 6,096	9,228 1,181 6,314	332,943 18,714 210,604	42,243	38,151	32.7 31.6 39.0	39·9 45·8 46·2	34·0 32·3 47·7
Total		45,304	41,567	39,914	1,531,881	1,601,466	1,214,706	33.8	38•2	30.4
Tableland— Northern Central Southern		18,093 1,635 81	12,561 2,598 96	12,155 2,207 70	367,132 46,352 1,496	267,933 99,069 2,019	93,447	20*3 28*3 18*5	21·3 38·1 21·0	19·8 42·3 33·1
Total	•••	19,809	15,255	14,432	414,980	369,021	336,720	20.9	24.2	23.3
Western Slope Central Plain a		3,649	3,664	4,082	83,818	138,723	182,058	23.0	37.9	44.6
Riverina, West Division	ern	150	161	128	1,882	3,462	4,095	12.5	21.5	32.0
New South Wa	les	68,912	60,647	58,556	2,032,561	2,112,672	1,737,579	29.5	34.8	29•7

OATS.

Most of the oats crop in New South Wales is grown as fodder for sheep, either as grain, hay or green fodder, a relatively small proportion of the grain harvested being milled for human consumption. Of the total area under oats in 1953-54, viz., 1,034,240 acres, 49 per cent. was sown for grain, 11 per cent. for hay, and 40 per cent. for green feed. Besides the latter, some of the area sown for grain is customarily grazed by stock during the growing period. Further particulars are given in the following table:—

Table 740.-Area and Purpose of Oats Crops.

Year.	For Grain.	For Hay.	For Green Feed.	Total.	Year.	For Grain.	For Hay.	For Green Feed.	Total.
		acı	res				acres	ı	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
1943-44	374,205	252,300	341,469	967,974	1949-50	374,729	113,314	271,324	759,367
1944-45	544,364	237,834	280,286	1,062,484	1950-51	332,158	74,512	257,006	663,676
1945-46	617,070	289,720	218,679	1,125,469	1951-52	596,527	113,348	354,237	1,064,112
1946-47	557,987	198,134	177,160	933,281	1952-53	729,961	127,795	356,967	1,214,723
1947-48	609,207	228,359	205,374	1,042,940	1953-54	506,758	114,302	413,180	1,034,240
1948-49	378,257	120,975	254,084	753,316					,
	,	,	,	' ' '	1953-54	506,758	114,302	413,180	1,0

The area of 663,676 acres under oats for all purposes in 1950-51 was the smallest since 1934-35, and that of 332,158 acres for grain was less than in any season since 1941-42. An acute shortage of fodder reserves and the relatively high prices prevailing for oats has induced farmers to increase the total acreage sown appreciably since 1950-51.

Particulars of oaten hay are shown in Table 748.

The following table gives statistics of the cultivation of oats for grain since 1906-07:—

g	Area under Production.			Value of Oats Frain.	
Season.	Oats for Grain.	Total.	Average Yield per Acre.	Total.	Per Acre.
Annual Average—	acres.	bus	shels.	£	£ s. d.
1907–11	70,303	1,409,040	20.0	151,040	2 3 0
1912–16	72,350	1,304,863	18.0	179,156	2 9 6
1917-21	78,000	1,208,660	15.5	214,220	2 14 11
1922–26	91,022	1,623,610	17.8	275,870	3 0 8
1927-31	140,972	2,301,560	16.3	283,440	2 0 3
1932-36	207,226	3,562,220	17.2	280,700	1 7 1
1937 - 41	306,516	4,218,626	13.8	408,690	1 6 8
1942-46	454,16 0	6,052,040	13.3	765,990	1 13 9
1947-51	450,468	6,501,706	14.4	1,281,036	2 16 11
Year-					
1943-44	374,205	7,050,438	18.8	763,800	2 0 10
1944-45	544,364	1,756,674	3.2	547,770	1 0 1
1945-46	617,070	9,996,765	16.2	1,325,010	2 2 11
1946-47	557,987	2,045,598	3.7	523,120	0 18 9
1947-48	609,207	13,673,871	22.4	2,051,080	3 7 4
1948-49	378,257	5,779,239	15.3	878,930	2 6 6
1949-50	374,729	7,015,746	18.7	1,724,700	4 12 1
1950-51	332,158	3,994,077	12.0	1,227,350	3 13 11
1951-52	596,527	9,395,115	15.7	4,237,590	7 2 1
1952–53	729,961	12,326,316	16.9	2,824,780	3 17 5
1953-54	506,758	8,532,714	16.8	2,915,340	5 15 1

Table 741.—Oats (Grain)—Area and Production.

The elevated districts of Monaro, Goulburn, Bathurst, and New England contain large areas of land on which oats may be cultivated with excellent results, as oats are able to withstand a severe winter. Particulars of the area cultivated and production in each of six divisions in which approximately 95 per cent. of the oats crops were grown in the five seasons ended March, 1952, and the last two seasons are given in the following table:—

	Area for Grain.			F	Production.			Yield per Acre.		
Division.	Av. 5 Years ended 1951–52,		1953–54.	Av. 5 Years ended 1951-52.		1953–54.	Av. 5 Years ended 1951-52.	1952– 53.	195 3 – 54.	
		acres.				bush	els.			
Riverina S.W. Slope C.W. Slope Central Tableland N.W. Slope Central Plain All other Divisions	146,253 121,711 76,735 36,539 24,390 21,673 30,874	185,294 158,072 161,429 62,727 62,069 45,770 54,600	145,957 127,884 90,924 46,231 32,060 28,101 35,601	570,836	2,435,550 3,086,793 1,072,392 1,199,679 925,152	2,332,197 1,143,174 864,621 568,032 233,331	18·3 16·4 15·6 14·3 13·3	14.5 15.4 19.1 17.1 19.3 20.2 16.8	19·5 18·2 12·6 18·7 17·7 8·3 15·5	
Total	458,175	729,961	506,758	7,971,609	12,326,316	8,532,714	17.4	16.9	16.8	

Table 742.—Oats (Grain) in Divisions—Area and Production.

Particulars of the principal varieties of oats grown in New South Wales in 1951-52 (the only year of collection) are shown in the following table:—

Variety.		Area.	Variety.	Area.
A 1		acres		acres
Algerian	•••	297,573	Lampton	6,809
Ballidu	•••	10,817	Mulga	18,545
Belar		587,610	Weston	9,796
\mathbf{Buddah}		6,980	White	
Burke		22,843	Tartarian	1,772
Dale		4,742	All Other	28,321
Fulghum		57,136		,
Guyra		11,168	Total Area	1,064,112

Table 743 .-- Varieties of Oats Grown for All Purposes, 1951-52.

Because of its earlier maturity, good grain characteristics and moderate resistance to smut, Belar is by far the most popular variety, particularly in the main wheatgrowing districts, and accounted for 55 per cent. of the total area. Algerian (28 per cent.) is grown mainly in the cooler districts of the slopes and tablelands. It is later maturing than Belar and lacks its resistance to smut.

BARLEY.

Barley is produced only on a moderate scale in New South Wales, and supplies for local consumption are imported from other States. Although there are several districts where the conditions as to soil and drainage are suitable for the crop, particularly the malting varieties, barley is grown mainly in the Western Slope Division and in the Riverina. The areas under the crop in other districts are small.

The following table shows the area under barley for grain, together with the production at intervals since 1900-01:—

Area under		Produc	tion.		Area under	Production.		
	Barley for	Total.	Average per acre.	Season.	Barley for Grain.	Total.	Average per acre.	
	acres.	bush	els.		acres.	bush	els.	
1900-01	9,435	114,228	12.1	1945 - 46	28,893	495,936	17.2	
1910–11	7,082	82,005	11.6	1946-47	26,698	107,172	4.0	
1920–21	5,969	123,290	20.7	1947-48	23,478	519,483	22.1	
1930-31	11,526	188,610	16.4	1948-49	19,030	321,885	16.9	
1938–39	14,194	217,680	15.3	1949-50	12,815	264,495	20.6	
1940-41	20,087	175,674	8.7	1950-51	8,302	129,177	15.6	
1942-43	14.297	223,236	15.6	1951-52	11,141	167,538	15.0	
1943-44	20,075	379,656	18.9	1952-53	17,597	340,767	19.4	
1944-45	28,119	121,716	4.3	1953-54	31,760	680,427	21.4	

Table 744.—Barley (Grain)—Area and Production.

Owing to difficulties in importing barley from Victoria and South Australia, barley-growing for grain expanded considerably during the war years in New South Wales. The average area sown increased from 11,761 acres in the five seasons ended 1938-39 to 22,393 acres in the seasons 1941-42 to 1945-46. In 1947-48, when the season was very favourable, the harvest of barley (519,483 bushels) was the largest recorded to that date, although the area for grain was 5,415 acres below the record area of 28,893 acres in 1945-46. Thereafter, owing to a decline in the return to growers from barley relatively to that from other cereals, the area under barley for grain fell to 8,302 acres in 1950-51. It rose again in the following year, however, mainly owing to a rise in demand and price, and in 1953-54 both area (31,760 acres) and production (680,427 bushels) were the highest ever recorded.

Particulars of the area sown with barley and of production in the last eleven seasons are shown below:--

Table 745.—Barley—Grain, Hay and Green Fodder.

			Area.				Producti
Season.	Malting	Other	ион	Green	Total	Malting	Other

			Area.		.		Production	
Season.	Malting Barley.	Other Barley.	Hay.	Green Feed.	Total Area.	Malting Barley.	Other Barley.	Hay.
			acres.	1		busl	nels.	tons.
194344	10,154	9,921	1,340	11,876	33,291	205,449	174,207	1,376
1944-45	17,567	10,552	1,474	13,529	43,122	79,161	42,555	889
1945-46	18,624	10,269	1,088	11,787	41,768	339,264	156,672	1,342
1946-47	18,771	7,927	774	6,567	34,039	76,890	30,282	344
1947-48	15,127	8,351	1,198	6,228	30,904	356,571	162,912	1,315
1948-49	13,830	5,200	533	7,321	26,884	240,372	81,513	734
1949-50	9,463	3,352	657	7,412	20,884	202,842	61,653	840
1950-51	5,930	2,372	118	5,133	13,553	95,592	33,585	100
1951-52	7,022	4,119	736	7,200	19,077	99,138	68,400	827
1952-53	12,481	5,116	468	6,655	24,720	247,242	93,525	660
1953-54	21,487	10,273	421	8,516	40,697	455,193	225,234	504

Of the total area under barley in 1953-54, viz., 40,697 acres, 53 per cent. was for malting barley, 25 per cent. for other barley, 21 per cent. for green feed and 1 per cent. for hay.

RICE.

The cultivation of rice in New South Wales expanded very rapidly after 1922, when encouraging results were obtained from trials on the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area. The amount of water available, and the fact that the use of water for rice growing in certain areas was injurious to adjacent holdings, made it necessary to limit the area of rice grown in each season. To meet wartime demand, the area per grower was increased, and rice growing was extended beyond the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area to the Tabbita and Benerembah Irrigation Districts supplied with water from the Murrumbidgee River, to the Wakool Irrigation District (1943-44), and to the Tullakool Irrigation Area (1948-49), supplied from the Murray River. These irrigation areas are the only localities in Australia where rice has been grown extensively. Rice research stations are maintained by the Department of Agriculture at Yanco and Leeton, where plant breeding, seed selection and general experimental work are undertaken.

The progress of rice-growing since 1925-26 is illustrated below:—

				Gross	Average 1	er acre.
Season.	Holdings where Rice was Grown.	Area Sown.	Yield (Paddy Rice).	Farm Value of Yield.	Yield (Paddy). bushels. 39·21 72·00 99·68 91·26 98·67 68·82 96·40 93·08 102·12 84·00 100·78 111·62 85·63 114·91	Gross Farm Value.
,	Number.	acres.	bushels.*	£	bushels.	£
1925-26	30	1,556	61,100	12,030	39.21	7.7
1930-31	270	19,825	1,427,413	259,610	72.00	$13 \cdot 1$
1935 – 36	304	21,705	2,163,520	354,620		16.3
1940-41	329	24,547	2,240,267	391,690	1	15.9
1943-44	364	40,690	4,014,933	826,820		20.3
1944 – 45	330	24,596	1,692,747	349,790		$14 \cdot 2$
1945 – 46	329	$28,\!372$	2,735,040	565,600	0 0 - 0	20.0
1946 – 47	353	31,995	2,978,130	767,330		$24 \cdot 0$
1947 – 48	351	26,208	2,676,267	835,290		31.9
1948-49	406	32,689	2,738,970	872,840		26.7
1949-50	444	37,54 0	3,783,200	1,420,470		37.8
1950-51	462	36,887	4,117,330	1,863,090		50.5
1951 - 52	452	35,589	3,047,467	1,585,400		49.8
1952 - 53	498	34,494	3,963,787	2,678,960		77.7
1953 – 54	542	38,859	4,069,067	2,695,440	104.71	69.4

Table 746 .- Rice-growing.

* 42 lb. per bushel.

Seasonal conditions were very favourable in 1950-51 and the production of rice (4,117,330 bushels) was the largest on record, although the area was 3,803 acres less than the record area of 40,690 acres in 1943-44. In 1951-52, cool conditions reduced the average yield per acre but in 1952-53 and 1953-54 the production of rice approached the record level of 1950-51.

Rice is marketed by a Rice Marketing Board constituted under the Marketing of Primary Products Act, and normally the greater part of the crop is sold for consumption in Australia. The price per ton, f.o.r. Leeton, was £22 in 1949-50, £26 10s. in 1950-51 and £32 in 1951-52. It rose to £40 in 1952-53, but fell to £37 in 1953-54.

The distribution of rice for consumption by civilians in Australia was suspended in August, 1942, when available supplies were used mainly for Australian and Allied Services, Asiatics in Australia and the population of Pacific Islands. Restrictions, lifted about November, 1951, were re-imposed in respect of the 1951-52 crop. No restrictions operated in respect of the 1952-53 and 1953-54 crops.

The quantity of rice (paddy) produced, and the amount and value of local rice shipped oversea from Australia in 1938-39 and the last eleven years, are shown in the following statement:—

	Rice	Local	Rice Exported Ov	ersea from Aust	tralia.
Year ended 30th June.	Produced in N.S.W.		Quantity.		Total
	(Paddy).	Cleaned.	Uncleaned.	Meal and Flour.	Value.
İ		tons (2	2,240 lb.).		£A (f.o.b.
1939	52,031	11,832	151	835	185,26
1944	75,280	23,712	11,573	358	591,32
1945	31,739	8,429	11,716	482	509,49
1946	51,282	9,932	15,355	148	590,89
1947	55,840	23,548	1,269	250	759,62
1948	50,180	27,772	213	82	1,044,99
1949	51,356	27.199	387	234	1,249,24
1950	70,935	26,681	10	76	1,181,58
1951	77,200	29,038	92	54	1,500,37
1952	57,140	24,890	185	12	1,708,75
1953	74,321	23,502	95	3	1,815,43
1954	76,295	34,588	837	3	3,265,45

Table 747.-Rice Produced and Rice Exported Oversea.

Of the cleaned rice exported in 1953-54, 35 per cent. was sent to the United Kingdom, 32 per cent. to New Guinea and Papua, and most of the balance to the Pacific Islands.

HAY.

The production of wheaten and oaten hay varies in accordance with the seasonal factors controlling yield, the prospects for grain crops and the market demand for hay. In favourable years, considerable quantities are stacked for use in dry seasons. The production of lucerne hay, though subject to considerable fluctuation, is less variable than that of wheaten and oaten hay. The following table shows the area, production and average yield per acre of hay of each principal kind since 1935-36:—

Season. Wheaten. Oaten. Lucerne Barley and Rye. Total Hay. Area-acres. Average 5 years— 1935-36 to 1939-40 1940-41 to 1944-45 98,762 $2,342 \\ 2,846$ 788,365 657,245 338,100 349,161 293,150 276,111 85,138 Season-1947-48 1948-49 1949-50 $^{1,465}_{765}$ 935 278,361 110,324 228,359 618,509 10,324 84,235 92,190 69,657 72,760 95,839 160,693 120,975 366,668 122,295 78,805 328,734 223,279113,314 74,512 113,348 127,795 114,302 1950-51 305 307,996 319,096 1951-52 120,756 1,132 94,503 145,689 1952 - 53959 383,655 1953-54 122,462 1,202 Average 5 years— 1935-36 to 1939-40 1940-41 to 1944-45 * Production—tors. 390,732 399,040 153,017 2,638 945,427 278,491 265,431 138,286 2,753 684,961 Season-1947–48 1948–49 1949–50 414,329 187,332 $335,742 \\ 129,692$ 1,637 934213,865965,573 168,443 174,993 486,401 481,525 162,935 142,410 1,187 91,662 157,506 136,033 293,038 415,968 81,672 137,599 119,415 119,4881950 - 51289 1951 - 521,375 1952-53 195,801 487,662 1953-54 185.889 140,991 215,570 1,461 543,911 Average 5 years— 1935-36 to 1939-40 1940-41 to 1944-45 Yield per acretons. 1.16 1.14 1.13 1.20 1.55 1.62 1.04 Season-1·49 1·17 1·33 1·16 1·30 1947--48 1·47 1·07 1·26 1.94 1.121.56 1948-49 1949-50 2·00 1·90 1·71 1·22 1·27 1·33 1·46 1950-51 1.10 .95 1·31 1·35 1.21 1951 - 521.21 1.64 1952 - 53 $1.\overline{21}$ 2'04 1.76 1.53

Table 748.—Hay—Area and Production.*

1.22

1.42

1.23

1.28

1953-54

Of the total quantity of hay produced in 1953-54, viz., 543,911 tons, 39 per cent. was lucerne, 34 per cent. wheaten, and 27 per cent. oaten.

The area mown, the quantity cut, and average yield per acre of grass cut for hay in each season since 1945-46 were as follows:—

Season.	Area Mown.	Quantity Cut.	Yield per Acre.	Season.	Area Mown.	Quantity Cut.	Yield pe Acre.
	acres.	to	ns.	1950	acres. 10,357	to:	ns. 1·41
1946	7,986	10,735	1.40	1951	15,652	21,902	1.40
1947	3,961	4,632	1.17	1952	26,011	34,806	1.34
1948	9,145	12,663	1.38	1953	68,727	90,989	1.32
1949	7,724	10,472	1.36	1954	66,588	94,791	1.42

Table 749.—Grass Cut for Hay.

Information regarding the storage of hay on rural holdings is shown on page 817 in the chapter "Rural Industries".

^{*} Excluding grass hay.

SUGAR-CANE.

The great bulk of Australian sugar-cane is grown in Queensland, but its cultivation is an important enterprise on the far north coast of New South Wales. The cane-fields are confined to the hills and flats of the Tweed and the flats of the Clarence and Richmond Rivers, where favourable conditions are found, viz., cheap transport (important because of the bulky nature of the crop), suitable soil, good drainage, adequate rainfall and reasonable freedom from frost.

The planting of sugar-cane takes place from late August to early November, according to location, soil and climatic conditions. Usually, plantings are renewed every fourth or fifth year. Harvesting is a standardised process carried out on a contract basis. The cut cane is crushed in three mills at convenient centres and the raw sugar is purchased by the Queensland Sugar Board in terms of an agreement with the Commonwealth Government. Certain particulars regarding the operations of these sugar mills and the sugar refinery at Pyrmont (Sydney) are published in the chapter "Factories".

The average yield of cane per acre varies considerably from year to year; it depends partly upon seasonal conditions, cultural methods, and variety of cane, and especially upon the maturity of the cane. The highest average yield on record was 43.85 tons per acre in 1950-51.

For several years before the war, the area under sugar-cane exceeded 20,000 acres, but the average for the ten years ended 1953-54 was only 15,204 acres.

The area cut for crushing is dependent upon the capacity of mills to treat cane within seasonal limits. Consequently, a daily or weekly quota of cane that can be harvested for crushing is imposed upon individual growers.

The fluctuations of cane-growing in New South Wales are shown in the following table:—

_	Area	under Sugar-c	ane.	Product Sugar-			Value of Produced.†
Season.	Cut for Crushing.	Not Cut.	Total.*	Quantity.	Average Per Acre.	Total.	Per Acre.
		acres.		ton	ıs.	£	£ s. d
1905-06	10,313	11,492	21,805	201,988	19.59	161,240	15 12 8
1915-16	6,030	5,228	11,258	157,748	26.16	205,070	34 0 2
1925-26	8,688	10,675	19,363	297,335	34.22	397,690	45 15
1930-31	7,617	8,007	15,624	160,209	21.03	279,700	36 14
1935-36	10,416	9,794	20,210	280,472	26.93	384,820	36 18 1
1940-41	10,192	10,386	20,578	342,548	33.61	507,260	49 15

Table 750.—Sugar-cane—Area and Production.

Note-Table 750 is continued on the following page.

	Area	under Sugar-	cane.	Produc • Sugar		Gross Sugar-cane			.†
Season.	Cut for Crushing.					Total. Per A			e.
		acres		to	ns	£	£	s.	d.
1943-44	8,240	7,092	15,332	290,364	35.24	458,900	55	13	10
1944-45	6,771	6,702	13,473	200,050	29.54	350,550	51	15	5
1945-46	5,943	8,860	14,803	166,069	27.94	292,640	49	4	10
1946-47	7,563	8,283	15,846	309,605	40.94	546,470	72	5	1
1947-48	7,113	8,955	16,068	267,261	37.57	560,830	78	16	11
1948-49	8,386	8,761	17,147	273,974	32.67	492,490	58	14	7
1949-50	8,517	8,081	16,598	330,738	38.83	664,460	78	0	4
1950-51	8,207	7,134	15,341	359,849	43.85	678,920	82	14	6
1951-52	8,354	5,974	14,328	321,388	38.47	920,990	110	4	11
1952 - 53	5,202	8,581	13,783	125,714	24.17	402,950	77	9	3
1953-54	7,787	6,869	14,656	263,249	33.81	1,041,960	133	16	2

Table 750.—Sugar-cane—Area and Production—continued.

Since June, 1920, the sugar industry in Australia has been subject to agreements between the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments administered by the Queensland Sugar Board, which arranges for the refining and marketing of sugar produced in Queensland and New South Wales. There is an embargo on the importation of foreign sugar and the prices of refined sugar of various grades are fixed on a uniform basis throughout Australia. Under the current agreement (operative to 31st August, 1956), the Australian wholesale price of refined sugar of 1A grade is £73 16s. 11d. per ton. The retail price of sugar is 9d. per lb. in capital cities (June, 1955).

The Queensland Sugar Board, after deduction of marketing charges (refining, transport, etc.), pays an average net price to the sugar mills in respect of each season's deliveries of raw sugar (94 net titre basis). Quotas are determined in respect of sugar sold for home consumption and for export, and the prices paid by the Board in various seasons since 1938-39 are shown below:—

Table 751.—Raw Sugar—Prices Paid b	ov Sugar	Board to	Mills in	ı Australia.
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Season.		Ave	erag	e Nei	Pri	ce I	e r Te	Ton.		Season.	Average Net Price per Ton.								
*		stral sales			verse ales.		Tota	ıl Sa	iles.	*		strali ales.			verse ales.		Tota	1 Sa	ıles.
1938-39 1945-46 1946-47 1947-48 1948-49	£ 24 21 21 24 23	s. 0 18 18 0	d. 0 0 0 0	£ 8 16 21 29 28	s. 4 17 10 12 2	d. 3 9 0 6	$ \begin{array}{c c} 15 \\ 20 \\ 21 \end{array} $	s. 2 6 16 18	d. 2 1 10 9 11	1949–50 1950–51 1951–52 1952–53 1953–54		s. 6 11 14 3 18	d. 0 0 0 0 6	£ 29 32 36 41 38	$\begin{array}{c} 7 \\ 16 \end{array}$	d. 6 6 6 9	$ \begin{array}{r} 26 \\ 28 \\ 34 \end{array} $		d. 10 4 6 3 11

^{*} Usually referred to as season ended December of earlier year. † F.O.B. at mill ports.

^{*} Since 1910 exclusive of areas cut for green food or used for plants. † At place of production.

The average return from local sales, which is based on the Australian wholesale price fixed under the Sugar Agreement (see above), was practically the same in 1950-51 as in 1938-39 but substantial increases during the next three years almost doubled the price by 1953-54. The return on export sales of sugar rose by 106 per cent. between 1938-39 and 1945-46, and by a further 143 per cent. between 1945-46 and 1952-53. The world parity price declined in 1953-54.

Since 1939, exports of sugar to the United Kingdom have been made under contracts between the Queensland Government and the Ministry of Food, and the prices in these contracts have been the chief determinant of export realisations.

Before the war the export price of sugar was much lower than the price fixed for local sales, returns from which were used to supplement the relatively low proceeds of the export market, but as a result of increases in the export price during the war and post-war years, it exceeded the local price during the five years ending in 1951-52. Substantial increases in local realisations in the last three years were primarily responsible for the local price again exceeding the export price in 1952-53 and 1953-54, the difference in the latter year being 24 per cent.

Provision is made for rebates on sugar used in the manufacture of canned fruits, jams, etc., and on the sugar contents of other manufactures exported, as described on page 887.

TOBACCO.

Encouragement has been given to tobacco growing for many years by the Commonwealth and State Governments, but the industry has not developed in New South Wales. In 1953-54, there were only 25 holdings on which tobacco was grown, and even at the peak in the years 1931-32 to 1935-36 the average number of holdings was only 180, the area planted averaged 1,931 acres, and the annual production of dried leaf was 12,041 cwt. The area planted declined to 327 acres in 1949-50, but rose slightly each year thereafter to 501 acres in 1953-54. In the latter year, the production of dried leaf, viz., 5,246 cwt., was the highest since 1942-43. There is a State Tobacco Expert to advise farmers and to conduct field experiments; assistance has been given by scientific investigations financed from Commonwealth and State funds; the industry has a highly protective tariff, and on occasion (as in 1943-44 and 1944-45) it has been aided Researches of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation produced effective means to combat blue mould, which had previously jeopardised the progress of the industry.

Tobacco leaf is grown mainly in the North-western Slope Division on light, sandy land with facilities for irrigation. The experience in the cultivation of tobacco in New South Wales since 1916-17 is illustrated by the following table:—

Table /52	.—Iobacc	o-growing	Holding	s, Area a	na Produc	tion.
Season.	Holdings Cultivating Tobacco.	Area Planted.	Production (Dried Leaf).	Production per acre Cultivated.	Gross Value of Production (At Farm).	Average Value per acre Cultivated.
	No.	acres.	l cw	rt.	£	£ s.
Average 1917-21	105*	1.009	10,293	10.20	79,632	78 18
,, 1922–26	135	1,493	12,234	8.19	95,890	64 6
,, 1927–31	87	688	4,310	6.26	38,128	55 8
,, 1932–36	180	1,931	12,041	6.24	149,414	77 5
,, 1937–41	52	759	5,175	6.82	49,508	65 5
1943-44	39	657	4,599	7.00	61,530	93 13
1944-45	26	410	3,107	7.58	41,210	100 10
1945-46	20	370	3,263	8.82	47,200	127 11
1946-47	22	402	3,561	8.86	53,330	132 13
1947-48	30	414	3,016	7.29	45,400	109 13
1948-49	21	428	3,590	8.37	75,380	176 2
1949-50	18	327	2,669	8.16	67,700	207 1
1950-51	19	342	1,639	4.79	50,410	147 8
1951-52	24	432	4,626	10.71	195,540	452 13
1952-53	25	445	4,588	10.31	196,860	442 8
1953-54	25	501	5,246	10.47	297,510	593 17

Table 752.—Tobacco-growing—Holdings, Area and Production

GRAPES.

The most important viticultural district is in the Riverina Division, where 5,868 acres under vines in 1953-54 were for wine-making, 771 acres for table use, 1,333 acres for drying, with 694 acres of young vines. The greater part of these vineyards is in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area. The growing of grapes for drying is most extensive in the irrigation areas at Curlwaa and Coomealla, where 4,326 acres of vines (3,455 bearing and 871 not bearing) were devoted to this purpose in 1953-54. In the Hunter and Manning Division the area cultivated for grapes in 1953-54 was 1,214 acres for wine-making, 191 acres for table use, and 36 acres of young vines.

A comparative statement of the area planted with table, drying and wine grapes is shown below:—

		Bear	ing.		:	Not Bearin	g.	Grand
Season.	Table.	Drying.	Wine.	Total.	Wine.	Other,	Total.	Total.
				acres				
1920-21	2,087	699	4,589	7,375	i †	1 † 1	3,408	10,783
1930-31	2,637	3,937	6,771	13,345	1,269	749	2,018	15,363
1940-41	3,014	5,368	7,371	15,753	292	433	725	16,478
1943-44	2,917	5,376	7,054	15,347	175	479	654	16,001
1944-45	2,906	5,377	6,847	15,130	266	495	761	15,891
1945-46	2,735	5,320	6,876	14,931	432	620	1,052	15,983
1946-47	2,904	5,221	6,977	15,102	520	716	1,236	16,338
1947-48	2,659	5,270	7,001	14,930	860	751	1,611	16,541
1948-49	2,651	5,276	6,983	14,910	988	670	1,658	16,568
1949 - 50	2,665	5,320	7,082	15,067	1,214	650	1,864	16,931
1950-51	2,496	5,411	7,127	15,034	1,088	795	1,883	16,917
1951 - 52	2,218	5,668	7,181	15,067	934	1,046	1,980	17,047
1952 - 53	2,367	5,813	7,424	15,604	884	1,518	2,402	18,006
1953 - 54	2,312	6,155	7,554	16,021	719	1,388	2,107	18,128

Table 753.—Grapes—Area Grown for Various Purposes.

^{*} Average for four years—particulars for 1919-20 not available.

^{*} Year ended 30th June for 1920-21 and 1930-31, and 31st March for all other years. † Not available.

The total area under grapes has expanded by more than 2,000 acres since the war, reaching a record figure of 18,128 acres in 1953-54. The expansion was mainly in drying and wine-making varieties, which accounted for 38 per cent. and 47 per cent. respectively, of the bearing acreage in 1953-54.

The production of the vineyards according to the purposes for which it was used is shown in the following comparison. The produce of some varieties of vines cultivated for a particular purpose may be used ultimately in a different way. The quantities stated below, therefore, cannot always be related to the acreages classified in the preceding table.

Year ended March.	Table Grapes.	Dried Grapes.	Wine Grapes.	Wine Made.	Year ended March.	Table Grapes.	Dried Grapes.	Wine Grapes,	Wine Made.
1939 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948	tons. 4,034 5,325 4,363 4,817 4,682 4,835	6,076 9,207 6,116 7,781 6,336 7,613	tons. 16,613 20,627 15,778 18,473 21,275 21,573	thous. gals. 2,502 3,530 2,579 2,968 3,905 4,500	1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954	tons. 4,372 4,023 2,994 3,132 3,651 4,268	tons. 4,909 6,619 5,390 7,631 10,541 8,852	tons. 20,460 21,521 16,850 23,998 22,953 27,138	thous. gals. 4,127 5,185 4,372 5,465 4,250 5,066

Table 754.—Grapes—Production.

Particulars regarding the varieties of dried grapes—currants, sultanas and lexias—are shown in Table 764.

Seasonal conditions affect average yields greatly. The most critical periods are during the budding and early growing season (September and October) and in February and March, when ripening and picking are in progress and drying is commenced.

Particulars of the production from vineyards in irrigation areas are shown on page 900.

A Wine Grapes Marketing Board, constituted under the Marketing of Primary Products Act of New South Wales, functions mainly as a negotiating body between the growers of the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area and the winemakers.

The export trade in wine was assisted by Commonwealth bounty payable under the Wine Export Bounty Act, 1939-44, under conditions as outlined on page 476 of Year Book No. 50. The rate of bounty was 1s. per gallon from 1st March, 1939, to 28th February, 1947. Under the Wine Export Bounty Act, 1947, the sum of £500,000 from which bounty payments were to be met, was transferred to the Wine Industry Assistance Account, to be used during the ten years from 28th February, 1947, for the assistance of the wine-making industry. The Tariff Board was required to report upon the question of assistance to the industry. The Minister would then determine whether such assistance was necessary, what amount would be expended, and how the funds would be used. At the expiration of the ten years the unexpended balance of the Account is to be paid to Consolidated Revenue.

Under the Wine Overseas Marketing Act, 1929-54, the Australian Wine Board (consisting of representatives of the Commonwealth Government, grape growers, co-operative wineries and distilleries and privately-owned wineries, distilleries) supervises the export trade, maintains a representative

in London, has all wine inspected before export, and arranges advertising and research. To meet its expenses a levy is imposed on grapes used in Australia for making wine, brandy or spirit used for fortifying wine. The levy was maintained at the original rate of 2s. per ton of fresh grapes and 6s. per ton of dried grapes, until 1951-52, when it was increased to 4s. per ton and 12s. per ton, respectively. In 1954-55, the rates were further increased to 10s. and 30s., respectively.

FRUIT GROWING.

The area of fruit crops of all kinds (including grapes) on holdings of 1 acre or more in 1953-54 was 108,889 acres, viz., productive 88,869 acres and not yet bearing, 20,020 acres, and the gross farm value of the fruit produced in that year was £14,951,000. Particulars of area and value of the crops in 1953-54 and earlier years are shown below:—

Table 755.—Fruit—Acreage and Value of Production.

		Orchards.		77	Daniel	Other	1
Season.	Citrus.	Non-citrus.	Total.	Vineyards.	Bananas.	Fruit.*	Total.
	<u>'</u>			•		·	
			AREA OF	CROPS (acres).		
1944-45 1945-46 1946-47 1947-48 1948-49 1949-50 1950-51 1951-52 1952-53 1953-54	28,411 28,502 29,917 31,565 32,018 32,800 32,471 33,063 32,734 32,246	37,549 37,270 38,349 38,811 38,378 38,531 37,492 35,943 36,027 36,083	65,960 65,772 68,266 70,376 70,396 71,331 69,963 69,006 68,761 68,329	15,891 15,983 16,338 16,541 16,568 16,931 16,917 17,047 18,006 18,128	15,250 16,938 20,509 26,381 22,926 21,571 20,105 19,085 19,947 20,714	1,020 1,352 1,824 2,144 2,099 1,823 1,409 1,271 1,423 1,718	98,121 100,045 106,937 115,442 111,989 111,656 108,394 106,409 108,137 108,889
		Gross	FARM VAL	UE OF CROPS	3 (£).		
$\begin{array}{c} 1944-45 \\ 1945-46 \\ 1946-47 \\ 1947-48 \\ 1948-49 \\ 1949-50 \\ 1950-51 \\ 1951-52 \\ 1952-53 \\ 1953-54 \end{array}$	1,832,920 1,671,510 1,743,590 1,690,810 1,231,630 2,023,750 2,176,660 3,907,620 3,128,750 2,484,640	1,607,730 2,530,880 2,446,030 2,912,470 2,146,540 3,359,900 2,907,490 5,434,310 4,552,390 6,186,060	3,440,650 4,202,390 4,189,620 4,603,280 3,378,170 5,383,650 5,084,150 9,341,930 7,681,140 8,670,700	720,490 807,600 815,030 989,320 780,220 1,074,180 1,237,750 1,755,650 1,761,940 1,460,470	1,758,790 2,006,330 1,831,420 1,771,250 1,789,890 2,126,630 2,502,140 4,411,940 3,877,810 4,655,290	48,770 69,600 62,620 85,890 85,990 91,470 105,270 121,020 125,490 164,360	5,968,700 7,085,920 6,898,690 7,449,740 6,034,270 8,675,930 8,929,310 15,630,540 13,446,380 14,950,820

^{*} Includes passionfruit, pineapples, berry fruits, etc.

With the climate ranging from comparative cold on the highlands to semitropical heat on the north coast, a large variety of fruits can be cultivated. In the vicinity of Sydney, citrus fruits, peaches, plums, apples, and passionfruit are most generally planted. On the tablelands, apples, pears, apricots and all the fruits from cool and temperate climates thrive; in the west and in the south-west, citrus, pome and stone fruits, figs, almonds and grapes are cultivated; and in the north coast districts, bananas, pineapples and other tropical fruits are grown.

The usual periods of harvesting are in the summer and early autumn. Bananas and citrus fruits are harvested throughout the year. Apples and pears ripen from December to May, peaches and plums from November to March, apricots from November to February and table grapes from January to April.

Information regarding the marketing of fruit in New South Wales is given at the conclusion of this chapter.

Particulars as to the number of fruit trees on rural holdings of one acre or over in 1938-39 and the last two years are shown below. Bananas, passionfruit, pineapples, grapes and berry fruits are not included.

Table 756.—Orchard Fruit—Number	of Trees	and	Production	of Fruit.
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	Trees	not yet B	earing.	Trees	of Bearin	g Age.	Yi	it.	
Fruit.	1938-39	1952-53	1953-54	1938-39	1952-53	1953-54	1938-39	1952-53	1953-54
Oranges-			thous	ands.			th	ous, bush	els.
Navel	115	179	168	644	726	719	1,078	955	1,222
Valencia	154	390	365	802	1,177	1,224	1,173	1,548	1,875 137
All other	21	17	17	186	99	86	227	119	137
Total Oranges	290	586	550	1,632	2,002	2,029	2,478	2,622	3,234
Lemons	65	39	32	207	290	269	256	343	366
Mandarins	20	27	27	332	168	163	306	153	183
Other Citrus	19	8	10	40	62	61	69	129	132
Total Citrus	394	660	619	2,211	2,522	2,522	3,109	3,247	3,915
Apples	472	342	360	1,104	1.037	1.058	937	1.063	1.765
Pears Peaches	62	40	34	291	281	280	338	390	456
Dessert	87	66	64	311	296	290	210	269	328
Canning	114	17	17	185	260	254	374	599	718
Nectarines	17	10	10	42	60	56	28	67	66
Plums	26	25	27	201	134	133	114	144	130
Prunes	14	51	51	249	211	219	146	293	326
Figs	3	_3	2	20	16	15	8	19	14
Cherries	43	55	66	269	167	163	127	125	148
Apricots	$\frac{22}{7}$	36	40	147	149	151 39	154 38	191 43	323 50
Almonde	25	6 3	5 2	38 54	$\frac{42}{31}$	30	38	43	3
All other	13	5	4	21	13	13	16	11	10
Total Non-citrus	905	659	682	2,932	2,697	2,701	2,499	3,217	4,337

CITRUS FRUITS.

Particulars of citrus orchards are shown in the following statement:-

	Area	inder Cultiv	ation.	Produ	ction.	Gross Farm Value of Production.		
Season.	Productive.	roductive. Not Bearing. Total.		Total.	Average per Pro- ductive Acre.	Total.	Average per Pro- ductive Acre.	
verage—		acres.		bush	nels.	£	£ s. d.	
$\begin{array}{c} 1922-26 \\ 1927-31 \\ 1932-36 \\ 1937-41 \\ 1942-46 \\ 1947-51 \end{array}$	21,854 26,140 26,223 23,569 23,500 25,146	8,119 7,019 4,806 4,164 5,225 6,610	29,973 33,159 31,029 27,733 28,725 31,756	2,155,313 2,677,548 2,947,468 2,731,579 2,682,546 3,638,917	99 102 112 116 93 145	595,900 826,450 557,850 728,460 1,629,954 1,773,288	27 5 4 31 12 4 21 5 6 30 18 2 56 13 6 70 10 5	
leason— 1938-39 1945-46 1946-47 1947-48 1948-49 1949-50 1950-51 1951-52 1952-53 1953-54	23,416 23,484 24,543 25,263 25,099 25,394 25,433 25,855 26,027 25,949	4,072 5,018 5,374 6,302 6,919 7,406 7,038 7,208 6,707 6,297	27,488 28,502 29,917 31,565 32,018 32,800 32,471 33,063 32,734 32,246	3,108,859 2,605,804 3,013,452 3,794,138 3,722,760 3,355,813 4,308,421 3,481,341 3,246,888 3,914,535	133 111 123 150 148 132 169 139 125 151	823,300 1,671,510 1,743,590 1,690,810 1,231,630 2,023,750 2,176,660 3,907,620 3,128,750 2,484,640	35 3 2 71 3 6 71 0 10 66 18 7 49 1 5 79 13 11 85 11 8 151 2 9 120 4 95 15 0	

Table 757.--Citrus Fruits---Area and Production.

Most of the citrus orchards are concentrated about Gosford, Windsor, Kurrajong, Baulkham Hills and Hornsby, within about 50 miles of Sydney, and in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area in the Riverina Division. Of 32,246 acres under citrus fruits in 1953-54, approximately 21,000 acres were in the areas first named and about 6,300 acres were in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area.

Oranges predominate, with valencias comprising more than one-half and navels three-eighths of the orange trees. The number of trees of productive age increased by 397,000 (24 per cent.) between 1938-39 and 1953-54. During this period the number of lemon trees (bearing) increased by 62,000 (30 per cent.), while, owing to lack of demand, mandarin trees (bearing) decreased by 169,000 (51 per cent.).

Seasonal conditions cause rather marked fluctuations in production, and those prevailing in 1950-51 were very favourable. In that season, the total citrus crop of 4,308,000 bushels eclipsed the former record of 1947-48 by 14 per cent., although the production of mandarins and oranges other than navel or valencia was much below the pre-war level. Unusually dry and hot conditions caused losses in 1951-52, and the citrus crop was 827,000 bushels less than in the previous season. The good season of 1953-54 produced a crop of 3,914,535 bushels, which was only 9 per cent. below the record of 1950-51.

Particulars of the production of the various kinds of citrus fruits in 1938-39 and later years are shown in the following table:—

Table 758.—Citrus Fruits—Trees and Production.

Year ended		Oran	ges.			Mandaning	Other	Tota
March.	Navel.	Valencia.	Other.	Total Oranges.	Lemons.	Mandarins	Citrus.	1002
		TREE	s of Prod	UCTIVE AG	E—thousan	is.		
1939	643.7	802-3	185.7	1.631.7	207.5	332.0	39.6	2,210
1944	651.6	831.0	139.2	1,621.8	240.0	241.9	56 ·9	2,160
1945	657.3	857.3	125.6	1,640.2	252.5	230.5	63.9	2,187
1946	662.1	887.2	118.7	1,668.0	258.5	217.0	65.5	2,209
1947	689.5	933.0	122.5	1,745.0	284.5	216.1	71.8	2,317
1948	721.4	983.7	118.1	1,823.2	287.6	224.3	67.6	2,402
1949	697.7	1,005.1	114.0	1,816.8	281.6	213.5	68.3	2,380
1950	720.9	1,032.8	100.9	1,854.6	283.6	211.6	69.6	2,419
1951	719.8	1,057.9	103.6	1,881.3	288.0	196.8	68.1	2,434
1952	728.2	1.138.8	94.2	1,961.2	302.4	177.3	63.7	2,504
1953	725.7	1,177.1	98.8	2,001.6	289.6	167.9	62.8	2,521
1954	718.5	1,223.7	86.5	2,028.7	269.3	162.6	61.4	2,522
		$\mathbf{P}_{\mathbf{E}}$	ODUCTION	—thousand	bushels.			
1939	1,078.3	[1,172.6	227.2	2,478.1	256.5	305.8	68.5	3,108
1944	997.5	1,093.0	160.8	2,251.3	298.0	231.1	111.2	2,891
1945	995.4	1,190.5	160.4	2,346.3	334.0	193.4	122.8	2,996
1946	872.4	982.2	114.1	1,968.7	332.5	179.2	125.4	2,60
1947	871.6	1,184.9	155.3	2,211.8	422.2	256.6	122.9	3,013 3,794
1948	1,255.1	1,552.7	154.9	2,962.7	435.6	$253 \cdot 2$	142.6	3,794
1949	1,180.2	1,624.8	158.0	2,963.0	372.5	250.2	137.0	3,722
1950	1,101.1	1,417.6	120.6	2,639.3	366.5	214.5	135.5	3,35
1951	1,323.1	1,954.5	171.8	$3,449 \cdot 4$	451.2	276.4	131.4	4,308
1952	1,073.0	1,540.7	135.2	2,748.9	401.7	203.9	126.8	3,481
1953	954.6	1,548.5	118.6	2,621.7	342.9	152.9	129.4	3,246
1954	1,222.5	1,875-1	136.6	$3,234 \cdot 2$	365.5	183.1	131.7	3,914

FRUITS OTHER THAN CITRUS.

The non-citrus orchards are distributed widely throughout the State. From the record of 45,412 acres in 1936-37, the area of non-citrus orchards and fruit gardens, including passionfruit but exclusive of bananas, pineapples and berry fruits, decreased steadily to 36,598 acres in 1942-43. It rose again to 40,387 acres in 1947-48, but declined to 37,225 acres in 1953-54. The area under these fruits and the total value of each season's yield, at intervals since 1910-11, were as follows:—

Table 759.—Orchard Fruit, Non-citrus—Area and Value.

	Are	a under Cultivatio	on.	Gross Far Produ	m Value of action.
Season.	Productive.	Not Bearing.	Total.	Total.	Average por Productive Acre.
	1	acres.		£	£ s. c
191011	20,498	6,748	27,246	271,930	13 5
1920-21	27,302	14,309	41,611	577,480	21 3
1932-36 (Av.)	32,834	7,713	40,547	719,846	21 18
1937–41 (Av.)	33,927	9,957	43,884	932,843	27 9 1
1942–46 (Av.)	31,860	6,889	38,749	1,954,864	61 7
1947–51 (Av.)	32,697	6,936	39,633	2,820,736	86 5
1938-39	34,037	9,955	43,992	899,120	26 8
1943-44	32,540	6,470	39,010	2,609,390	80 3
1944-45	31,826	6,300	38,126	1,645,350	51 14
1945-46	31,924	6,332	38,256	2,592,780	81 4
1946–47	33,272	6.355	39,627	2,499,110	75 2
1947-48	33,445	6,942	40,387	2,985,260	89 5
1948-49	32,766	7,165	39,931	2,215,240	67 12
1949-50	32,647	7,171	39,818	3,426,290	104 19
1950-51	31,356	7,047	38,403	2,977,780	94 19
1951-52	29,846	6,912	36,758	5,518,590	184 18
1952-53	29,724	7,211	36,935	4,627,860	155 13 1
1953-54	29,690	7,535	37,225	6,276,900	211 8

More than one-quarter of the area under fruits other than citrus is situated in the Central Tablelands, where the area in 1953-54 was 10,720 acres; 7,342 acres were situated in the South Western Slope and 7,465 acres in the Riverina. The last-mentioned acreage includes the orchards of the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area, which are described on page 901.

Apples are the principal kind of non-citrus fruit and, with pears, are grown extensively around Bathurst and Orange (Central Tableland), Batlow and Tumbarumba (South Western Slope), Uralla (Northern Tableland), between Camden and Mittagong (South Coast) and in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area (Riverina division).

Between 1938-39 and 1953-54, there was relatively little change in the number of apple, pear and apricot trees of productive age, but the number of peach trees increased by 10 per cent. In the same period, the number of plum trees declined by 34 per cent., prunes by 12 per cent., and cherries by 39 per cent.

The number and production of non-citrus fruit trees (in bearing) of each of the principal varieties, in 1938-39 and each of the last eleven seasons, are shown in the following table:—

Table 760.—Orchard Fruit, Non-citrus—Trees and Production.

		O' CHUI U	1 1 dit, 1401	1-CIG GS	A A C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C		
Season.	Apples.	Pears.	Peaches.	Apricots.	Plums.	Prunes.	Cherries.
		NUMBER OF	F TREES OF	PRODUCTIVI	E AGE,		
1938-39	1,104,399	290,942	496,560	146,969	201,000	248,567	268,643
1943-44	1,110,447	254,806	567,320	139,757	185,183	207,812	219,197
1944-45	1,088,162	281,173	566,291	140,251	167,032	207,056	212,779
1945 - 46	1,096,997	279,536	575,426	137,716	158,891	208,938	214,815
1946-47	1,108,146	305,452	623,407	148,130	163,012	232,195	220,999
1947 - 48	1,133,290	292,319	646,385	149,147	154,414	212,937	199,806
1948 – 49	1,097,823	290,928	627,700	149,914	149,350	204,304	194,369
1949-50	1,100,887	290,509	627,819	150,997	149,057	202,384	197,502
1950-51	1,079,790	301,789	573,576	149,275	146,498	207,123	188,677
1951-52	1,057,077	278,379	555,143	149,051	134,910	202,783	167,624
1952 - 53	1,037,014	280,660	556,492	148,513	134,376	210,900	167,107
1953-54	1,058,526	280,469	544,028	150,569	133,190	219,282	163,281
			PRODUCTIO	n—bushels.			
1938-39	936,766	338,467	583,833	153,685	114,140	146,409	127,459
1943 - 44	1,233,758	319,976	752,357	246,008	243,166	243,688	213,229
1944-45	501,378	270,609	501,059	99,968	121,982	119,389	146,460
1945-46	1,180,442	323,981	701,367	233,107	149,433	220,803	160,286
1946-47	1,065,709	350,957	794,970	255,041	121,927	160,083	115,319
1947 - 48	1,329,955	429,916	973,178	339,809	152,566	308,615	95,275
1948 - 49	1,054,464	335,632	709,590	231,060	127,892	152,876	202,338
1949-50	1,296,430	408,607	790,669	306,306	143,815	198,329	154,425
1950-51	799,235	343,542	748,702	269,441	120,721	275,654	62,609
1951-52	1,351,144	296,362	903,421	333,276	105,727	203,876	126,684
1952 - 53	1,063,069	390,360	868,177	190,379	144,096	293,052	125,184
1953 - 54	1,764,750	456,069	1,046,430	322,664	130,397	325,565	148,522

BANANAS.

Practically all banana growing is in the North Coast Division, where it is extensive in the Tweed River district, and of some importance around Coff's Harbour, where it developed during the depression years. More prosperous conditions and a recurrence of bunchy-top caused a decrease in holdings with an acre or more of bananas from 2,295 with 17,438 acres in 1933-34 to 1,228 with 12,457 acres in 1942-43. Since the war, expansion in the industry has occurred in two waves with peaks in 1947-48 and 1953-54, and the area has fluctuated around 20,000 acres.

More than 1,500,000 bushels of bananas were produced in every season since 1934-35, and production in 1953-54, viz., 2,747,717 bushels, was a record.

Bananas consigned to southern markets are handled by the Banana Growers' Federation, a growers' co-operative organisation.

The following table shows the area cultivated for and the production of bananas in certain years since 1922:—

Year ended			Area.		Produ	iction.
31st March.	Holdings.	Bearing.	Not bearing.	Total.	Bushels,	Farm Value
	No.		acres.		No.	£
1922*	†	4,570	898	5,468	650,299	260,120
1925*	†	1,002	502	1,504	91,144	47,090
1930*	523	1,806	1,534	3,340	175,680	107,840
1935	2,117	12,179	3,893	16,072	1,589,064	306,220
1939	1,501	11,677	2,194	13,871	1,582,706	585,270
1944	1,395	11,651	1,217	12,868	1,580,462	1,712,160
1945	1,747	11,967	3,283	15,250	1,600,422	1,758,790
1946	1,964	13,145	3,793	16,938	1,960,381	2,006,330
1947	2,383	15,696	4,813	20,509	2,144,100	1,831,420
1948	3,056	19,126	7,255	26,381	2,321,833	1,771,250
1949	2,876	19,684	3,242	22,926	2,404,200	1,789,890
1950	2,687	19,559	2,012	21,571	2,743,600	2,126,630
1951	2,515	17,943	2,162	20,105	2,536,328	2,502,140
1952	2,412	16,447	2,638	19,085	2,229,192	4,411,940
1953	2,441	16,007	3,940	19,947	1,790,265	3,877,810
1954	2,580	16,842	3,872	20,714	2,747,717	4,655,290

Table 761.—Banana-growing—Holdings, Area and Production.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING.

Under the Sugar Agreement between the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments (see page 878), the Queensland Sugar Board, for the Queensland Government, provides from proceeds of the sale of cane sugar the amount of £216,000 annually, for disbursement by the Fruit Industry Sugar Concession Committee (constituted under the Agreement) in the form of rebates on sugar used in the manufacture of fruit products. The Committee comprises representatives of the Commonwealth Government, the Queensland Sugar Board, and of growers and processors of fruit. The annual contribution of £216,000 by the Queensland Government was suspended between July, 1951, and April, 1954, as sufficient funds were already held by the Committee. Contributions by the Government were resumed from 1st May, 1954.

A domestic sugar rebate of £2 4s. per ton is paid to manufacturers on sugar used in manufacturing fruit products, provided the fruit processed is bought at not less than prices determined by the Committee. When the Australian price exceeds the world parity price of sugar, an export sugar rebate is made on the sugar contents of fruit products exported oversea, and the Committee also provides special export assistance from time to time.

^{*} Year ended 30th June. † Not available.

Because of the high world prices, payments of export sugar rebate were discontinued between 1st May, 1947, and 1st November, 1952. They were resumed from the latter date, when the export price fell below the home-consumption price of sugar. Funds remaining after payment of rebates may be applied to promote the use of Australian fruit products in Australia or abroad, or for research for the purpose of increasing the yield per acre of fruits required by manufacturers.

Domestic and export sugar rebates granted in respect of New South Wales fruit products amounted to £25,411 (domestic £23,485, export £1,926) in 1952-53 and £38,740 (domestic £27,200, export £11,540) in 1953-54.

Fruit Canning.

The Australian Canned Fruits Board supervises the export of canned fruit under the Canned Fruits Export Control Act, 1926-1953. The arrangements for marketing pre-war (1939), wartime and early post-war packs are described briefly on page 376 of Year Book No. 51.

Most of the canned fruits exported from Australia go to the United Kingdom, which up to 1954 imported them in bulk quantities under the system of Government contracts initiated during the war. The Canned Fruits Board estimated the total Australian production in 1954 at 5,666,000 cases, to be disposed of as follows: United Kingdom, 65 per cent.; other countries of export, 6 per cent.; Australian domestic market, 29 per cent. New South Wales in recent years has contributed about one-fifth of Australian production.

The quantity and value of fruit preserved in liquid in factories in New South Wales in each year since 1940-41 were as shown below:—

Year ended 30th	Fruit Pres Liqu		Year ended	Fruit Pres Liqu		Year ended	Fruit Pres Liqu	
June.	Quantity.	Value at Cannery.	30th June.	Quantity.	Value at Cannery.	30th June.	Quantity.	Value at Cannery.
1941 1942 1943 1944 1945	lb. 29,581,313 23,309,653 17,351,194 19,181,992 13,456,695	£ 617,370 587,772 460,588 498,400 387,216	1946 1947 1948 1949 1950	lb. 21,762,420 27,408,125 30,556,132 29,675,858 31,748,305	£ 581,618 764,077 1,137,458 1,140,271 1,274,010	1951 1952 1953 1954	lb. 35,742,541 48,106,493 37,117,654 52,592,044	£ 1,890,658 3,269,489 2,471,387 3,082,488

Table 762.—Fruit Preserved in Liquid.

Fruit Juices.

The quantities of tomato and fruit juices produced in 1948-49 and later years were as follows:—

	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952 - 53.	1953-54.
Fruit Juices	$^{\rm gal.}_{270.800}$	gal. 270,951	288,736	$^{ m gal.}_{234,202}$	gal. 254,693	gal. 214.345
Tomato Juice	330,714	(not av		175,091		ot available)

DRIED FRUITS.

The cultivation and drying of vine fruits is important in the Coomealla, Curlwaa, Goodnight and Pomona Irrigation Areas and on the lower Murray generally, where there are many producers with private water licences. The earlier plantings on the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area are now mostly used for supplying wineries and distilleries. Prunes are grown in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area and in the Young district, and dried apricots,

peaches, pears and nectarines are produced in the Murrumbidgee and Curlwaa Irrigation areas. Small quantities of dried fruits are produced in the Junee, Albury and Euston districts.

All dried fruits must be handled in registered packing houses and graded and packed hygienically in properly branded boxes. The New South Wales Dried Fruits Board regulates the marketing of dried fruits in New South Wales, and the Commonwealth Dried Fruits Control Board has controlled exports since 1924. The system of marketing gives to each producer an equal share of local sales and the less profitable overseas marketings. Quotas, uniform in all States, are declared by the State Boards each season, fixing the proportion of the output of each kind of dried fruit which may be sold within the State. Packers in New South Wales contribute at the rate of 5s. per ton of dried fruits towards the cost of administration. All dried tree fruits from 1941 to 1945 were requisitioned for the services, and no quotas for these were determined in those years, nor in 1946 when appreciable quantities again became available to civilians, but since 1947 the entire packs have been available for local markets. A 50 per cent. quota on prunes was introduced in 1954. The quotas for dried vine fruits produced in the years 1944 to 1954 are given below:-

	1 8	able 1	os.—	Dried	Vine	Fruits	ivia	rketin	g Quo	itas.		
Kind of			_	Quota f	or Intra	state T	radeP	er cent.	of Pro	luction.		
Dried Fruit	5 .	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.
Currants		30	30	33	49	29	25	53	39	39	29	30
Sultanas		32	34	221	24	30	35	38	47	19	16	$16\frac{1}{2}$
Lexias		42½	56	58	80	77⅓	50	76	52	72	33	$22\frac{1}{2}$

Table 763.—Dried Vine Fruits—Marketing Ouotas.

Fluctuations from year to year in production of dried fruits are mainly due to seasonal factors. A succession of poor seasons in the vineyard areas was responsible for the decline in production in the three years 1949 to 1951, but in the next three years, as a result of good conditions, the production of sultanas, lexias and prunes was unusually high.

The following statement gives particulars of the production of dried fruits in New South Wales in 1939 and each of the last eleven years, as recorded by the State Dried Fruits Board:—

Calendar				Drie	d Fruits.				
Year.	Currants.	Sultanas.	Lexias.	Prunes.	Peaches.	Apricots.	Nectar- ines.	Pears.	Total
					tons.				
1939 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954	1,282 1,527 990 889 731 1,078 1,090 808 969 536 990 591	4,114 7,481 4,342 6,571 4,453 6,367 3,241 4,816 3,747 6,398 8,452 7,012	395 662 600 568 447 577 578 346 664 697 1,099	1,049 2,279 1,098 2,052 1,359 2,650 1,243 1,799 2,080 1,826 2,706 2,747	120 47 23 29 33 66 54 28 35 27	187 105 14 55 53 85 74 103 62 62 31	2 2 3 1 30 17 8 6 6 7 3	2 5 1 4 6 9 2 6 12 7	7,15 12,05 7,07 10,16 7,08 10,85 6,30 7,91 7,56 9,56 13,30 11,69

Table 764.—Dried Fruits—Production.

The United Kingdom Government contracted to buy all dried vine fruit of the 1946, 1947 and 1948 seasons in excess of Australian, Canadian and New Zealand requirements. Under a new contract arranged in 1948, quantities to the value of £stg. 2.5 million were taken annually in each year 1949 to 1953. Bulk purchasing by the United Kingdom Government ceased after 1953.

VEGETABLES.

Statistics of vegetable growing in New South Wales from 1942-43 embrace the principal varieties of vegetables grown for human consumption except those grown on holdings less than an acre in extent or in home gardens. Formerly, the area and production of field crops was obtained and market gardens statistics were confined to the total acreage and value of the crops produced. Information regarding the marketing of vegetables in New South Wales is given at a later page.

To cope with heavy demands from our own and Allied Services for fresh and processed vegetables, the Commonwealth promoted increased vegetable growing during the war years by publicity, contracts with growers, and the establishment and operation of pools of specialised machinery. In New South Wales the area of crops of vegetables for human consumption rose from 81,051 acres in 1942-43 (then already much in excess of the pre-war area) to 133,422 acres in 1944-45. Government contracts to growers were reduced in 1945-46 and ceased (except in regard to potatoes) after that year. The area decreased to 103,040 acres in 1945-46 and has continued to decline almost every year thereafter, the area in 1953-54 being 60,439 acres.

The following statement shows the number of holdings on which vegetables were grown for human consumption and the area of the crops in various divisions in each year since 1950-51:—

Table 765.—Vegetables for Human Consumption—Holdings and Area of Crops in Divisions.

Division.			Holdin	igs.		Are	ea of Vege	etable Cro	ps.
	1	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952–53.	1953-54.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.
Coastal—			Num				acre		
North Coast Hunter and Manni		2,374	2,721	$\frac{2,399}{1,555}$	2,151	8,217	8,808	8,2 01 7,087	7,533 $6,102$
Cumberland	IIIR	$\frac{1,679}{1,720}$	$1,841 \\ 1,766$	1,555	$1,341 \\ 1,636$	8,046 7,197	8,077 $7,354$	8,779	7,431
South Coast		943	913	790	763	6,196	6,048	5,362	4,670
Total		6,716	7,241	6,550	5,891	29,656	30,287	29,429	25,736
Tableland-	***						-50,201		
Northern		820	916	776	760	8,401	8.319	8,071	8.038
Central		1,462	1,558	1,484	1,368	20,311	23,558	23,157	17,393
Southern		251	280	226	245	1,240	1,343	1,220	1,153
Total	•••	2,533	2,754	2,486	2,373	29,952	33,220	32,448	26,584
Western Slope—									. —
North		143	176	107	128	652	737	888	606
Central South	•••	$\frac{130}{347}$	132	130 330	103	1,079	1,487	1,361	874
ID-4-3	•••		398		334_	3,341	3,687	3,315	3,152
	•••	620	706	567	565	5,072	5.911	5,564	4,632
Central Plains and Riverina—				Ì					Ì
North		38	47	36	35	150	242	172	113
Central	•••	24	37	26	23	94	176	125	131
Riverina	•••	415	467	364	328	3,337	3,643	2,953	2,313
Total	• • • •	477	551	426	386	3,581	4,061	3,250	2,557
Western Division	•••	133	154	159	165	874	1,128	1,157	930
Total, New South W	ales	10,479	11.406	10,188	9.380	69,135	74,607	71.848	60,439

Note.—Particulars of vegetables grown for animal fodder are given on page 893.

Forty-two per cent. of the area of vegetable crops is in the Central and Northern Tableland divisions, where the area far exceeds the pre-war acreages. In 1953-54 the area in the Central Tableland, 17,393 acres, included 7,291 acres of green peas and 5,685 acres of potatoes. In the Northern Tableland the area was 8,038 acres, and the principal varieties were potatoes, 3,912 acres, and green peas, 2,629 acres.

In the Coastal divisions there were 25,736 acres or 42 per cent. of the vegetable crops, including potatoes, 4,710 acres; green peas, 6,055 acres; french beans, 4,270 acres; pumpkins, 2,714 acres; tomatoes, 1,896 acres, and cabbages, 1,193 acres; as well as swede turnips, carrots, cauliflowers, etc.

In the Western Slope divisions, potatoes and green peas are the most extensive crops, and in the irrigation districts of the Riverina, green peas, tomatoes, pumpkins and carrots are the principal varieties.

Table 766 .- Vegetables for Human Consumption-Varieties Grown.

		Area.		Quantity Produced.			Gross Farm Value of Production.			
Vegetable.	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1951–52	1952-53	1953-54	1951-52	1952-53	195354	
		acres.			tons.		£	£	£	
Potato Turnip (Swede	19,034	18,119	16,513	5 2 ,020	51,132	58,046	1,654,450	1,267,650	1,652,130	
& White) Carrot Onion Beetroot Pumpkin	3,760 1,809 401 456 7,436 187	2,551 1,347 363 652 5,802 308	2,081 1,037 270 569 4,322 243	9,478 10,535 1,937 2,840 21,969 1,009	1,171 3,193 18,150	1,325 2,676 15,610	98,660 91,690 352,330	78,420 29,900 94,350 141,870	141,570 50,570 86,970 172,560	
					bushels.					
French Bean Green Pea	6,135 22,133	5,775 23,524	5,431 18,598	783,313 924,314		662,091 1,118,602	982,410 990,100	563,740 1,346,630		
				1	dozen.			ì		
Cabbage Cauliflower	2,038 2,203	1,741 2,334	1,411 2,194	663,829 530,326						
Silver Beet &				do	zen bunch	ies.			1	
Silver Beet & Spinach	111	201	198	65,035	79,605	80,684	31,580	36,510	37,310	
Lettuce	584	868	869	289,516	cases.	370,056	149,580	153,4 90	309,920	
					½ cases.		İ			
Tomato— Glasshouse Other	104 3,638	141 3,822	144 2,526	163,983 1,639,456		226,343 1,314,408				
			ļ	ll .	ewt.					
Sweet Corn Other	579 3,999	641 3,659	449 3,584	41,233	33,626 	24,232 	38,660 340,000			
Total	74,607	71,848	60,439				7,449,150	6,153,390	6,385,810	

Of the total area under vegetables for human consumption in 1953-54, green peas were grown on 31 per cent., potatoes on 27 per cent., French beans on 9 per cent. and pumpkins on 7 per cent. Tomatoes, turnips and cauliflowers were next in order of area.

^{*26385—5} **K**5,209

VEGETABLE CANNING.

The production of canned vegetables declined from the wartime peak of 48,000,000 lb. in 1943-44 to 24,000,000 lb. in 1948-49, but it rose again thereafter to 38,000,000 lb. in 1951-52 and 36,000,000 lb. in 1952-53. The quantity produced fell steeply in the next year to 20,000,000 lb.

A statement follows of the quantity and value of vegetables preserved in liquid in factories in New South Wales in each of the last twelve years:—

				_					
Year ended	Vegetables P Liqu	egetables Preserved in Liquid.		Vegetables Preserved Liquid.		Year ended	Vegetables Preserved in Liquid.		
30th June.	Quantity.	Value at Cannery.	30th June.	Quantity.	Value at Cannery.	30th June.	Quantity.	Value at Cannery.	
1943 1944 1945 1946	47,605,410 43,407,345	£ 1,035,957 1,500,001 1,472,918 1,278,471	1947 1948 1949 1950	1b. 25,957,541 25,480,192 24,479,546 32,264,737	£ 1,069,966 1,282,431 1,198,565 1,721,030	1951 1952 1953 1954	lb. 32,130,455 37,822,971 35,880,188 19,603,152	£ 1,883,207 2,717,644 2,901,513 1,571,636	

Table 767 .-- Vegetable Canning.

POTATOES.

All persons growing an acre or more of potatoes must be licensed under the Potato Growers' Licensing Act, 1940, at a fee of £1 per annum. The amount of fees collected is expended for the benefit of the industry.

A Potato Marketing Board comprising five potato growers' representatives and two Government nominees was constituted on 2nd April, 1947, following a poll of growers taken under the State Marketing of Primary Produce Act, 1927-40. It has controlled potato marketing in New South Wales since 1st November, 1948. The wartime arrangements for the control of production and distribution of potatoes are outlined on page 382 of Year Book No. 51.

Local potatoes meet only part of the State's requirements and large quantities are imported from other States, principally Tasmania and Victoria. More potatoes are grown in the Central Tableland than in any other division of the State. Of the total area under crop in 1953-54, viz., 16,513 acres, the Central Tableland accounted for 35 per cent., the Coastal divisions 29 per cent., the Northern Tableland 24 per cent., and all other divisions 12 per cent. Further particulars are given in the following table:—

		1 able	768	-Potato	es—Ar	ea and	Produ	ction.		
	Area.				Production,					
Season,	Coastal Div- isions.	Northern Table- land.	Central Table- land.	All Other Div- isions.	Total.	Coastal Div- isions.	North- ern Table- land.	Central Table- land.	Other Div-	Total.
	-		acres.				_	tons.		
$\begin{array}{c} 1943-44\\ 1944-45\\ 1945-46\\ 1946-47\\ 1947-48\\ 1948-49\\ 1949-50\\ 1950-51\\ 1951-52\\ 1952-53\\ 1953-54\\ \end{array}$	10,201 11,666 6,911 5,584 7,186 5,956 8,736 6,155 6,431 5,706 4,710	7,452 10,993 6,690 5,794 4,926 3,689 4,103 3,281 3,342 3,855 3,912	8,361 7,691 6,301 6,967 7,075 6,039 7,675 6,450 6,848 6,226 5,685	4,053 4,446 2,963 2,964 2,724 2,417 2,855 2,488 2,413 2,332 2,206	30,067 34,796 22,865 21,309 21,911 18,101 23,369 18,374 19,034 18,119 16,513	25,285 21,954 17,569 19,044 26,779 19,070 24,686 13,866 16,717 16,878 17,494	20,108 32,348 15,237 10,780 8,241 10,389 9,952 5,294 9,744 10,772 11,137	13,188 16,585 19,263 21,120 20,759 23,146 24,100 17,636 19,257 16,576 20,873	7,074 9,700 9,699 10,359 9,756 8,660 10,657 6,306 6,302 6,906 8,542	65,655 80,587 61,768 61,303 65,535 61,265 69,395 43,102 52,020 51,132 58,046

Table 768 - Potatoes - Area and Production.

The area under potatoes expanded rapidly during the war years, reaching a peak of 34,796 acres in 1944-45, but fell sharply in the following year and has continued generally to decline. Owing to increasing average yields, production has declined less than area. In 1953-54 there were 2,676 holdings with 1 acre or more of potatoes.

The production of potatoes fluctuates considerably from year to year according to the seasonal conditions, the incidence of disease, and the area sown. Variations in supply strongly affect prices and the average value of production per acre, and this in turn affects the sowings of the subsequent season. The following table shows the average yield per acre and the average gross value per acre at place of production at intervals since 1910-11:—

Season.	Yield per Acre.	Season.	Yield per Acre.	Season.	Gros Val per A	ue	Season.		alu Ac	ie
Average 5 Yrs.	tons.		tons.	Average 5 Yrs.	£ s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1910-11 1920-21 1925-26 1930-31	2.65 2.10 2.12 2.12	1938-39 1947-48 1948-49 1949-50	2·34 2·99 3·38 2·97	1910-11 1920-21 1925-26 1930-31	11 18 14 11 14 6 13 12	7 3 4	1938-39 1947-48 1948-49 1949-50	25 37 58 62 1	1 9 0	1 3 1
1935-36 1940-41 1945-46 1950-51	2·27 2·47 2·40 2·92	1950-51 1951-52 1952-53 1953-54	2·35 2·73 2·82 3·52	1930–31 1935–36 1940–41 1945–46 1950–51	11 3 19 0 27 15 49 13	3158	1950-51 1951-52 1952-53 1953-54	54 1 86 1 69 1	.8	4 5 3 0

Table 769.—Potatoes—Yield and Average Value per Acre.

VEGETABLES FOR ANIMAL FODDER.

The area of vegetables grown for animal fodder (not included in the foregoing statistics) has been recorded only since 1942-43. Most of the vegetables for livestock are grown in the Northern Tableland and Coastal divisions, and comprise principally turnips and pumpkins. Particulars of the area sown with vegetables of all kinds for animal fodder are as follows:—

Season,	Area Sown.	Season.	Area Sown
	acres.		acres.
1945-46	8,105	1950-51	4,105
1946-47	7,774	1951-52	7,687
1947-48	5,751	1952-53	5,745
1948-49	5,696	1953-54	7,686
1949-50	4,672		

Table 770.-Vegetables for Animal Fodder, Area Sown.

MARKETING OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

The principal centre for the marketing of fresh fruit and vegetables in New South Wales is the Sydney Municipal Markets, owned and controlled by the City Council. Large quantities of hard vegetables (pumpkins, swedes, carrots, &c.) are bought wholesale at the Alexandria railway goods station and at Sussex Street merchants' stores. There are markets of less importance at Newcastle, West Maitland and other cities and towns. Special boards deal with the marketing of potatoes and navy beans.

Fruit and vegetables reach Sydney by rail, road and sea, and are carried by express freight trains from adjoining States, the North Coast, the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area and the Batlow district. Freight rate concessions are made on consignments in truck lots. Growers usually consign their produce to agents and co-operative societies for sale by private treaty on a commission basis, to wholesale merchants (mainly hard vegetables), or sell direct to buyers in a section of the Municipal Markets known as the Producers' Market.

Most fruit is sold in one-half or bushel cases. Pineapples, paw paws, etc., are packed in tropical cases (1.6 bushels), as were bananas until late in 1946, since when 1½-bushel cases have been used. Cherries and figs are packed in ½-bushel cases. Cases of 1½ bushels are used for citrus fruits for export. The principal varieties of fresh fruit marketed and the approximate weight per bushel of each are shown below.

Table 771.—Fruit—Principal Varieties Marketed and Approximate Weight per Bushel.

Kind of Fruit.	Approxi- mate Weight per bushel.	Kind of Fruit.	Approxi- mate Weight per bushel.	Kind of Fruit.	Approxi- mate Weight per bushel.	Kind of Fruit.	Approxi- mate Weight per bushel.
Apples Apricots Bananas Cherries Figs	48	Grapes Lemons Mandarins Oranges	1b. 50 47 46 48	Nectarines Passion Fruit Peaches Pears	1b. 48 34 44 50	Pineapples Plums Quinces Tomatoes	1b. 40 60 42 48

Vegetables are marketed in crates, cases, bags, bunches and loose, and are generally sold as received.

Officers of the Department of Agriculture attend the market to ensure that vegetables and fruit have been graded and packed, and that disease-affected produce is destroyed, as required under the Plant Diseases Act, 1924; to inspect agents' records in connection with complaints by growers and others, and to collect wholesale prices data for record purposes and for publication.

Farm Produce Agents Act.

Persons who, as agents, sell fruit, vegetables, potatoes and other edible roots and tubers, eggs, poultry, honey, etc., must be licensed under the Farm Produce Agents Act, 1926-52, except that auctioneers registered under the Auctioneers, Stock and Station and Real Estate Agents Act need not hold a licence to auction farm produce beyond a radius of ten miles from the General Post Office, Sydney.

Agents must provide a bond from an approved insurance company, may not, without written consent of the vendor, buy produce consigned to them for sale, must keep books in the form prescribed and must conform to the approved practices of their calling. The gross proceeds from the sale of produce, less commission and other charges, must be accounted for to growers. Commission may not exceed 7½ per cent. (subject to minimum rates of 6d. per bushel case, 4d. per one-half bushel case and 2d. per quarter-bushel case for fruit and tomatoes), but for produce auctioned, and vegetables, potatoes and other edible roots and tubers sold at auction or otherwise outside a radius of ten miles from the General Post Office, Sydney, the maximum commission rate is 10 per cent. Charges are also fixed under the Act for services performed in respect of produce consigned for sale.

At 1st January, 1955, the number of agents registered was 305, of whom 284 were in the metropolitan area, 18 in Newcastle and 3 in country centres.

WATER CONSERVATION AND IRRIGATION

In a large portion of New South Wales where the rainfall is low and irregular and the rate of evaporation is high, the conservation of water for agricultural and pastoral purposes is necessary for the full utilisation of natural resources.

Public and private projects in New South Wales provide for the supply of water for rural purposes to approximately 20,000,000 acres, including 3,707,500 acres for intensive or extensive irrigation and about 15,859,000 acres for domestic and stock purposes only. A brief summary of the recommendations of the Commonwealth Rural Industries Commission in regard to water conservation and irrigation in Australia is given on page 414 of Year Book No. 50.

The control of water conservation (other than town and domestic supplies) is vested in the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission, which consists of three Commissioners appointed by the Governor, one of whom is appointed Chairman. The Commission is one of three bodies controlled by the Minister for Conservation, the other two being the Soil Conservation Service and the Forestry Commission. Co-ordination of the plans and works of these three bodies is achieved through the Conservation Authority, established by Act of Parliament in 1949.

The Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission controls water conservation works and conducts investigations relating to water storages throughout New South Wales; it administers the irrigation areas established by the State, exercises statutory control of private irrigation and issues licences under the Water Act to landholders, establishes water trusts and districts for the supply of water for domestic purposes and stock and irrigation, and constructs works for such trusts and districts. The Commission also controls the use of artesian and sub-artesian waters, and assists landholders to establish or improve farm water supplies.

Works for the improvement of rivers and foreshores in New South Wales are controlled, in terms of the Rivers and Foreshores Improvement Act, 1948, by the Minister for Public Works (Construction Authority for tidal waters) and the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission (Construction Authority for the non-tidal portions of rivers). The Act also provides for the constitution of a Rivers and Foreshores Improvement Board.

Control of the waters of the River Murray for the benefit of the States concerned—New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia—is exercised by the River Murray Commission in terms of the Murray Waters Agreement between these States and the Commonwealth, as amended in December, 1948. The Commission comprises representatives of the three States and the Commonwealth. The agreement provides for the construction of locks and weirs in the Murray and Murrumbidgee Rivers and Lake Victoria storage (551,700 acre-feet), of barrages at the mouth of the river in South Australia and of the Hume Reservoir for the purpose of regulating the flow of the Murray River. The storage capacity of the Hume Dam is 1,250,000 acre-feet, but arrangements have been made to increase the capacity to 2,500,000 acre-feet. The agreement also ensures an equitable allocation of the flow of the river between the States. The allocations per annum are as follows:-New South Wales, 1,957,000 acre-feet, Victoria, 2,219,000 acrefeet, and South Australia, 1,254,000 acre-feet. Any surplus over these quantities may be allocated and allocations may be varied or restricted by the River Murray Commission from time to time. In New South Wales the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission administers the State's share of the stored waters and carries out schemes for its use.

The waters of the Severn, Dumaresq, Macintyre and Barwon Rivers are controlled by the Dumaresq-Barwon Border Rivers Commission, established in 1947 under an agreement between the Governments of New South Wales and Queensland. Within New South Wales, the scheme is administered by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission. The agreement provides for construction of a storage dam in the Dumaresq River, 12 weirs in the border rivers and 4 regulators in effluent streams, and for equal sharing by the States of costs of construction, maintenance, operation and control of existing and proposed works, and of water discharged from the storage dam.

A scheme for the diversion of the waters of the Snowy River for use in conjunction with the waters of the upper Murrumbidgee, Tumut and upper Murray Rivers and tributaries was adopted by Commonwealth, New South Wales and Victorian Governments in February, 1949. Major works involved include seven large dams, 84 miles of tunnels, 330 miles of aqueducts and 16 power stations. Approximately 7 million acre-feet of water will be stored, including 250,000 acre-feet on the upper Murray and 800,000 acre-feet at Blowering, on the Tumut. Diversion of waters is planned as follows:—

This work is under the control of the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority.

At 30th June, 1954, works costing £2,179,329 had been completed, and works estimated to cost £39,813,898 were under construction.

The Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission summarises the irrigation and water supply projects which it controls as follows:—

Table 772.—Extent of	Irrigation i	n New South	Wales,	1953-54.
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	Pr	ojects.	Land	for Irriga	ation.	Water S	upplied.
Nature of Supply.	No.	Area.	Irrigable Area (approx.)	Holdings with Irrigable Land.	Area Actuall y Irrigated.	For Irrigation.	For Stock and Domestic Purposes
		acres.	acres.	No.	acres.	acre-	feet.
Irrigation areas (intensive) Irrigation districts (extensive) Flood control districts (exten-	9	472,026 2,364,840	221,570	2,411 1,691	186,535 294,846	344,555 393,816	6,957 11,270
sive) Licensed irrigators	2 7	647,800 13,906 208,928	155,878 6,196 208,928	68 224 4,997	4,558 54,304	8,508 151,542	61,973
Total		3,707,500		9,391		898,421	80,200

^{*} Not available.

IRRIGATION AREAS ESTABLISHED BY THE STATE.

The Irrigation Areas established by the State of New South Wales are the Murrumbidgee, Curlwaa, Coomealla, Tullakool and Hay Irrigation Areas. The system of land administration applying to these areas and the tenures under which the lands are occupied are described in the chapter "Land Legislation and Settlement" of the Official Year Book for 1941-42 and 1942-43.

MURRUMBIDGEE IRRIGATION AREAS.

The source of water supply for the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas is the Murrumbidgee River. A large concrete dam has been constructed at Burrinjuck at the head of the river. Its capacity in May, 1955, was nearly 33,613 million cubic feet (771,640 acre-feet), the maximum depth of water was 200 feet, and the area of water surface was 12,780 acres. Improvements at present being effected will increase the capacity to 837,000 acre-feet and the area of water surface to 14,000 acres. Water stored in the dam is conveyed along the river channel for a distance of about 240 miles to Berembed Weir, where it is diverted into the main canal which, at the offtake, has a capacity of 1,600 cubic feet per second. The main canal has been constructed for a distance of 96½ miles to supply the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas by means of a system of reticulation channels. The total length of the canals, channels and pipe lines (including drainage channels) is 1,581 miles. In addition, there are approximately 346 miles of channels supplying districts and water trusts adjacent to the Irrigation Areas. At Burrinjuck Dam, hydro-electric power works have been installed which form an important part of the electric power system of New South Wales.

Particulars of the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas are shown below:-

Year ended	Water	Value of	Revenue derived.							
30th June.	Distributed.	Rural Production.	Water Rates and Charges.	Land Lease Rentals.	Interest on Advances.	Other Revenue				
	acre-feet	£	£	£	£	£				
1926	81,949	800,000	38,707	73,287	120,086	650				
1931	173,696	868,000	56,239	83,914	81,248	1,527				
1941	332,643	1,942,000	107,289	45,478	55,006	2,237				
1949	271,585	3,742,000	115,987	43,224	44,854	2,813				
1950	238,337	4,970,000	101,482	45,001	44,096	2,966				
1951	287,800	7,820,800	148,905	40,645	43,251	2,787				
1952	295,279	7,763,350	164,751	36,818	42,400	3,873				
1953	283,631	8,282,640	291,150	36,534	41.325	4,818				
1954	306,000	8,280,266	323,384	36,842	40,335	3,417				

Table 773.-Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas.

During the depression years, the Government granted water charge and rental concessions to settlers, details of which are published in the chapter "Land Legislation and Settlement" of the 1937-38 issue of the Year Book.

The capital expenditure of the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas and Burrinjuck Dam was £15,009,506 as at 30th June, 1954, of which £14,365,421 was expended from Loan Account. This sum was reduced by £2,156,404 written off for various reasons, mainly on account of Soldier Settlements.

CURLWAA, COOMEALLA, TULLAKOOL AND HAY IRRIGATION AREAS.

The Irrigation Areas of Curlwaa, 10,209 acres, and Coomealla, 35,450 acres, are situated on the Murray River near its junction with the Darling. Water for irrigation is pumped from the Murray River. The Tullakool Irrigation Area, 16,305 acres, formerly part of the Wakool Irrigation District, was constituted on 27th June, 1947. Farms in the area have been made available to ex-servicemen for mixed farming, including rice growing. The Hay Irrigation Area, 6,806 acres, was constituted in 1892. It is on the Murrumbidgee River and derives its supplies by pumping from the river.

Production of Irrigation Areas.

The total area under occupation (including non-irrigable lands) at 30th June, 1954, in the irrigation areas established by the State Government was Murrumbidgee, 352,618 acres; Coomealla, 33,310 acres (including 27,350 acres of undeveloped land leased for grazing); Curlwaa, 8,775 acres; Tullakool, 15,808 acres; and Hay, 6,235 acres.

Comparative statistics of the production of the irrigation areas are shown in the following statement. Farming operations on the Murrumbidgee area commenced in the season 1912-13, and the first section of the Coomealla project became available in 1925.

^{*} Excluding value added in factories.

Table 774.—State Irrigation Areas—Production.

Particulars.	1938-39.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.
Cultivated Holdings No.	1,579	1,462	1,449	1,445	1,455	1,485
Area under— All Crops acres	128,466	116,332	111,156	100,736	92,725	99,841
Rice ,, Other Grain ,, Hay and Green Feed ,,	$\begin{array}{c} 22,456 \\ 56,484 \\ 23,459 \end{array}$	24,136 53,567 10,919	$\begin{array}{c} 27,951 \\ 50,425 \\ 9,464 \end{array}$	$\substack{24,825\\35,619\\11,304}$	$\begin{array}{c} 22,726 \\ 29,296 \\ 12,589 \end{array}$	23,333 34,849 13,998
Grape Vines— Bearing ,, Not yet Bearing ,, Orchards—	8,737 759	$^{8,250}_{1,022}$	$^{8,205}_{948}$	8,364 993	$^{8,694}_{1,591}$	$9,002 \\ 1,462$
Bearing ,, Not yet Bearing ,, Livestock—	$^{12,021}_{3,692}$	$^{12,660}_{3,141}$	$^{12,573}_{3,010}$	$\substack{12,520 \\ 2,728}$	$^{12,695}_{2,550}$	12,524 2,569
Horses No.	6,842	4,189	4,046	3,658	3,495	3,264
Cattle— *Dairy ,, Other ,, Sheep ,, Pigs ,,	$\substack{\substack{1,580\\4,221\\147,071\\1,065}}$	$\substack{2,265\\6,082\\197,735\\2,997}$	$^{1,682}_{6,428}$ $^{236,717}_{3,257}$	1,757 6,553 280,836 2,463	1,732 8,378 286,942 2,222	2,091 7,290 301,625 4,232
Production— Wine gal. Sultanas cwt. Raisins and Lexias ,, Currants ,,	2,245,183 68,668 4,913 21,651	4,700,704 73,092 5,363 14,681	4,077,507 48,811 5,004 15,544	4,995,106 72,687 6,317 8,888	3,752,107 98,422 7,722 13,415	4,590,692 78,511 8,243 8,743
Oranges— Wash'ton Navel bush Valencia ,, All Other ,, Lemons ,, Grapefruit ,,	510,332 430,390 18,360 50,341	451,300 520,402 16,755 33,395 54,731	521,333 708,673 17,768 44,840 50,135	401,517 527,328 15,949 34,848 57,028	388,725 592,311 19,838 36,075 52,983	434,394 670,528 18,060 43,010 56,536
Peaches— Dessert & Drying " Canning " " Nectarines " " Apricots " " Prunes " " Apples " "	57,325 372,276 7,646 127,397 60,591 47,976	38,618 420,692 16,416 266,113 70,577 108,855	42,873 473,780 14,365 243,795 83,601 101,296	28,662 629,710 16,678 296,689 42,413 137,221	31,520 599,384 16,341 155,607 117,628 107,256	32,346 716,876 16,908 281,683 106,290 189,781
Butter lb.	198,084	200,417	181,890	237,554	203,269	200,007
Grain— Wheat bush Rice ,, Oats ,, Other ,,	710,295 2,657,760 152,847 1,059	890,841 2,494,507 157,647 5,976	774,954 2,630,373 155,673 8,004	419,973 2,428,160 266,532 10,383	259,200 2,649,386 199,299 8,378	557,952 2,565,812 216,462 25,032

^{*} Cows and heifers in registered dairies only.

Although the greater part of the value of production of State irrigation areas still comes from agriculture, mainly rice and fruit growing (citrus and non-citrus orchards and vineyards) there has been a substantial increase in the number of sheep, nearly all in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area, accompanying the growth of fat lamb raising on improved pasture under irrigation. The area under sown grasses has increased from 10,639 acres in 1938-39 to 71,600 acres in 1953-54. The areas under wheat and hay and green feed have declined appreciably since before the war.

Grapes are grown mainly for wine in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area, and mainly for drying in the Curlwaa and Coomealla areas. In the latter areas the principal other industry is orange-growing.

[†] Not available.

The following statement shows particulars of the principal types of fruit trees on the irrigation settlements in 1953-54 and earlier years:—

Table 775.—State Irrigation Areas-Number of Fruit Trees.

Type of		Not yet	Bearing.			Productive.						
Fruit Tree.	1938–39.	1950–51.	1951–52.	1952-53.	1953–54.	1938-39.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952–53.	1953-54.		
												
Orange— Seville	2,258	2,271	1,688	1,806	1,541	1,111	2,666	3,471	3,247	2,925		
Wash'ton Navel Valencia Other	17,465 $51,054$ $1,290$	$\substack{26,368\\120,578\\707}$	$18,785 \\ 117,773 \\ 238$	$26,209 \\ 116,394 \\ 758$	$24,186 \\ 113,267 \\ 1,475$	$237,773 \\ 201,048 \\ 9,372$	182,816 $276,551$ $4,873$	$177,477 \\ 290,009 \\ 4,937$	170,677 308,906 4,589	$170,435 \\ 332,086 \\ 4,679$		
Total Orange Lemon	72,067 8,501	149,924 2,142	138,484 1,977	145,167 995	140,469 964	449,304 28,654	466,906 20,442	475,894 18,538	487,419 18,057	510,125 16,511		
Mandarin Grapefruit Peach—	1,078	767 5,746	571 5,315	620 2,739	991 3,612	11,738	6,896 23,286	6,066 23,465	5,815 22,389	5,732 24,472		
Dessert & Dry- ing Canning	$15,340 \\ 113,002$	4,708 28,139	2,439 22,865	$^{1,420}_{16,902}$	1,236 16,800	27,996 181,883	18,445 $249,812$	14,018 259,154	14,420 260,226	$13,175 \\ 253,629$		
Nectarine Apricot Prune	1,224 11,013 6,690	2,113 $20,739$ $29,835$	$\begin{array}{c c} 22,865 \\ 1,878 \\ 21,460 \\ 27,120 \end{array}$	959 19,643 22,979	1,526 $24,178$ $23,527$	4,004 89,338 78,683	9,850 $101,252$ $62,465$	9,065 99,669 61,545	9,828 100,441 67,022	9,322 99,589 69,161		
Plum Pear—	1,378	9,164	11,456	7,021	6,714	5,929	7,355	8,374	8,783	11,227		
Canning Other	$18,734 \\ 3,678$	7,769 788	$6,724 \\ 305$	$5,037 \\ 1,262$	$\frac{4,657}{1,476}$	$13,499 \\ 5,295$	$35,738 \\ 10,835$	32,823 9,361	31,250 11,180	32,267 8,750		
Apple Fig Almond	52,097 $1,652$ $20,171$	7,521 $1,783$ $1,105$	$7,152 \\ 2,197 \\ 571$	$6,677 \\ 1,791 \\ 289$	11,654 797 130	97,229 7,750 33,984	58,695 $9,735$ $24,912$	56,222 $9,748$ $18,168$	55,283 8,709 16,035	52,746 7,202 13,676		

* Not available.

In addition to irrigated crops, extensive areas of pastures and land under fallow are irrigated. It has been estimated by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission that the total area irrigated for crops, pastures and fallow in New South Wales (including private projects) in 1953-54 was 540,243 acres.

LACHLAN RIVER WATER CONSERVATION SCHEME.

A dam with a capacity of 303,900 acre-feet has been constructed at Wyangala, on the Lachlan River, and the project includes balance storages in Lake Cargelligo (29,400 acre-feet), in Lake Brewster above Hillston (108,000 acre-feet), and a head storage to be constructed on the Belubula River, to assure water supplies for domestic purposes and stock along the full length of the river and effluent streams, and water which will be diverted for irrigation under licences. The Jemalong and Wyldes Plains Irrigation Districts constituted under the Water Act are supplied with water under this scheme. As a result of flooding, the discharge of water from Wyangala Dam reached a record of 2,983,604 acre-feet in 1951-52.

NAMOI RIVER WATER CONSERVATION SCHEME.

In December, 1937, the Government authorised the construction of a storage dam at Keepit on the Namoi River, about 26 miles east of Gunnedah above the confluence with the Peel River. The scheme is designed to supply water for extensive, and a limited amount of intensive, irrigation along parts of the Namoi Valley. The storage capacity of the dam will be about 345,000 acre-feet. The total expenditure to 30th June, 1954, was £3,680,466. Construction was suspended early in 1942, owing to war conditions, but was resumed in November, 1945.

DARLING, MACQUARIE AND HUNTER RIVER SCHEMES.

Schemes of water conservation on the Darling, Macquarie and Hunter Rivers were authorised between 1945 and 1950. Work has commenced on the Darling River scheme which provides for from thirty-five to forty weirs to supply water for stock and domestic use, to augment the Broken Hill supply and for irrigation of limited areas, and on the Menindee Lakes storage project. From the Burrendong Dam, to store 964,000 acre-feet, about 6,700,000 acres may be supplied with stock and domestic water, but only a very small area with water for irrigation. Work at Burrendong and on the Menindee project was temporarily discontinued in November, 1952. The Glenbawn Dam, now under construction on the Hunter River about 8 miles above its confluence with Page's River, will hold about 296,000 acre-feet. It is the first of eight storage and flood prevention dams proposed in the Hunter River system. Work on the first of the flood prevention projects (Warkworth Dam on Wollombi Brook), was authorised in 1950.

WORKS UNDER THE WATER ACT, 1912-46.

IRRIGATION DISTRICTS.

The Water Act, 1912-46, makes provision for the constitution of districts for water supply. These differ from the Water Trusts, described later, in that the charges payable by landholders for water are intended to cover maintenance and operation by the Commission, and contribution towards interest on capital cost. Landholders, however, are not required to repay the cost of the works constructed by the State.

The following districts had been constituted up to 30th June, 1954:-

Water Total District. Date of Constitution. Supplied from-Rights Area. Attached. acre-feet. acres. Berriquin (Provisional).. Murray River 9 Mar., 779,564143,705 1934 Deniboota (Provisional) do 304,321 16 Dec., 1938 Jernargo (Provisional) ... do4,505 18 April, 1941 Wakool 495,430 51,715 4 July, do1941 Denimein (Provisional).. do147,005 11,840 11 Jan., 1946 Barramein (Provisional) do 88,651 5 April, 1946 Tabbita ... Murrumbidgee River 5,980 670 16 Aug., 1935 Benerembah do134,921 13,747 . . . 23 Oct., 1936 ... Wah Wah 11 Jan., do577,039 4,4051946 Gumly (Provisional) do 345 • • • 196 15 Aug., 1947 Jemalong... Lachlan River 25 June, 1943 ... 224,556 -12,110 Wyldes Plains do 20 July, 1945 Total Area 2,762,317

Table 776 .- Irrigation Districts.

Water is supplied to landholders for fodder crops or sown pastures, but not for commercial orchards, vineyards, or for rice (except in the circumstances indicated on page 874).

During the year ended 30th June, 1954, water was supplied to holdings within the Tabbita, Benerembah, Wah Wah, Wakool, Berriquin, Denimein, Gumly, Jemalong and Wyldes Plains districts.

The works for the Wakool, Berriquin, Deniboota, Denimein, Barramein and Jernargo districts are projects for the utilisation of the New South Wales share of the Murray waters conserved by the Hume Dam,

The works for the Berriquin district include the Mulwala Canal, which branches from the Murray at Yarrawonga Weir. It supplements the supply of water from the Edward River to the Wakool district and serves the Deniboota district by a pipe syphon passing under the Edward River. When completed, it will be about 100 miles in length. Its capacity at the offtake is 5,000 acre-feet per day. The Mulwala Canal was completed as far as the Edward River, 75½ miles, in 1942. The Berrigan Channel, 22 miles, was completed in 1944. The approximate length of canal, channels and escape channels within the Berriquin, Wakool and Denimein districts at 30th June, 1954, was 1,350 miles.

The cost of the Wakool district works was £669,389; of the Benerembah works, £52,895; the Tabitta works, £6,872; the Wah Wah works, £111,257; and the Wyldes Plains and Jemalong projects, £256,778. Up to 30th June, 1954, £1,821,501 had been expended on construction of the Mulwala Canal and the Berriquin district works, £1,647,367 on the Deniboota scheme, and £267,883 on the Denimein scheme.

FLOOD CONTROL AND FLOOD IRRIGATION DISTRICTS.

In December, 1940, the Water Act was amended to empower the Commission to constitute flood control districts, and flood control and irrigation districts, where works may be constructed for controlling or partly controlling floods and supplying water for irrigation by flooding. Before they are constituted, particulars of the proposed districts, purpose, rates, and works must be published by the Commission, and objections must be considered by a Board consisting of an officer of the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission, an officer of the Department of Agriculture, and an officer of the Department of Lands. Pending completion of the works, the areas are notified as provisional districts. Landholders within the districts deemed to be benefited by the works are to pay rates as levied by the Commission. Municipal or shire councils may be compensated for damage to any public road resulting from flooding caused by the operation of the works, and in certain circumstances landholders on whose land such works are constructed may claim compensation for the land used, or in respect of severance resulting from the works.

The works (in progress) for the Lowbidgee Provisional Flood Control and Irrigation District of approximately 375,000 acres, constituted on 9th February, 1945, are to flood irrigate about 94,118 acres of pasture lands by diversion of water from the Maude and Redbank Weirs on the lower Murrumbidgee River. The cost to 30th June, 1954, was £92,068. Works for the Medgun Flood Control and Irrigation District were completed in

September, 1947, and cost approximately £22,700. The District, constituted on 16th March, 1945, embraces about 272,800 acres on either side of Medgun Creek about 40 miles north-west of Moree. Provision has been made for the flood irrigation of about 61,760 acres.

WATER TRUSTS.

Under the provisions of the Water Act, 1912-46, trust districts may be constituted to supply water for domestic purposes and stock, and for irrigation and for flood prevention or control, within the Murray Basin. The Commission may construct or acquire the necessary works. Upon completion, the works in each district are transferred to the administration of trustees consisting of persons elected by the occupiers of the land and a representative of the Commission. The trustees levy rates to meet the expenses of maintenance and administration, and to repay the cost of the works by instalments.

At 30th June, 1954, there were thirteen trusts for the provision of water for domestic use and stock purposes, seven for irrigation, etc., one for a town supply and one for flood prevention; the total area was 2,959,003 acres, located as shown below:—

		Murray River.	Murrum- bidgee River.		Darling River, Anabranch.	Other Locations.	Total.
Trusts Area benefited	No.	10 351,026	1,001,210	5 552,915	2 996,780	4 57,072	22 2,959,003

LICENCES AND PERMITS FOR WATER WORKS.

The Water Act, 1912-46, vests in the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission, for the benefit of the Crown, the right to use and control the water in rivers and lakes in New South Wales. The Commission may issue licences to authorise landholders to divert water from rivers or lakes for the irrigation of their holdings or for joint water supply schemes.

Under the Water Act, as amended in 1946, the Commission may refuse to issue a licence, but such refusal is subject to appeal to the Land and Valuation Court. The Commission may also, without right of appeal, refuse to issue a licence which is intended for the purpose of irrigating natural grasses or where it is not satisfied as to the nature of the proposed works.

Licences may be cancelled if the works covered by the licence are not used for a period of three years or more, suspended for non-observance of conditions thereof, and treated as lapsed if the works authorised are not constructed within the time prescribed. The Commission is empowered to prescribe, in respect of any river, the maximum area of land within a holding, and the maximum area of any class of crop or plantings, for the irrigation of which water may be taken from the river.

The same amendment empowers the Commission to determine priority of right (based on past beneficial use) to the taking of water in times of shortage, gives non-riparian landholders the right to apply for licences, and provides for the granting of authorities for construction and use of joint water supply schemes.

In 1953-54, 793 new licences were issued for pumps, dams and other works, and 573 licences were renewed. On 30th June, 1954, there were 6,328 licences in force, the usual term being five years. Of these, 4,997 were for irrigation of an aggregate area of 208,928 acres.

Permits which are intended for works for mining and other purposes of a temporary nature, and for irrigation of areas not exceeding 10 acres, have a term up to twelve months, and may be renewed for a further year. Permits in force at 30th June, 1954, numbered 83.

Twenty-eight authorities for joint water supply schemes to serve land subdivided with right to a supply of water for irrigation purposes, covering an area of 6,029 acres, were in force at 30th June, 1954.

FARM WATER SUPPLIES ACT, 1946.

The Farm Water Supplies Act, 1946, provides that advances up to 90 per cent. of the cost of approved works may be made to owners of farm lands to provide or improve water supplies for domestic, stock or irrigation purposes, and to prepare land for irrigation. The advances, made through the Irrigation Agency of the Rural Bank, are secured by deeds of charge over the land, and are repayable by half-yearly instalments over periods up to fifteen years.

The works may be carried out by the farmer, by a contractor or by the Commission, and the latter may make surveys and investigations and prepare designs and estimates for proposed works, and undertake works financed by farmers themselves.

Where required by the Water Act, a licence or authority must be obtained before the work is begun. Works constructed with government assistance must be maintained to the Commission's satisfaction.

During 1953-54, advances totalling £86,783 were made by the Irrigation Agency of the Rural Bank for farm water supplies, and at 30th June, 1954, £190,376 in respect of 265 borrowers was outstanding.

ARTESIAN BORES.

The portion of the great Australian artesian basin which extends into New South Wales covers approximately 80,000 square miles and is situated in the northern and north-western hinterland of the State. The watering of the north-western country by means of bore-water has increased the carrying capacity of the land, and has made practicable some pastoral settlement on small holdings previously utilised by companies holding extensive areas.

Large supplies of water are obtained from the artesian basin, and eightyone Bore Water Trusts and twelve Artesian Wells Districts, covering nearly
5,000,000 acres, are in operation under the Water Act. The Bore Trusts
are administered by trustees in the same way as the Water Trusts
previously described. In the Artesian Wells Districts, the settlers maintain the drains and pay to the State charges assessed by the Local Land
Board.

The Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission exercises general control over the use of artesian water with the object of preserving the efficiency of the bores and preventing waste. The Commission may sink artesian bores, improve the supply from existing wells, and construct drains, etc., for the benefit of landholders, and may issue licences under the Water Act for the construction of bores by private owners.

The following statement shows the particulars of the Government and private bores in operation at 30th June, 1954:—

Bores.	No.	Total Depth.	Flow last gauging.	Maximum Temperature.	Minimum Temperature.
1		feet.	gallons per	° Fahren.	° Fahren.
Flowing	560	940,768	59,189,330	142	72
Pumping	417	410,361	•••••		•••••
Abandoned	56	65,851	•••••		•••••
Total	1,033	1,416,980			

Table 777 .- Artesian Bores, 30th June, 1954.

Of the total of 1,033 bores, 768 are owned by private landholders, 224 have been sunk by the Government in connection with Public Watering Places or under the provisions of the Water Act or the Artesian Wells Act, 35 are improvement lease bores, and 6 are country towns' water supply bores.

The average depth of successful Government bores at 30th June, 1954, was 2,027 feet, and of successful private bores 1,207 feet; the depth ranges from 89 feet to 4,570 feet.

The deepest bores in New South Wales are in the Moree district. One at Boronga has the greatest depth (4,570 feet) and outflow (1,115,000 gallons per day); another at Kiga has a depth of 4,268 feet. The Yerranbah bore, in the same district, has a depth of 3,828 feet.

Bore water shows considerable variation in temperature, ranging from 72 degrees Fah. at Tunderbrine No. 1 Bore to 142 degrees Fah. at Wonga No. 1 Bore.

The flow from 92 bores is used for supplying water for stock on holdings served in connection with bore-water trusts and artesian wells districts. The total flow from these bores amounts to 22,927,035 gallons per day, watering districts of an area of 4,913,639 acres by means of 3,285 miles of distributing channels.

The majority of the other bores is used by pastoralists for stock-watering only, but in a few instances the supply is utilised in connection with country towns.

The flow of artesian water is decreasing, and it has been determined that the multiplicity of bores is a major cause of the decrease and that the limitation of the discharge of water from a bore will prolong its existence. Provision of control head gear has saved approximately 5,637,000 gallons per day.

SHALLOW BORING.

Arrangements were made by the Government in 1912 to assist settlers by sinking shallow bores. The scheme is administered by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission. The Commission constructs bores at pre-arranged charges, which are repaid by settlers over a term of years. Advances for shallow bores made by the Irrigation Agency of the Rural Bank in 1953-54 totalled £75,217, and loans numbering 179 for a total of £142,404 were oustanding at 30th June, 1954.

Up to the 30th June, 1954, the number of bores sunk by the Commission was 4,417, of which 683 were abandoned and 177 were only partially successful. The total depth of shallow bores was 1,338,901 feet, the average depth being 303 feet. The aggregate cost of sinking these bores was £1,756,537.

Licences under the Water Act must be obtained by private contractors for the sinking of bores to a depth of 100 feet or more in that part of the State west of direct lines drawn from Albury to Tamworth, Tamworth to Bingara, Bingara to Inverell, and Inverell to Bonshaw.

The number of licences issued to 30th June, 1954, was 3,953.

PASTORAL INDUSTRY

The climate, terrain, and vegetation of New South Wales are preeminently suited for pastoral pursuits, and the early economic progress of the State was closely identified with the development of the pastoral industry. Extensive agricultural and dairying industries have also arisen, but the pastoral industries remain the greatest of the rural industries, usually contributing between 50 and 60 per cent. of the total value of rural production.

Some indication of the geographical distribution of the pastoral lands of New South Wales is given in succeeding pages and in the chapter "Rural Industries". Sheep grazing is the outstanding pastoral pursuit and is the principal rural enterprise in practically every division except the coastal. Even in the wheat belt, the value of wool production in recent years has exceeded that of wheat. Beef cattle are raised mainly on the tablelands and in the northern parts of the coast, slopes and plains divisions. The distribution of sheep, dairy cattle and beef cattle throughout the State is indicated in the diagrammatic map published on page 9 of this Year Book. Pigs are bred principally in conjunction with dairying and wheat growing, but not in sufficient numbers to meet local requirements.

LIVESTOCK.

The following table shows the number of horses, cattle, sheep and pigs in New South Wales at decennial intervals from 1861 to 1941, and at the end of each season since 1944:—

Year.*	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Year.*	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1861	233,220	2,271,923	5,615,000	146,091	1945	436,443	3,144,701	46,662,000	523,917
1871	304,100	2,014,888	16,279,000	213,193	1946	403,645	3,116,834	44,076,000	432,612
1881	398,577	2,597,348	36,592,000	213,916	1947	379,774	2,983,093	43,105,000	358,417
1891	469,647	2,128,838	61,831,000	253,189	1948	376,043	3,129,740	46,065,000	365,171
1901	486,716	2,047,454	41,857,000	265,730	1949	357,764	3,252,752	50,404,000	375,212
1911†	689,004	3,194,236	48,830,000	371,093	1950	342,479	3,440,461	53,298,000	333,198
1921†	663,178	3,375,267	37,750,000	306,253	1951	328,428	3,702,848	54,111,000	316,833
1931	524,512	2,840,473	53,366,000	334,331	1952	310,600	3,620,953	53,676,000	292,829
1941	531,776	2,769,061	55,568,000	507,738	1953	298,367	3,648,733	57,461,000	298,690
1944	465,672	3,143,378	56,837,000	561,294	1954	280,063	3,554,016	59,639,000	371,608

Table 778.—Livestock in New South Wales.

^{*} As at 31st December, 1861 to 1911; 30th June, 1921 and 1931; and 31st March in 1941 and later years. † Includes Australian Capital Territory.

A comparison of the number of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs in New South Wales and in the other States is shown below:—

State.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
	_	thous	ands.	
New South Wales	280	3,554	59,639	372
Victoria	114	2,346	21,384	228
Ongongland	273	7,086	18,194	384
South Australia	52	491	11,838	61
Wastern Anstrolia	49	830	13,087	101
Tagmania	17	295	2,465	46
Northern Territory	37	966	31	ĭ
Australian Capital Torritory	:: "i	9	252	
Total, Australia	823	15,577	126,890	1,193
Proportion per cent in NSW	34.0	22.8	47.0	31.

Table 779.-Livestock in Australia, 31st March, 1954.

An indication of the fluctuations in the number of livestock depastured in the State since 1861 is given in Table 780. For this purpose, the arbitrary equivalent of ten sheep to each head of large stock is used to express sheep, horses, and cattle in common terms, pigs being disregarded. The resulting sheep equivalent is shown for significant years between 1861 and 1940, and annually since 1943.

Year.*	Equivalent in Sheep of Livestock grazed.	Year.*	Equivalent in Sheep of Livestock grazed.	Year.*	Equivalent in Sheep of Livestock grazed.
1861 1870 1875 1877 1881 1884 1891 1895 1899 1901 1902	thousands. 30,666 41,636 60,272 52,267 66,551 49,283 87,816 74,118 60,706 67,199 48,563 67,955	1910 1916 1918 1920 1921 1923 1927 1930 1933 1935 1939 1940	thousands, 89,489 67,743 81,560 70,616 78,134 77,872 90,350 80,931 90,399 93,504 82,309 87,347	1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954	thousands. 91,182 92,928 82,473 79,281 76,784 81,123 86,509 91,127 94,424 92,992 96,932 97,980

Table 780 .- Stock-Sheep Equivalent.

The increase of 186 per cent. between 1861 and 1891 was due to the rapid development of sheep grazing in its early stages. It has been held that the peak figures of 1891, still a record for the number of sheep, was the result of overstocking, in relation to the scanty pastoral improvements then to be found in the hinterland. Although the level of 1891 has not been surpassed so far as sheep are concerned, the figure of sheep equivalent reached a new record in 1954, when the numbers of both cattle and sheep were at high levels. The table shows the effect of unfavourable seasons, causing low livestock numbers in 1884, 1902, 1916, 1920, 1939, and 1947. These fluctuations have been of considerably reduced amplitude in the last three decades.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF LIVESTOCK.

The following table indicates the distribution of livestock in New South Wales at intervals since 1891. However, as statistics since 1922 have been compiled in local government areas, and not in counties as

^{*} As at 31st December, 1861 to 1910; 30th June, 1916 to 1930; and 31st March in later years.

formerly, there has been considerable alteration in the areas comprising divisions of the Western Slope and the Central Plains, where large numbers of stock are depastured. Therefore, the divisional figures for 1891 and 1921 are not strictly comparable with those for later years. The distribution of livestock in New South Wales is also illustrated in a diagrammatic map published on page 9 of this Year Book.

Table 781.-Livestock in Divisions.

701.11			Livesto	ckThe	ousands.		Prop	portion	per cen	t. of T	otal.
Division	s.	1891.*	1921.†	1941.‡	1953.‡	1954.‡	1891.*	1921.†	1941.‡	1953.‡	1954.
				s	HEEP.						
D3 - 1-1 - 3 - 3	::	7,882	$\begin{array}{c} 1,048 \\ 7,524 \\ 9,743 \end{array}$	12,879	$\begin{array}{c} 1{,}139 \\ 13{,}213 \\ 18{,}526 \end{array}$	1,202 13,913 19,427	$\begin{array}{c} 2.4 \\ 12.8 \\ 17.6 \end{array}$	2·8 19·9 25·8	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 3 \\ 23 \cdot 2 \\ 31 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	2·0 23·0 32·2	$2.0 \\ 23.3 \\ 32.6$
Riverina		10 400	14,370 5,065		17,386 7,197	$^{17,859}_{7,238}$	40·7 26·5	$38.1 \\ 13.4$	29·4 13·5	30·2 12·6	$^{30\cdot0}_{12\cdot1}$
Total		61,831	37,750	55,568	57,461	59,639	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100-0
			DATE	Y Cow	S AND I	HEIFERS	.§				
Tableland		67	674 73 59	941 39 61	886 29 41	892 28 43	57·4 19·5 10·8	79·9 8·6 7·0	89·2 3·7 5·8	91·4 3·0 4·2	91·1 2·9 4·4
Riverina Western	··· ···	7	36	13	12 1	15 1	10·2 2·1	4·3 0·2	1·2 0·1	1·3 0·1	1·5 0·1
Total		343	844	1,055	969	979	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
				OTHE	R CATTI	E.					
Tableland Western Slope C'l. Plains and		465 247	1,009 580 441	682 393 370	908 603 661	875 590 648	35.9 26.0 13.8	$39.9 \\ 22.9 \\ 17.4$	39·8 22·9 21·6	33·9 22·5 24·7	34·0 22·9 25·2
Wastern		0.4	369 132	208 61	425 83	386 76	19·0 5·3	14·6 5·2	12·1 3·6	15·8 3·1	15·0 2·9
Total		1,785	2,531	1,714	2,680	2,575	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
				H	ORSES.						
Coastal Tableland Western Slope C'l. Plains and Riverina	::: :: ::: ::	92 76	203 112 168 152	151 91 150	106 57 70 49	98 54 66 46	34·7 19·6 16·2	30.6 16.9 25.4 22.9	28·4 17·1 28·2 21·2	35.7 19.1 23.5	35-0 19-3 23-6 16-4
Western	::	44	663	532	298	280	100.0	100.0	5·1 100·0	5·3 100·0	5·7 100·0

^{*} At 31st December. † At 30th June. ‡ At 31st March. § 1891, all cows in milk; 1921, all dairy cows and springing heifers; 1941 and later years, in registered dairies.

The table shows that the main increase in sheep in the twentieth century has occurred in the Tablelands and Slopes divisions, in which more than half of the State's sheep are now to be found. It also illustrates the predominance in dairying of the Coastal divisions, which have over 90 per cent. of the dairy cows and heifers in registered dairies.

IMPROVEMENT OF PASTURES AND FODDER CONSERVATION.

Information regarding the improvement of pastures by fertilisation of the land and cultivation of suitable grasses and herbage is shown on page 815 of this volume.

SHEEP.

The following table shows the number of sheep at the end of each quinquennial period from 1861 to 1946, and in each of the years 1946 to 1954, as well as the average rate of increase or decrease in each period:—

Year.*	Sheep.	Average Annual Rate of Increase or Decrease.	Year.*	Sheep.	Average Annual Rate of Increase or Decrease.	Year.*	Sheep.	Annual Rate of Increase or Decrease.
	thous.	per cent.		thous.	per cent.		thous.	per cent.
1861	5,615		1906	44,132	1.1	1946	44,076	5⋅5
1866	11,562	15.5	1911	48,830	2.0	1947	43,105	- 2.2
1871	16,278	7.1	1916	36,490	- 5.6	1948	46,065	6.9
1876	25,269	9.2	1921	37,750	0.7	1949	50,404	9.4
1881	36,591	7.7	1926	53,860	7.4	1950	53,298	5.7
1886	39,169	1.4	1931	53,366	- 0.2	1951	54,111	1.5
1891	61,831	9.6	1936	51,936	- 0.5	1952	53,676	0.8
1896	48,318	4.8	1941	55,568	1.4	1953	57,461	7.1
1901	41,857	— 2⋅8	1946	44,076	4.1	1954	59,639	3.8

Table 782.—Increase or Decrease in Number of Sheep.

The number of sheep was greatest in 1891, and lowest in 1902 after a period of severe drought. The reduction in the number of sheep between 1891 and 1921 seems to have been due mainly to a remarkable deterioration of seasons. The weighted average annual rainfall of the State was about 3½ inches less in the twenty years which followed 1894 than in the preceding quarter of a century, and this decline was proportionately heaviest in the plain districts of low average rainfall, which in 1891 carried two-thirds of the sheep depastured in the State. The rabbit pest, too, aggravated the effects of dry weather through destruction of natural herbage, and the expansion of the agricultural industry caused land to be diverted from the purpose of sheep-breeding.

In later years, the grazing capacity of the pastoral lands was improved by increased conservation of water, control of the rabbit pest, the fertilising of pastures and cultivation of grasses, and improvements in facilities for the transfer of stock from localities where seasonal conditions had become unfavourable. Between 1923 and 1926, the number of sheep rose by 15 millions, and it remained above 50 millions (except in 1930 and 1939) until March, 1945, when it fell to 46,662,000, or by 18 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The number further declined to 43,105,000 in 1947, but, as a result of a succession of good seasons, accompanied by high wool prices, rapid recovery was made, and the number in 1954, viz., 59,639,000, was only slightly less than the record figure of 1891.

The following table shows particulars of sheep in statistical divisions in 1926 and later years:—

	T	ableland	1.		Slopes.			Plain.		Wester		Total,
Year.	N.	c.	s.	N.W.	c.w.	s.w.	м.	С.	Riv.	E.D.	W.D.	including Coastal.
						tho	usands.					
1926	2,784	4,261	3,173	5,039	4,612	6,022	4,500	6,086	7,827	3,852	4,708	53,860
1931	3,068	5,077 5,267	$3,159 \\ 3,716$	$5,998 \\ 5,621$	4,694 4,496	$6,578 \\ 6,620$	$\frac{4,624}{4,018}$	5,698 $5,278$	$6,588 \\ 6,283$	$3,117 \\ 2,909$	3,605	53,366
$1936 \\ 1941$	3,095 3,105	5.728	4,046	5,355	4,496	7,539	4,244	5,688	6,396	3,570	3,444 3,935	51,936 55,568
1946	2,763	5,228	3,479	4,958	4,207	5,650	3,847	4,849	4,049	1,665	2,304	44,076
1947	2,666	4,835	3,576	4,103	3,818	5,770	3,105	4,174	4,979	2,261	2,684	43,105
$1948 \\ 1949$	2,689 2,759	4,882 5,397	3,593 3,818	4,384 4.883	3,783 $4,291$	$6,040 \\ 6,718$	3,559 4,132	4,667 5,445	5,534 $5,646$	$2,661 \\ 2,749$	3,226 3,450	46,065 50,404
1950	2,739	5,650	4,087	5.105	4,475	7,162	4,247	5,573	6.143	2,980	3,819	53,298
1951	2,889	5,728	4,155	4,980	4,499	7,538	4,026	5,469	6,763	2,931	3,967	54,111
1952	2,857	5,579	3,944	4,951	4,614	7,689	4,024	5,294	7,093	2,934	3,637	53,676
$\frac{1953}{1954}$	3,082 3,236	6,006 $6,414$	4,125 4,263	5,458 5,801	4,933 5,010	8,135 8,616	4,342 4,723	5,724 5,720	7,320 $7,417$	3,263 3,216	$3,934 \\ 4,021$	57,461 59,639
1004	0,230	0,414	4,400	0,001	0,010	0,010	1,720	0,120	1,411	0,210	4 ,021	50,000

Table 783.—Sheep Numbers by Divisions.

^{*} At 31st December, 1861 to 1911; 30th June, 1916 to 1931; and at 31st March in later years.

The following table shows as closely as possible the extent of each of the principal factors in the increase and decrease in the number of sheep since March, 1943:—

Season.	Lambs Marked.	Sheep and Lambs Slaughtered.	Excess of Imports (+) or Exports (-)	Estimated number of Deaths* (Balance).	Net Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	Sheep at 31st March.
		-	thous	ands.	(
$\begin{array}{c} 1943-44 \\ 1944-45 \\ 1945-46 \\ 1946-47 \\ 1947-48 \\ 1948-49 \\ 1949-50 \\ 1950-51 \\ 1951-52 \\ 1952-53 \\ 1953-54 \end{array}$	15,068 11,069 9,894 11,240 12,861 13,770 13,280 12,507 11,147 13,646 14,469	9,476 8,865 7,601 7,137 6,189 6,231 6,676 5,718 5,407 6,666 7,042	(-) 798 (-) 1,009 (+) 393 (-) 628 (-) 302 (+) 42 (-) 828 (-) 387 (-) 544 (-) 712 (-) 1,489	4,000 11,370 5,272 4,446 3,410 3,242 2,882 5,589 5,631 2,483 3,760		56,837 46,662 44,076 43,105 46,065 50,404 53,298 54,111 53,676 57,461 59,639

Table 784.—Sheep—Lambing, Slaughter, Exports, Deaths.

The effect of adverse seasons on the sheep flocks is apparent in four directions, viz., losses by death attributable mainly to lack of fodder and water, increase in the slaughtering of fat stock, decrease in lambing, and increased export to other States.

Adverse seasons in 1937-38 and 1938-39 caused losses which were more than regained in 1939-40, when mortality was low and lambing was a record. With mortality low and lambing heavy, there was a gradual increase despite much heavier slaughtering, and from 1941-42 to 1943-44 the number of sheep exceeded 56,000,000. Severe drought supervened, affecting both deaths and lambing, and during the three seasons 1944-45 to 1946-47, the number of sheep decreased by 13,732,000 or by 24.2 per cent. Recovery was rapid during the next three years, and the number in March, 1950, was more than 10,000,000 greater than in March, 1947. In the next two years, excessive rain was responsible for a temporary setback, but substantial increases occurred in 1952-53 and 1953-54, and the number at the end of the latter year, viz., 59,639,000, was 6,341,000 greater than in 1950.

NUMBER AND SIZE OF SHEEP FLOCKS.

The 53,285,376 sheep depastured on holdings of one acre and upwards in the State at 31st March, 1950, were distributed over 33,566 flocks. Sheep and flocks were most numerous in the Western Slope divisions where 31.4 per cent. of the State's sheep were depastured in 38.1 per cent. of the flocks. The proportions in the other divisions were: Central Plains and Riverina, sheep 30 per cent., flocks 24.8 per cent.; Tableland, sheep 23.7 per cent., flocks 28.6 per cent.; Western, sheep 12.7 per cent., flocks 4.3 per cent.; and Coastal, sheep 2.2 per cent., flocks 4.2 per cent. The number of flocks, classified in order of size in divisions, is given in the following table:—

^{*} The figures in this column represent a balance and are rough approximations.

Table 785.—Sheep	Flocks	on	Holdings	of	One	Acre	or	More,
	31st	Ma	rch, 1950					

			Number of Sl	heep Flocks.		
Number of Sheep in Flock.	Coastal Divisions.	Tableland Divisions.	Western Slope Divisions.	Central Plains and Riverina Divisions.	Western Division.	Whole State.
Under 50 50-99	359 112	426 429	460 381	141 118	13 15	1,399 1,055
100-249	152	1,108	1.068	585	23	2,936
250-499	207	1,584	2,381	1,516	33	5,721
500-999	$\frac{278}{210}$	2,539	3,920	2,185	$\frac{68}{203}$	8,990
1,000-1,999 2,000-4,999	72	2,186 1,063	$2,781 \\ 1,453$	$1,872 \\ 1,440$	787	7,252 4,815 1,042 280
5,000-9,999	22	203	252	345	220	1,042
0,000-19,999	$\frac{2}{2}$	62	61	98	57	280
0,000-49,999		2	9	33	$\frac{25}{3}$	$^{71}_{5}$
0,000 and over	•••		•••	2	3	
Total	1,416	9,602	12,766	8,335	1,447	33,566

Flocks of 500 to 999 sheep were most numerous, representing nearly 27 per cent. of the total in the State. Sixteen per cent. of flocks had less than 250 sheep depastured, and there were only five flocks with more than 50,000 sheep.

The number of sheep in the above flocks was as follows:--

Table 786.—Sheep according to Sizes of Flocks, 31st March, 1950.

			Number of S	heep in Flocks	•	
Number of Sheep in Flock.	Coastal Divisions.	Tableland Divisions.	Western Slope Divisions.	Central Plains and Riverina Divisions.	Western Division.	Whole State.
Under 50 50-99 100-249 250-499 500-999	7,453 8,143 28,082 85,715 227,484	11,818 32,657 214,329 665,229 2,103,819	11,498 29,410 213,660 1,019,126 3,180,038	3,819 8,436 120,136 638,056 1,779,910	402 1,338 4,169 13,337 57,341	34,990 79,984 580,376 2,421,463 7,348,592
1,000-1,999 2,000-4,999 5,000-9,999 10,000-19,999	$326,506 \ 240,958 \ 173,724 \ 26,503$	$3,436,293 \ 3,551,220 \ 1,555,218 \ 976,409$	4,366,383 4,840,091 1,896,195 947,047	3,015,020 4,939,201 2,627,697 1,521,935	353,275 2,889,951 1,638,757 883,223	$\begin{array}{r} 11,497,477 \\ 16,461,421 \\ 7,891,591 \\ 4,355,117 \end{array}$
20,000–49,999 50,000 and over Total	1,179,234	64,090 12,611,082	235,216 16,738,664	1,110,082 192,930 15,957,222	778,997 178,384 6,799,174	2,243,051 371,314 *53,285,376

^{* 12,624} sheep on holdings of less than one acre in extent are not included in this table.

The table shows that flocks of less than 1,000 contain about one-fifth of the sheep, those less than 2,000 about two-fifths, and those less than 5,000 about 72 per cent.

INTERSTATE MOVEMENT OF SHEEP.

Apart from the seasonal movement of stock to and from agistment in other States, there is a regular export of sheep from New South Wales to Victoria. During the five years ending June, 1954, 5,948,000 sheep were moved from New South Wales to Victoria, and 2,278,000 from Victoria to New South Wales, leaving an excess of exports to Victoria of 3,670,000. In the same period, 2,341,000 sheep were imported from Queensland into New

South Wales and 1,815,000 were exported from New South Wales to Queensland, leaving an excess of imports of 526,000 from Queensland into New South Wales. The excess of exports to other destinations during the same period was 200,000, chiefly to South Australia, and the total excess of exports of live sheep from New South Wales during the five years was 1,732,000, consisting mainly of sheep sent to market in Victoria from the southern districts of New South Wales.

The following table shows the movement of sheep from and to New South Wales, as recorded, in 1943-44 and later seasons:—

Year	Sheep	p from Ne	w South W	ales.	Shee	p to New	South W	ales.	Excess
ended 30th June.	To Victoria.	To Queens- land.	To South Australia	Total.	From Victoria.	From Queens- land.	From South Australia	Total.	of Exports.
_				th	ousands.		-		
1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1958	1,447 1,449 888 1,641 1,106 1,135 1,244 1,061 877 1,234 1,532	286 291 190 211 196 263 447 239 303 408 944	161 63 14 7 23 5 22 105 96 37	1,894 1,803 1,092 1,859 1,325 1,403 1,713 1,405 1,276 1,679 2,571	326 243 297 346 411 391 454 483 457 398 486	671 558 1,192 741 768 876 440 402 268 387 318	20 21 37 1 9 28 31 29 32 35	1,017 822 1,526 1,088 1,180 1,276 922 916 754 817 839	877 981 (-)434 771 145 127 791 489 522 862 1,732

Table 787.—Sheep-Interstate Exports and Imports.

SHEEP-SEXES AND LAMBS.

Returns supplied by landholders show the following approximate distribution of the flocks according to sex, as well as the number of lambs:—

Αt			Number			Proportion of Total.					
31st March.	Rams.	Ewes.	Wethers.	Lambs (under 1 year).	Total.	Rams.	Ewes.	Wethers.	Lambs (under 1 year).	Total.	
			thousand	s.				per cent.			
1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954	774 659 596 622 643 675 727 704 701 734 774	30,382 25,733 24,871 24,190 24,959 26,765 28,152 28,342 28,081 29,582 30,638	12,891 11,452 10,545 9,494 9,660 11,345 13,156 14,411 14,950 15,190 15,850	12,790 8,818 8,064 8,799 10,803 11,619 11,263 10,654 9,944 11,955 12,377	56,837 46,662 44,076 43,105 46,065 50,404 53,298 54,111 53,676 57,461 59,639	1·4 1·4 1·5 1·4 1·3 1·4 1·3 1·3 1·3	53·4 55·2 56·4 56·1 54·2 53·1 52·8 52·4 52·3 51·5	22.7 24.5 23.9 22.0 21.0 22.5 24.7 26.6 27.9 26.4 26.6	22.5 18.9 18·3 20·4 23·4 23·1 21·1 19·7 18·5 20·8 20·7	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0	

Table 788.—Sheep—Sexes and Lambs.

Of the total number of sheep in the State in March, 1954, ewes comprised 51.4 per cent., wethers 26.6 per cent., lambs under one year 20.7 per cent., and rams 1.3 per cent.

LAMBING.

The greater part of the lambing of the State takes place during the autumn and winter months, although a considerable proportion of ewes, varying according to the nature of the season, is reserved for spring and

⁽⁻⁾ Denotes excess of Imports.

early summer lambing. Comparatively few lambs are dropped in the months of December, January and February. Seasonal changes play a large part in determining the proportion of ewes mated and of resultant lambs, and cause wide variations in the natural increase. It is possible to breed from ewes twice a year, but it is not considered good policy and is rarely practised, except after severe losses.

Lambing results in recent years were as follows:-

Table 789.-Lambing.

Year ended 31st March.	Ewes Mated.	Lambs Marked.	Ratio of Lambs Marked to Ewes Mated.	Year ended 31st March.	Ewes Mated.	Lambs Marked.	Ratio of Lambs Marked to Ewes Mated
Average, 5 Yrs. ended	Nun	aber.	per cent.		Num	aber.	per cent.
1936	19,877,280	12,724,900	64.0	1945	18,564,600	11,068,600	59.6
1941	20,704,280	13,269,920	64.1	1946	16,942,700	9,893,700	58.4
1946	20,307,360	12,854,580	63.3	1947	18,695,400	11,240,400	60.1
T 1951	18,893,106	12,731,800	$67 \cdot 4$	1948	18,124,200	12,861,000	71.0
Year—				1949	19,114,714	13,770,368	72.0
1940	22,231,500	15,674,200	70-5	1950	19,161,579	13,279,839	69.3
	21,877,600	14,014,400	64.0	1951	19.369.639	12,507,391	64.6
	22,263,800	14,616,300	65.9	1952	18,904,295	11,146,910	59.0
	21,577,500	13,626,700	63.1	1953	19,703,409	13,646,466	69.3
1944	22,188,200	15,067,600	67.9	1954	20,660,573	14,469,085	70.0

Except in three seasons, the number of ewes mated annually during the period 1931-32 to 1943-44, was more than twenty million, and lambing was generally good. Subsequently, the number of breeding ewes available was reduced by drought, and lambing suffered accordingly. With more favourable seasonal conditions from 1948, breeding of lambs improved, and in 1948-49 the ratio of lambs marked to ewes mated (72 per cent.) was the highest for many years. Thereafter the proportion fell to 59 per cent. in 1951-52, but rose again to 70 per cent. in 1953-54. The number of ewes mated in the latter year, viz., 20.7 million, was the highest since 1943-44. Particulars of lambing in divisions in the last two years are shown below:—

Table 790.-Lambing in Divisions.

	ì		1952-53.	1		1953-54.	
Division.		Ewes Mated.	Lambs Marked.	Ratio of Lambs Marked to Ewes Mated.	Ewes Mated.	Lambs Marked.	Ratio of Lambs Marked to Ewes Mated.
		thous	ands.	per cent.	thous	ands.	per cent.
Coastal	•	240	173	72.0	261	191	73.2
Tableland— Northern Central Southern		571 1,708 1,087	407 1,225 749	71·2 71·7 69·0	608 1,919 1,114	401 1,408 777	66.0 73.4 69.7
Total		3,366	2,381	70.8	3,641	2,586	71.0
Western Slope— North Central South		1,658 1,923 2,567	1,155 1,324 1,818	69·6 68·9 70·8	1,803 2,020 2,800	1,287 1,412 2,043	71·4 69·9 73·0
Total Central Plains a Riverina—	nd	6,148	4,297	69.9	6,623	4,742	71.6
North Central Riverina		1,695 2,288 3,237	1,144 1,490 2,405	67.5 65.1 74.3	1,846 $2,280$ $3,384$	1,304 1,539 2,530	70.6 67.5 74.8
Total		7,220	5,039	69.8	7,510	5,373	71.5
Western		2,729	1,756	64.4	2,626	1,577	60.0
Total		19,703	13,646	69.3	20,661	14,469	70.0

The ratio of lambs marked to ewes mated in the Western Division (which is the driest part of the State) is consistently lower than the ratio for the State as a whole. The ratio for the Western Division in 1953-54 was only 60 per cent., as compared with the State average of 70 per cent.

Breeds of Sheep.

The merino is the most important breed of sheep in New South Wales. It is noted for its hardiness, and produces its best wool when depastured in areas of relatively low rainfall. Sheep of other pure breeds are not numerous. British breeds of sheep, in numerical importance in 1947, were the Border Leicester, Romney Marsh, Dorset Horn, Southdown, and a small number of Suffolk, English Leicester, Lincoln, Ryeland, and Shropshire. Crosses of long-woolled breeds with merino constitute a relatively small proportion of the sheep in the State. The Corriedale is an inbred cross between the Lincoln and the Merino, and is valuable as a dual purpose (wool and mutton) sheep, well suited to all but the hotter and drier areas of the State. Polwarth is a breed evolved in Victoria about 1885 and may be termed a fixed comeback, merino rams being mated to Lincoln by merino ewes and the progeny inbred. The Polwarth is considered an ideal farmers' sheep, having a better carcase than the merino and producing saleable wool of comeback type.

The numbers of the principal breeds in New South Wales in recent years are shown in the following table:—

		Number of Shee	p at 31st March.	
Breed.	1939.	1947.	1950.	1953.
Merino Other Recognised Breeds—	40,861,601	31,067,510	40,017,801	43,713,685
Corriedale	471,134	1,437,107	2,584,735	2,782,296
Polwarth	25,089	74,389	130,546	162,192
Border Leicester	124,774	412,839	356,081	303,114
Romney Marsh Dorset Horn	45,277	118,864	168,010	114,803 134,963
Conthdown	20,610 19,033	56,651	102,293 28,858	37,052
Other British Breeds	12,701	32,534 7,509	6,116	7,125
Total, Other Recogni-				
sed Breeds	718,618	2.139,893	3,376,639	3,541,545
Merino Comeback	2,483,916	2,059,812	3,441,671	4,141,779
Crossbred	4,812,528	7,837,785	6,461,889	6,063,991
Total all Breeds	48,876,663	43,105,000	53,298,000	57,461,000

Table 791.—Breeds of Sheep.

Merinos represented nearly 85 per cent. of the sheep in New South Wales during the years 1932 to 1939, but had declined to 72 per cent. by March, 1947. This decline was due, firstly, to the development of the fat lamb industry, and, later, to severe drought in areas where most merinos were depastured. Numbers increased to 75 per cent. in 1950 and 76 per cent. in 1953, with recovery from the drought, and in response to a post-war demand for fine wools.

In normal circumstances, the number of crossbred sheep depends on prospects for the export of fat lambs. In 1939, this breed represented 10 per cent. of the total, but it rose to 18 per cent. in 1947 for the reasons stated above. The proportion subsequently declined to 12 per cent. in 1950 and 11 per cent. in 1953.

STUD SHEEP.

Stud flocks of merino and other breeds are maintained throughout the State and a register is compiled annually. Most of the flocks maintained for breeding purposes are registered. At 31st December, 1949, there were 1,090,469 stud sheep in the 426 registered merino flocks, viz., 138,166 rams, 621,186 ewes and 331,117 lambs. In that year, 161,151 stud rams and 180,572 stud ewes were bred.

WOOL.

PRODUCTION.

Wool is produced in New South Wales principally by shearing the live sheep and to a considerable extent by fellmongering. A small quantity is picked from the carcases of dead sheep on the holding. In normal times many sheep skins are exported oversea and interstate, and the quantity of wool on these is estimated and included in the total production.

The output of wool is stated as in the grease, as particulars of its clean scoured yield are not available. The greasy wool produced in New South Wales in recent years is estimated to have yielded about 60 per cent. clean scoured weight, but the yield usually varies appreciably from season to season. Very little wool is washed on holdings.

The following table shows, in quinquennial periods from 1876, and annually since 1939-40, the quantity and value of wool produced in New South Wales:—

Table 792.-Wool Production-Quantity and Value.

	Wool Pr	oduced.		Wool Produced.			
Average per Season.	Quantity as in the Grease.	Value at Principal Market.*	Season.	Quantity as in the Grease.	Value at Principal Market.*	Value at Place of Production.	
	thous. lb.	£ thous.		thous. lb.	£ the	ousand.	
1876-1880 1881-1880 1886-1890 1891-1895 1896-1900 1901-1905 1906-1910 1911-1915 1916-1920 1921-1925 1926-1930 1931-1935 1936-1940 1941-1945 1946-1950	† 143,679 † 188,763 † 258,956 † 362,726 † 281,648 † 260,517 † 369,321 337,256 328,065 323,635 457,712 488,064 490,929 513,508 452,936	6,260 8,113 8,955 9,805 8,597 9,344 14,958 15,468 18,507 24,272 30,648 20,679 27,347 28,311 69,399	1939-40 1940-41 1941-42 1942-43 1943-44 1944-45 1945-46 1946-47 1947-48 1949-50 1950-51 1951-52 1952-53 1953-54	546,273 536,908 547,000 497,538 537,410 441,683 431,549 432,621 422,260 463,208 515,043 492,130 437,837 556,552 544,984	30,586 29,401 29,823 31,318 34,179 23,183 27,157 42,551 64,255 86,095 126,948 288,697 135,864 192,124 180,781	28,283 27,127 27,458 29,154 31,703 26,112 25,234 40,277 61,384 82,348 122,188 281,396 129,564 181,989 171,901	

^{*} Excludes profits realised under the wartime plan for disposal of the 1939-40 to 1945-46 wool clips. (See page 927.)

The production of wool remained at a high level from 1939-40 to 1943-44, the figure for 1941-42, viz., 547,000,000 lb., being a record to that date. Drought in 1945-47 reduced sheep flocks and wool production in the four seasons ending in 1947-48, when the production of 422,000,000 lb. was the lowest since 1925-26. With restocking, shearing increased and production in 1949-50 reached 515,000,000 lb. In 1951-52 production fell to 438,000,000 lb., mainly because of a decline of nearly 1 lb. in the average clip per

[†] Exclusive of wool exported on skins.

sheep as compared with the previous year. In 1952-53, as the result of an exceptionally high average clip (9.1 lb.) and an increase in the number of sheep shorn, the quantity of wool produced, viz., 557,000,000 lb., was the highest ever recorded. In 1953-54, although there was a further increase in the number of sheep shorn, the average clip was smaller (8.5 lb.) and total production was 545,000,000 lb.

Marked changes in the value of wool have been caused by fluctuations in price rather than variations in production. The value for the years 1939-40 to 1945-46 is based on the average price under the agreement with the United Kingdom Government for the purchase of the Australian clip. Wool prices rose sharply on the resumption of the auction sales in September, 1946, and continued to advance during the next five seasons. Wool prices reached their peak in 1950-51, and the value at place of production in that year, viz., £281,000,000, was the highest ever recorded, being more than ten times as great as the average in the 1936-40 period, although production was approximately the same. Prices fell during 1951-52 and, although the value was the second highest on record, it was less than half that of the previous year. In 1952-53 the value rose substantially to £182,000,000, mainly owing to an increase in the quantity produced, but partly as the result of a small increase in prices. In 1953-54, the smaller quantity of wool produced caused the value to fall to £172,000,000.

Particulars of the number of sheep shorn, the clip per sheep, and the quantity of shorn and other wool produced on an average during each five-yearly period ending 1949-50, and in each season from 1943-44 to 1953-54, are as follows:—

Table 793.-Sheep Shorn and Wool Produced.

	Sheep shorn during Year	Average Clip	Weig	ght of Woo	l Produced (as	s in the grea	use).
Season.	(including) Lambs).	(greasy).	Shorn and Crutched.	Dead.	Fell- mongered.	Exported on Skins.	Total Production
Average							
5 Years	thous.	lb.		tl	nousand lb.		
ended—							
1924-25	38,378	7.5	286,786	925	23,599	12,325	323,635
1929 - 30	50,944	$8\cdot 2$	418,405	985	18,548	19,774	457,712
1934-35	53,691	8.2	438,594	1,035	34,109	14,326	488,064
1939-40	54,426	$8 \cdot 2$	445,206	1,815	26,172	17,736	490,929
1944-45	56,696	$8 \cdot 2$	463,871	1,155	41,712	6,770	513,508
1949–50	46,784	8.7	409,027	776	24,346	18,787	452,936
Year—							
1943-44	57,318	8.6	490,331	883	39,816	6,380	537,410
1944-45	52,268	7.6	398,598	1,164	38,261	10,660	448,683
1945-46	45,402	8.5	386,724	1,204	31,647	11,974	431,549
1946-47	43,119	8.9	383,692	1,246	27,076	20,607	432,621
194748	43,691	8.8	382,142	516	19,947	19,655	422,260
1948-49	48,107	8.8	422,591	442	21,236	18,939	463,208
1949-50	53,600	8.8	469,987	$\overline{472}$	21,823	22,761	515,043
1950-51	52,877	8.6	455,910	994	19,551	15,675	492,130
1951-52	52,734	7.7	403,563	971	16,068	17,235	437,837
1952-53	56,701	9.1	516,510	467	16,652	22,923	556,552
1953-54	59,183	8.5	501,016	518	20,364	23,036	544,934

[†] Including crutchings. Average for all sheep, including lambs.

QUALITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES WOOL.

Particulars of all greasy wool (other than from Joint Organisation stocks) appraised or sold at auction in Australia since 1940-41 have been recorded by the Central Wool Committee and the Australian Wool Realisation Commission, and have been analysed for each State by the Commission in respect of qualities, combing or carding classifications, and degrees of vegetable fault. Similar analyses were issued by the Central Wool Committee for the years 1917-18 to 1919-20, but no detailed records of the quality of the wool clip are available for the inter-war period. The summary which follows covers the Australian Wool Realisation Commission's analyses relating to greasy wool sold at auction at Sydney, Newcastle, and Goulburn; sales at Albury are not included.

The proportional distribution of the greasy wool sold at auction in New South Wales from 1946-47 to 1953-54, by predominating spinning quality counts, is shown in the following table. The figures under the heading "Spinning Quality" group indicate the degrees of fineness of the wool fibre in descending order.

Table 794.—Greasy Wool—Spinning Quality Groups—Sydney, Newcastle and Goulburn Sales.

			and Go	uiburn .	dics.			
Spinning Quality Group.	1946–47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951–52.	1952-53.	1953-54
		Proportion	per cent.	of Total N	Number of	Bales.		
70's and over	6.2	5.3	6.2	5.3	5.5	6.3	3.9	3.4
64/70's	19.9	18.0 "	20.7	20.3	21.6	26.5	16.3	16.1
64's	21.4	20.9	22.4	22.6	25.1	25.6	21.0	22.9
64/60's and 60/64's	21.0	25.2	21.9	24.3	22.2	18.0	32.3	31.4
60's	12.5	11.8	10.0	10.0	8.4	7.8	10.6	11.0
58's	6.7	6.6	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.0	5.7	5.6
56's	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.0	6.9	6.0	6.2	5.8
50's	3.1	3.2	2.6	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.7	2.4
Below 50's	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.6
Oddments	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The table shows the wartime trend towards the production of strong quality wools, and the effect of severe drought in 1944-45 and later seasons. Production of 64's and finer wools, which represented 71.3 per cent. of the total in 1940-41, declined to 55.2 per cent. in 1944-45 and to 39.7 per cent. in the following season, after drought had reduced the number of sheep by over ten million. This downward trend was reversed with the recovery in the number of merinos, and in 1951-52 the proportion of 64's or better was 58 per cent. In 1952-53 and 1953-54, however, the proportion was only 41 per cent. and 42 per cent. respectively.

An analysis by combing or carding groups for the years 1944-45 to 1953-54 is given on the following page:—

1948 - 49

70.5

13.4

Year.	Proport	ion per cent. No. of Bales.		Year.	Proportion per cent. of Total No. of Bales.			
	Noble Combing.	French Combing.	Carding.	Tear.	Noble Combing.	French Combing.	Carding	
1944–45 1945–46	61·8 67·4	20·6 14·2	17·6 18·4	1949–50 1950–51	71·0 72·0	12·1 12·8	16·9 15·2	
1946-47	61.0	17.5	21.5	195152	68·8 72·0	17.2	14.	

1953-54

69.1

13.4

16.1

17.5

Table 795.—Greasy Wool—Combing and Carding Groups—Sydney, Newcastle and Goulburn Appraisements and Sales.

Noble combing wools, which predominate in the New South Wales clip, comprised 74 per cent. of the total number of bales in 1952-53 and 69 per cent. in 1953-54. Wools, usually of shorter length, classified as French combing, constituted 10 per cent. of the total in 1952-53 and 13 per cent. in 1953-54, and carding wools accounted for 16 per cent. and 17 per cent. in the respective years. The Noble combing wools consist largely of wools carrying light vegetable fault and those free or nearly free of vegetable fault, whereas, in the French combing wools, those free of vegetable fault are only a small proportion.

The incidence of vegetable fault in the New South Wales clip in recent years is shown in the next table:—

Table 796.—Greasy Wool—Incidence of Vegetable Fault—Sydney, Newcastle and Goulburn Appraisements and Sales.

Year.		1			I .	
	Free or Near Free.	Light Burr and/or Seed.	Medium Burr and/or Seed (combing).	Heavy Burr and/or Seed (combing).	Carbonising.	Total.
1944-45	22.9	37.1	16.1	8.2	15.7	100.0
1945-46	24.8	33.4	16.6	8.9	16.3	100.0
1946-47	24.6	28.8	17.5	9.1	20.0	100.0
1947 - 48	27.8	33.0	15.1	7.6	16.5	100.0
1948-49	26.6	34.5	15.5	9.3	14.1	100.0
1949-50	26.5	33.9	15.2	9.6	14.8	100.0
1950-51	32.6	37.7	11.8	5.1	12.8	100.0
1951-52	33.2	40.2	10.3	4.7	11.6	100.0
1952-53	32.7	38.0	10.5	5.6	13.2	100.0
1953-54	22.3	38.2	17.1	8.6	13.8	100.0

In a normal season approximately 65 per cent. of the clip is free of or contains light vegetable fault, 20 per cent. contains medium or heavy burr and/or seed, and 15 per cent. is carbonising wool. The proportion of carbonising wool is fairly constant from season to season, but that falling within the other classifications varies considerably under the influence of seasonal conditions. During drought periods, the relative importance of free or nearly free wools increases. On the other hand, in good seasons, when more seed is present in the pastures, there is a decline in the proportion of free wools.

AVERAGE WEIGHT OF FLEECE.

The average weight of the fleece fluctuates considerably from year to year with variations in seasonal conditions, and it is also affected by changes in the proportion of lambs in the number shorn. The average (exclusive of crutchings) over the last ten years was 8.2 lb. per head (sheep and lambs). During that period, the average weight clip was 9.2 lb. per sheep, and 3.0 lb. per lamb. The annual averages for sheep (exclusive of lambs and not including crutchings) in respective divisions were as follows:—

Table 797.—Average Clip per Sheep in Divisions, excluding Lambs and

		Crut	chings.		
Season.	Tableland Divisions.	Western Slope Divisions.	Central Plains and Riverina Divisions.	Western Division.	Total, N.S.W.
1944-45 1945-46 1946-47 1947-48 1948-49 1949-50 1950-51 1951-52 1952-53 1953-54 Average 10 years ended 1953-54	lb. 7.6 8.8 8.9 8.9 9.0 8.5 7.5 9.2 8.5	lb. 7·6 8·5 9·3 9·1 9·2 9·1 8·8 7·7 9·5 8·7	1b. 8·6 9·3 10·3 9·9 10·2 10·2 10·1 8·6 10·2 9·6	lb. 9·6 9·9 11·1 11·1 10·8 10·7 10·9 9·5 11·3 10·6	lb. 8·1 8·9 9·6 9·5 9·6 9·5 9·4 8·1 9·9 9·2
years ended	8.5	8.8	9.7	10.6	9.2

The average weight of fleece shorn from sheep and lambs in statistical divisions of New South Wales in the five years ended March, 1954, is shown below. Crutchings, which generally represent 2 or 3 per cent. of total wool production, are not included.

Table 798.—Average Clip per Sheep and Lamb, excluding Crutchings.

			Sheep.			Lamb.				
Division.	1949– 50.	1950- 51.	1951– 52.	1952- 53.	1953- 54,	1949- 50.	1950- 51.	1951- 52.	1952– 53.	1953– 54.
Central Southern Total Western Slope— North Central South	8.78 9.52 9.16	1b. 7·54 8·69 8·86 8·49 8·14 9·05 9·19	1b. 6·87 7·69 7·70 7·50 7·29 7·93 7·83	1b. 8'80 9'30 9'29 9'18 9'21 9'70 9'58	lb. 8.08 8.68 8.70 8.54 8.72 8.79	1b. 2·43 2·45 1·58 2·15 3·04 3·04 2·71	1b. 2·54 2·25 1·47 2·00 2·81 2·78 2·59	lb. 2·48 2·12 1·41 1·92 2·72 2·56 2·39	1b. 2·27 2·63 1·68 2·30 3·12 3·05 2·85	lb. 2·28 2·44 1·54 2·15 2·89 2·73 2·58
Central Plains an Riverina—		8.84	7.70	9.51	8.73	2.89	2.69	2.50	2.97	2.69
Central	9·91 10·41 10·27	9.09 10.07 10.62	7.82 8.53 8.98	9.43 10.47 10.44	9·49 9·81 9·54	4·31 3·94 3·01	3.85 3.81 3.05	3·25 3·23 2·82	3·79 3·90 3·21	3·99 3·70 2·81
	10.23	10.02	8.55	10.21	9.62	3.61	3.34	3.01	3.52	3.31
	10.70	10.87	9.53	11.28	10.60	4.13	4.18	3.26	4.19	4.07
New South Wal (including Costal Divisions)	ıs-	9.36	8.13	9.85	9.17	3.50	3.02	2.74	3.24	3.02

As the figures quoted in the preceding tables relate to greasy wool, comparisons between divisions necessitate allowance for the presence in the fleece of foreign matter such as dust, burr and seed. Generally, the greasy wool from the Tableland produces the highest yield of scoured wool. The yield is lower in the Western Slope, the Plains and Riverina, and the Western Divisions.

INDEX OF RAINFALL IN SHEEP DISTRICTS.

The climatic and rainfall characteristics of the various statistical divisions are shown in the chapter "Climate", and the diagrammatic maps on pages 8 and 9, showing, inter alia, the principal rainfall regions, isohyets, and the principal sheep regions, afford a general view of the average conditions under which the industry is conducted.

The following table shows a monthly index of rainfall in the sheep districts of New South Wales as a whole. The index represents the weighted average ratio of actual to normal rainfall in each month, the normal in each month being the average over a long period of years and represented by 100.

Seaso	on.		1939 -40.			1942 -43.	1943 -44.	1944 - 45 .		1946 -47.				1950 -51.	1951 - 52.	1952 -53.	1953 -54.
Spring— September October November	:::		41 121 148	109 18 52	56 75 78	$72 \\ 127 \\ 165$	116 90 170	31 52 41	30 85 61	99 46 116	147 136 165	100 64 79	179 243 155	115 339 276	105 69 53	68 210 90	81 139 111
Summer— December January February	:::	 :::	30	123 319 78	$34 \\ 34 \\ 147$	$129 \\ 141 \\ 52$	50 45 58	37 114 123	49 151 19 5	90 31 261	247 99 180	100 73 170	48 130 309	38 120 101	36 27 84	89 100 156	28 149 250
Autumn— March April May			204	152 16 58	74 27 196	15 133 124	41 61 127	31 87 105	79 65 42	132 76 61	81 107 133	186 75 101	283 202 112	50 59 102	158 200 173	33 75 155	7 73 23
Winter— June July August			21	95 47 37	118 149 72	51 67 105	16 70 142	181 95 144	49 55 25	44 122 117	171 43 58	84 76 56	186 253 86	137 74 129	124 107 191	29 35 148	67 73 76
Year ended	August		64	92	88	98	82	87	74	100	131	97	182	128	111	99	90

Table 799 .- Index of Rainfall in Sheep Districts.

There is a close relationship between rainfall and the weight of the fleece, years of poor rainfall almost invariably resulting in a decline in the quantity of wool shorn per sheep. Whilst satisfactory seasonal conditions throughout the year are needed for good results, summer and autumn rains exercise a considerable influence upon wool production. Index numbers of rainfall are calculated to show the rainfall experience of each major part of the sheep districts, and the separate data for each month for the 1952-53 and 1953-54 seasons are as follows:—

Table 800 .- Index of Rainfall-Sections of Sheep Districts.

(Normal Rainfall for each Month = 100.)

Year and	,	Shee	p Dist	ricts.	ſ	Year and	ļ	Shee	p Distr	icts.	I
Month.	North- ern.*	Cen- tral.†	South- ern.‡	West- ern.§	Total.	Month.	North- ern.*	Cen- tral.†	South- ern.‡	West- ern.§	Total.
1952-53— September October November December January February	242	54 147 66 95	106 228 155 127 115 83	33 236 103 31 173 113	68 210 90 89	1953-54 September October November December	96	65 128 121 40 140 344	129 167 138 36 222 168	94 193 88 21 132 168	81 139 111 28 149 250
March April May June July August	52 53 185 3 37 184	36 49 163 22 14 131	20 92 139 64 54 131	13 146 107 14 25 152	156 33 75 155 29 35 148	February March April May June July August	17 23 38 72 118 84	54 65 9 56 46 55	112 27 63 37 86	108 110 9 90 140 82	7 73 23 67 73 76

^{*,} Northern Tableland, Slopes and Plains. † Central Tableland, Slopes and Plains. † Southern Tableland, South-West Slopes and Riverina. § Western Division.

WOOL MARKETING.

For many years the whole of the wool grown in New South Wales was shipped for sale in London. As the number of continental buyers increased, however, there developed a tendency to seek supplies of the raw material at their source, and after the year 1885 local wool sales began to assume importance. The proportion of the clip shipped oversea before sale rarely reaches 1 per cent. The quantities so shipped from New South Wales ports in each season since 1931-32 (except from 1939-40 to 1945-46, when the wartime appraisement scheme operated), as recorded by the Sydney Wool Selling Brokers' Association, were as follows:—

Table 801.—Wool Shipped Overseas from N.S.W. Ports before Sale.

Season.	Bales.	Season.	Bales.	Season.	Bales.	Season.	Bales.
1931-32	9,153	1935-36	10,346	1946-47	9,504	1950-51	546
1932-33	10,061	1936-37	7,770	1947-48	14,133	1951-52	553
1933-34	10,107	1937-38	6,775	1948-49	20,411	1952-53	493
1934-35	9,436	1938-39	3,982	1949-50	28,182	1953-54	630

WOOL SALES IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sydney is the largest primary wool market in the world and the auction sales are attended by representatives of firms from practically every country in which woollen goods are manufactured extensively. Sales are held regularly in Sydney, Newcastle, and Goulburn, and usually extend from September to June each season. They are held alternately at Sydney, Newcastle, and Brisbane and concurrently at Newcastle and Goulburn. At least one series is held in Sydney each month, the frequency in other centres depending on the quantity of wool to be offered at each in any season. Sales are made by private treaty in July and August, but the quantity of wool sold in this way is very limited. Some New South Wales wool is also sold at Albury (regarded as a Victorian selling centre) and in other States. Sales by auction were suspended during the war years *26385—6 K5.209

(1939-1945). The Australian wool clips of 1939-40 to 1945-46 were sold under the appraisement system of the United Kingdom wartime purchase agreements. Wool auctions were resumed in Sydney on 2nd September, 1946.

Apart from a small quantity of good quality free wool selected for sale from November each year, each lot is offered for sale strictly in order of arrival at brokers' stores. The quantity of wool and the proportion of various types and qualities sold each month varies considerably. Generally, wool of relatively low quality is offered in September and June, and fine wool in November, December, and January. The quality of wool received at brokers' stores each month is governed largely by the order of shearing throughout the State; most wool from early shearing districts is coarser and usually carries more vegetable matter than that from late shearing districts.

The following statement shows particulars of New South Wales wool sales in various years since 1921-22. The information for the years 1943-44 to 1945-46 relates to wool appraised at New South Wales centres and the appraised value thereof (excluding additional payments for adjustment to United Kingdom contract value). In 1953-54, 1,106,461 bales (greasy and scoured) were sold in Sydney, 260,843 in Newcastle and 57,572 in Goulburn. The quantities in 1952-53 were 1,132,776, 207,092 and 53,351 bales respectively.

Year	V	Vool Sol	đ.	Propo	ortion of	Bales of	each De	scription	Sold.		e Weight
ended 30th June.				Bre	ed.	Gro	wth.	Condition.		Wool Sold.	
June,	Greasy.	Scoured.	value.	Merino.	Other than Merino,	Fleece,	Lambs.	Greasy.	Scoured	Greasy.	Scoured †
	thous.	bales.	£000.	per	cent.	per	ent.	per e	cent.	1	b.
1922	836	85	15,201	73	27	96	4	91	9	330	240
1929	1,108	47	25,261	89	11	96	4	96	4	313	236
1939	1,119	58	15,521	91	9	97	3	95	5	302	233
1944	1,266	90	27,846	85	15	94	6	93	7	314	227
1945	1,079	80	22,620	83	17	95	5	93	7	305	226
1946	1,078	77	23,621	86	14	96	4	93	7	317	217
1947	1,014	72	32,910	81	19	95	5	93	1 7 1	305	220
$1948 \\ 1949$	$\frac{995}{1.079}$	$\frac{83}{71}$	52,972	80	20	94	6	92	8	315	222
1949	1,079	84	$67,331 \\ 107,714$	78 78	22 22	94 94	6	94 94	6 6	302 307	$\frac{226}{227}$
1951	1,195	70		79	22	95	5	94	6	302	225
1952	1,072	49	$228,204 \\ 105,261$	80	20	95	5	96	4	298	225
1953	1,341	52	151,348	79	20	95	5	96	4	309	230
1954	1,380	45	144,796	81	19	94	6	97	3	300	229

Table 802.--Wool Sales*-New South Wales.

The figures as to quantity and value in Table 802 are not comparable with records of production. They include wool carried forward from the preceding season, and small quantities of wool from other States (mainly Queensland) forwarded to Sydney for sale, but exclude wool carried forward to the next season, and wool grown in New South Wales and marketed interstate or oversea. New South Wales wool sold at Albury, Melbourne or Geelong usually amounts to about 16 per cent. of total production.

^{*1921–22} and 1928–29, Sydney only. 1938–39, Sydney and Newcastle. 1943–44 onwards, Sydney, Newcastle and Goulburn. † Including skin wool.

Figures compiled by the Sydney Wool Selling Brokers' Association show that it is exceptional for a significant proportion of the wool received by brokers not to be sold during the year in which it reaches the stores. The following table shows the carry-over in Sydney, Newcastle and Goulburn for each of the last twelve years. Frequently much of the wool carried-over consists of autumn shearings and crutchings which have not reached the selling centre in time for offering at the final sale of the season.

Table 803.—Wool (Greasy and Scoured) Carried-over at Sydney, Newcastle and Goulburn.

Season.	Quantity Carried-over at end of Season.	Season.	Quantity Carried-over at end of Season.	Season.	Quantity Carried-over at end of Season.
1942–43 1943–44 1944–45 1945–46	bales 38,669 50,184 18,470 13,493	1946-47 1947-48 1948-49 1949-50	bales 39,388 14,888 76,923 12,792	1950–51 1951–52 1952–53 1953–54	bales 26,592 15,408 18,091 20,856

UNITED KINGDOM GOVERNMENT'S PURCHASES OF AUSTRALIAN WOOL.

During the First World War (1914-18), the Australian wool clips were purchased by the United Kingdom Government; the wartime and post-war arrangements of this period are described in the Year Books for 1919 (page 527) and 1921 (page 781).

Similar arrangements, described on pages 418 to 420 of Year Book No. 51, were made for the disposal of the Australian clips of 1939-40 to 1945-46 inclusive.

POST-WAR MARKETING OF WOOL.

Joint Organisation.

The stocks of wool accumulated under wartime arrangements for the purchase of Dominion clips by the United Kingdom Government were estimated to be 3,315 million lb., including 2,060 million lb. Australian wool, at 30th June, 1945. These stocks were sold within seven years in conjunction with current clips under a reserve price scheme operated by a Joint Organisation (United Kingdom Dominion Wool Disposals Ltd.) set up by the Governments of the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. Details of this scheme are shown on page 693 et seq. of Year Book No. 52.

Dominion Wool held by Joint Organisation.

Stocks of Dominion wool taken over by the Joint Organisation at 31st July, 1945, totalled 10,407,000 bales. Disposals in the following three years greatly exceeded expectations. By 30th June, 1951, stocks, including new clip wool bought in, had been reduced to 18,000 bales. Stocks at various dates since 31st July, 1945, were:—

Date.	Australian Wool.	New Zealand Wool.	South African Wool.	Total Stocks
		thousan	nd bales.	
31st July, 1945 30th June, 1946 30th June, 1947 30th June, 1948 31st Dec., 1948 30th June, 1949 31st Dec., 1949 30th June, 1950 30th June, 1951	6,796 3,789 3,076 2,271 1,828 1,254 875 379	1,777 1,425 1,092 801 612 411 256 104	1,834 572 347 146 88 35 19	10,407 5,786 4,515 3,218 2,528 1,700 1,150 484 18

Table 804.--Stocks of Dominion Wool Held by Joint Organisation.

Very favourable marketing conditions rendered large-scale support of the sale of new clips unnecessary, and the Joint Organisation went into liquidation in January, 1952. The quantities of new clip wool bought in by Joint Organisation from 1946-47 were as follows:—

Season.		Australian.	New Zealand.	South African.	Total.
		bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.
1946-47	•••	63,855	107,892	22,129	193,876
1947 - 48		22,298	2,006	6,584	30,888
1948-49	•••	3,535	94	871	4,500
1949-50		146	7	49	202

Australian Wool Realisation Commission.

A subsidiary of the Joint Organisation, the Australian Wool Realisation Commission, was appointed to control operations in Australia. The clip for 1945-46 was disposed of under the original wartime arrangements, after which a return to the auction system, subject to a reserve price, was instituted. All wool submitted for auction and not bid for at the reserve price, or higher, was purchased by the Commission and held for resale.

Sales made by the Commission in Australia in 1946-47 (January to June), 1947-48 and following seasons were:—

	Season	•		Greasy.	Scoured.	Sale Value.
1946-47			•••	61,862,545	10,185,042	5,401,336
1947-48				, ,	, , , , , , ,	-, -,
1948-49	•••	•••	•••	118,913,691	7,069,534	13,986,558
	•••	•••	•••	154,580,475	13,602,229	19,956,993
1949 - 50	•••	•••	•••	131,672,820	17,984,088	24,325,369
1950-51	•••	• • •	•••	44,201.598	4,499,593	17,686,467

Distribution of Wartime Profits.

Australia's share of the Joint Organisations' profits amounted in all to £90,200,000. This sum, together with a profit of £900,000 arising from the wartime acquisition and disposal of Australian sheepskins, was invested pending distribution, and the interest earned thereon increased the total moneys available for distribution to approximately £93,000,000. In terms of the Wool Realisation (Distribution of Profits) Act, 1948-55, this amount was distributed among woolgrowers who had participated in the marketing schemes for the seasons 1939-40 to 1945-46. The share of the profits received by each grower represented 23.89 per cent. of the aggregate appraised value of the wool contributed by him in these seasons. Payments to growers under the Act were made in five instalments at intervals between November, 1949, and April, 1955, and totalled £90,407,000 for Australia, including £36,005,000 paid to growers in New South Wales. In June, 1955, only £2,900,000 remained to be distributed, and this final sum will be paid over when litigation involving the right of wool dealers to a share in the profits is decided.

Reserve Price Plan.

A proposal for the formation of an Australian Wool Organisation to take over the assets of the Joint Organisation and exercise similar functions was rejected at a referendum of wool growers in August, 1951. Details of the proposal are given on page 807 of Year Book No. 53.

Since the liquidation of the Joint Organisation, an auction system has operated without any reserve on prices.

PRICES OF WOOL.

The following statement shows the average prices of greasy wool in New South Wales since 1921. Average prices obtained at Sydney auctions have been recorded by the Sydney Wool Selling Brokers' Association since average prices stated for the seasons ended June, 1940 to 1946, are the averages for greasy wool under the United Kingdom purchase plan. All prices are stated in Australian currency:

Table	805.—Average	Price	Realised	for	Greasy	Wool	at	Sydney	Auctions.

Season ended 30th June	ended Price		Average Price ended on June.		Average Price per lb.	Season ended 30th June.	Average Price per lb.	
1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929	$\begin{array}{c} \text{d.} \\ 12\frac{1}{2} \\ 12\frac{1}{4} \\ 17\frac{1}{2} \\ 23\frac{1}{2} \\ 25\frac{1}{2} \\ 16\frac{1}{2} \\ 17 \\ 19\frac{1}{2} \\ 16\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938	d. 10·5 8·7 8·3 8·5 15·8 9·7 14·0 16·4 12·7	1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947	d, 10·3 13·4*† 13·1*† 13·1*† 15·1*† 15·3*† 15·1*† 23·6‡	1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955	d. 37.9‡ 46.8‡ 145.3‡ 76.5‡ 85.1‡ 81.8‡ 70.6‡	

^{*} Based on the agreed price for the sale of the clip to the United Kingdom Government.
† Excludes distribution of profits realised under the wartime plan for disposal of wool clips.
‡ New South Wales auctions, excluding Albury.

The figures represent the average price of wool sold during the year and usually furnish an accurate guide to the average value per pound (greasy) of the clip produced in the season. The prices shown above are affected over long terms by changes in the proportion of merinos, other recognised breeds, merino comebacks, and crossbreds in the sheep flocks (see page 916 for details of changes in recent years), and by variations in the quality of the wool within these broad classifications. In the short run, the prices are affected by the impact of seasonal conditions on the quality of the clip, e.g., on density, length, firmness and soundness, and the proportion of natural grease and vegetable and other foreign matter in the clip. These variables, in any season, within limits set by the composition of the flocks, determine the proportionate quantities of wool of various qualities in the clip. The wool sold locally as scoured is of limited range and quantity, and the prices are not sufficiently representative to be of value for comparative purposes.

MONTHLY WOOL PRICE INDEX.

The average price of wool sold each month is comparable only to a limited extent with that of wool sold in other months, or during the whole season. The qualities and types of wool sold differ markedly from month to month, partly because they are drawn from different parts of the State, in accordance with the seasonal pattern of shearing. A further reason is the practice mentioned above of offering selected free wool of good quality at auction from November onwards.

The index shown in Table 806 below is the result of an endeavour to eliminate the effects of the monthly variation in quality, type and condition from the average monthly price. The aim was to measure the average price that would have been attained each month had the composition of qualities, types and conditions been approximately the same as the normal annual composition of the entire clip. The series is the weighted average of the prices of selected representative types, numbering seven in the period 1928-29 to 1938-39 inclusive, and thirty-three from the year 1946-47. Although prices of individual types in the series since 1946-47 are no longer multiplied by weights, the average is still a weighted average in the sense that the selection of types as representative implies weighting. In the price series as constructed since 1946-47, the number of types selected to represent each quality group, fault classification, etc., is in approximately the same proportion to thirty-three as the quantity of wool in that quality group is to the total quantity of New South Wales wool sold in a normal year. The simple average of the prices of the thirty-three types therefore gives approximately the average price which a whole year's clip would realise if sold at the level of the prices of the month in question.

In order to eliminate the effect of variation in condition, the price of each type selected is taken in the form of the clean equivalent of the actual (greasy) auction price, converted according to the brokers' estimate of the clean yield of each lot of wool of that type sold in the month; but the average price used in the index is expressed in greasy terms, after application of a constant conversion factor. In this way the average price for a month in the series is independent of any variations in clean yield in wool sold in that month.

In most years, the weighted annual average of the monthly index prices so derived is close to the average Australian greasy price actually realised at auctions. The divergence in some years is evidently due to a departure of the actual clean yield for the season from that implicit in the constant conversion factor used, or a variation of the Australian type composition for the season from the normal New South Wales composition on which the index is based. In addition, it may have been due to the very wide market fluctuations which have occurred in some seasons.

The following table gives the price index for each month and the weighted annual average of the series for certain years from 1928-29; prices shown in brackets are nominal, being estimates made on various data for periods when there were no auction sales. For comparative purposes, the average price per lb. greasy realised at Australian auctions in these years is given at foot of the table:—

Table 806.—Monthly Price Index of Wool Sold at Sydney Auctions, Total Clip Basis, Greasy Equivalent.

	1928- 29.	1936- 37.	1938- 39.	1946- 47.	1947- 48.	1948- 49.	1949- 50.	1950- 51.	1951- 52.	1952- 53.	1953- 54.	1954- 55.
		pence per lb. greasy.										
July August September October December January February February April May June	(17·8) 17·8 17·8 16·9 17·3 16·9 16·0 15·6 14·7 12·9	$\begin{array}{c} (13\cdot3) \\ (13\cdot5) \\ 13\cdot1 \\ 14\cdot0 \\ 16\cdot2 \\ 16\cdot6 \\ 18\cdot0 \\ 17\cdot2 \\ 17\cdot8 \\ 18\cdot6 \\ (18\cdot3) \\ 17\cdot2 \end{array}$	(11·1) (11·0) 10·4 10·6 10·7 10·5 10·5 10·6 10·3 10·0 9·9 10·5	21·0 22·0 23·5 23·0 24·5 26·0 26·5 27·0 26·0	(26·0) (32·0) 33·0 34·5 36·5 (36·5) 41·5 43·5 (40·0) 41·5 44·0 48·0	(46·5) (46·5) 47·0 43·5 48·5 53·0 54·5 (54·5) 44·0 44·5 45·0	(45·0) (46·0) 45·0 55·5 60·5 74·5 71·0 69·5 (73·5) 81·0 78·5		(95·0) 73·0 66·0 91·0 80·0 77·0 75·0 69·0 61·0 63·0 72·0 75·0	$\begin{array}{c} (75 \cdot 0) \\ (75 \cdot 0) \\ (75 \cdot 0) \\ 78 \cdot 0 \\ 78 \cdot 0 \\ 82 \cdot 0 \\ 82 \cdot 0 \\ 85 \cdot 0 \\ 87 \cdot 0 \\ 89 \cdot 0 \\ 93 \cdot 0 \\ 85 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	(85·0) (84·0) 83·0 84·0 81·0 80·0 77·0 (79·0) 82·0 82·5	(82·5) 75·0 75·0 71.0 68·0 70·5 69·0 70·0 69·0 69·0 67.0
Weighted Av'ge for Season Season	16·7 16·4	16·3 Aver 16·5	10·5 age Pric	24·4 ce per l 24·5	39·3 b. Grea	47.5 sy at A		140·0 an Auct	73·7 tions.	81·6 81·8	81·1 81·5	70·1

When sales by auction were resumed in September, 1946, the monthly price index moved 36 per cent. above the average price paid under contract for the Australian clips during the previous four years. Prices rose steeply, and by August, 1947, the monthly index had exceeded the previous record level of 29.3d, reached in November, 1924. There was a decline just before the devaluation of sterling and the Australian pound in September, 1949, but thereafter the general upward movement was resumed, accelerating rapidly in the 1950-51 season. This boom was associated with the outbreak of war in Korea, defence purchasing by the United States and United Kingdom Governments, and the practical disappearance of stocks held by the Joint Organisation. By March, 1951, when the peak was reached, the price index was at 190.5d., nine times higher than the opening post-war price, and nineteen times the closing pre-war price. Although they fell by half within three months and by two-thirds in a year, prices in the 1952-53 season were again generally rising, although more slowly than before, and the season closed with the index at 85.0d. Throughout the 1953-54 season, the index remained slightly below this level, the figure for the last month of the season being 82.5d. After an initial decline, prices in 1954-55 were steady at a level about 14 per cent. lower than the average for the previous season.

PRICES OF 64's AND 64/70's QUALITIES.

Price series are given in Table 807 below for wool of two predominant quality-groups, namely, 64's and 64/70's. These made up 22.9 per cent. and 16.1 per cent., respectively, of the New South Wales clip in 1953-54.

The prices are expressed as clean on the selling floor in Sydney, being converted in accordance with brokers' estimates of yield, from actual greasy prices realised. The prices given in the table are the unweighted average prices of twenty representative types of combing and carding wools, viz., eleven 64's and nine 64/70's, selected in the same way as the prices included in the monthly price index.

Table 807.—Average Monthly Prices in Sydney of 64's and 64/70's Wools—Clean on the Selling Floor.

Month.			1953-54.		1954–55.			
		64's Quality (11 Types).	64/70's Quality (9 Types).	64's and 64/70's Quality (20 Types).	64's Quality (11 Types).	64/70's Quality (9 Types).	64's and 64/70's Quality (20 Types)	
			pence	per lb., clean l	oasis.			
September		157	172	164	139	153	145	
Databe .		158	173	165	131	145	137	
Marramhan		158	173	165	127	142	134	
December		151	166	158	132	145	138	
Tanuary		149	164	156	126	139	132	
		144	157	150	130	142	135	
March		143	158	150	129	139	133	
	!	149†	165†	156	128	139	133	
fay		155	171	162	128	139	133	
Tune		156	170	162	124	135	129	

^{*} No sales were held in July and August. † Nominal.

POST-WAR WOOL TAXES AND CHARGES.

A contributory charge is levied on wool produced in Australia under the Wool (Contributory Charge) and Assessment Acts of 1945. These Acts operated as from 1st July, 1946, superseding the Wool Tax Act, 1936-45. The levy is collected from wool-selling brokers, dealers, or direct exporters. Proceeds are used for research and promotion of the use of wool. Rates for the various seasons since 1945-46 are:—

1946-47, 5 per cent.; 1947-48, $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.; 1948-49, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; 1949-50, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; 1950-51, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.; 1951-52, $\frac{1}{5}$ per cent.; 1952-53 and 1953-54, 4/- per bale.

The Wool Sales Deduction Act, 1950, passed in November, 1950, provided for a 20 per cent. deduction to be made by wool brokers from payments to growers. The money so collected was paid to the Taxation Department and credited against the grower's next income tax assessment. Similar deductions were made on wool exported direct for sale overseas. This prepayment of tax, introduced as an anti-inflationary measure, was discontinued a year later.

WOOL SUBSIDIES.

Upon the resumption of the auction system for wool in the 1946-47 season, the wool subsidy scheme, which had operated in conjunction with price control since April, 1943, was continued in order to control the price of wool textiles manufactured for consumption within Australia. The subsidy was discontinued on 31st July, 1948, following the rejection of the Commonwealth Prices Referendum.

Because of high wool prices, the Commonwealth Government paid a subsidy in the 1950-51 season, at rates determined by the Australian Wool Realisation Commission, on wool purchased for use in the manufacture of woollen goods for consumption within Australia. The subsidy was paid to manufacturers and applied to wool purchased between 28th August, 1950, and 30th June, 1951, and used for the manufacture, between 28th August, 1950, and 31st December, 1951, of wool tops, woollen yarn, wool felt, and wool noils and waste resulting from the manufacture of these products. The net amount paid as subsidy up to 30th June, 1954, was £17,130,527.

WOOL PUBLICITY AND RESEARCH.

WOOL USE PROMOTION—AUSTRALIAN WOOL BUREAU.

The Wool Use Promotion Act, 1945, repealed the Wool Publicity and Research Act, 1936 (see page 526 of Year Book No. 50), providing for the reconstitution of the Australian Wool Board and the appointment of a Wool Consultative Council. The designation of the Board was changed to the Australian Wool Bureau by the Wool Use Promotion Act, 1953.

The main function of the Wool Bureau working in conjunction with the International Wool Secretariat, is to promote the use of wool in Australia and abroad by publicity and other means. Finance is derived from levies on the sale of wool.

Details of the annual income and expenditure of the Wool Bureau since 1943-44 are shown in the following table:-

	Inco	me.		Expenditure.		Balance Transferred
Year.	Proceeds of Wool Levy.†	Total Income of Board.	Inter- national Secretariat.‡	Other.	Total Expenditure.	to
1943-44 1944-45 1945-46 1946-47 1947-48 1948-49 1949-50	£ 84,629 72,104 269,925 300,260 292,036 324,494 336,885	£ 91,853 80,823 278,993 310,483 302,396 334,913 351,728	£ 31,080 31,080 65,876 123,328 160,772 177,896 234,592	£ 29,868 41,525 48,723 132,719 125,450 141,403 118,718	£ 60,948 72,605 114,599 256,047 286,222 319,299 353,310	£ 30,905 8,218 164,394 54,436 16,174 15,614 (—)1,582
$\begin{array}{c} 1950 – 51 \\ 1951 – 52 \\ 1952 – 53 \\ 1953 – 54 \end{array}$	348,486 337,142 673,065 772,149	358,936 594,232 783,660 891,396	289,748 393,289 427,394 546,119	$\begin{array}{c} 226,814 \\ 197,253 \\ 229,240 \\ 221,000 \end{array}$	516,562 590,542 656,634 767,119	()157,626 $3,690$ $127,026$ $124,277$

Table 808.— Australian Wool Bureau*-Income and Expenditure.

WOOL RESEARCH.

Since 1945, the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation has been responsible for scientific and technical research into sheep raising and wool production, as well as wool textile research. (Prior to that year, economic and scientific research in the wool industry was supervised by the Australian Wool Board.) In addition, the Commonwealth Bureau of Agricultural Economics, a division of the Department of Commerce and Agriculture, conducts research into the economics of wool growing and sheep station management, as well as other economic aspects of the wool industry.

Finance for research is provided from the Wool Research Trust Account to which annual contributions from the Commonwealth Consolidated Revenue have been made since 1945, the amount paid in 1953-54 being Expenditure from this account in 1953-54 totalled £569,038. In addition to this source of finance, expenditure on items of a capital nature, may be made from the Wool Industry Fund, which was constituted as a Trust Account from various moneys accumulated by the Central Wool Committee during the war. Receipts of the Wool Industry Fund in 1953-54 amounted to £212,392, and expenditure totalled £459,557, including £370,000 paid to the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation. The balance in the fund at 30th June, 1954, was £7,133,283.

CATTLE.

Cattle breeding in New South Wales has to some extent been restrained by the remarkable development in sheep grazing. Nevertheless, its importance in providing stock for the supply of dairy produce (as treated in a later section of this volume) is considerable.

Although attempts have been made, periodically, to foster an export trade in beef, production has scarcely met requirements for local consumption and a large number of cattle is imported from Queensland each year. However, the wartime demand for supplies of beef and long-term contracts with the United Kingdom resulted in expansion of the industry. As a result, the number of cattle rose from 2,762,653 at 31st March, 1940, to 3,702,848 in 1951, the highest figure ever recorded. The number fell slightly thereafter, and in 1954 it was 3,554,016.

^{*} Australian Wool Board prior to 1953. † Wool Tax to 30th June, 1946; payments from Wool Use Promotion Fund in 1946-47 and later years. ‡ Does not include exchange charges. (—) Denotes deficit.

The number of cattle in the State, including dairy cattle, at various dates since 1861 is given on page 908. The following table shows the number from 1940 to 1954:—

	Table 303.—Number of Cattle in New South Wales.											
At 31st March.	Cattle.	31st March.	Cattle.	31st March.	Cattle.							
1940 1941 1942 1943 1944	2,762,653 2,769,061 2,878,450 3,030,546 3,143,378	1945 1946 1947 1948 1949	3,144,701 3,116,834 2,983,093 3,129,740 3,252,752	1950 1951 1952 1953 1954	3,440,461 3,702,848 3,620,953 3,648,733 3,554,016							

Table 809.-Number of Cattle in New South Wales

Particulars of cattle according to sex and age in each of the last eleven years are shown below:—

Table 810.—Cattle According to Sex.											
As at	Bulls over		Cows and Hei	fers.	Bullocks,	Calves,	Grand				
March. 1 year.	In Registered Dairies.	Other.	Total.	Steers, etc.	under 1 year.	Total.					
1944	59,142	1,043,273	925,214	1,968,487	509,968	605,781	3,143,378				
1945	59,212	1,035,991	923,530	1,959,521	532,347	593,621	3,144,701				
1946	59,565	1,021,087	942,916	1,964,003	570,568	522,698	3,116,834				
1947	57,617	967,909	913,686	1,881,595	486,167	557,714	2,983,093				
1948	57,847	965,201	988,170	1,953,371	542,173	576,349	3,129,740				
1949	60,886	970,585	1,046,898	2,017,483	523,887	650,496	3,252,752				
1950	64,020	981,371	1,145,341	2,126,712	576,330	673,399	3,440,461				
1951	66,210	963,634	1,277,473	2,241,107	643,721	751,810	3,702,848				
1952	68,779	929,813	1,261,085	2,190,898	622,990	738,286	3,620,953				
1953	70,750	969,258	1,267,845	2,237,103	641,699	699,181	3,648,733				
1954	72,474	979,378	1,209,785	2,189,163	534,513	757,866	3,554,016				

Table 810.-Cattle According to Sex.

Of the total number of cattle at 31st March, 1954, cows and heifers in registered dairies comprised 28 per cent., other cows and heifers 34 per cent., bullocks and steers 15 per cent., calves under one year 21 per cent., and bulls over one year 2 per cent.

Statistics showing separately the number of all cattle in registered dairies, milking cows not in registered dairies, and beef cattle, were collected for the first time in 1942-43. Details for the years 1948 to 1954 are shown in the following table:-

Table 811	.—Catt	e in Reg	gistered	Dairies a	and Beef	Cattle.				
Particulars.		At 31st March.								
raruculars.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952,	1953.	1954.			
Cattle in Reg. Dairies— Bulls	23,846 592,320 173,174 199,707 154,167	24,024 594,860 175,841 199,884 163,018	24,097 587,735 182,785 210,851 162,067	23,827 576,567 183,011 204,056 161,991	23,313 540,409 187,800 201,604 159,435	24,083 578,833 174,222 216,203 156,024	24,557 568,593 210,245 200,540 139,233			
Total—Reg. Dairies	1,143,214	1,157,627	1,167,535	1,149,452	1,112,561	1,149,365	1,143,168			
Milking Cows not in Reg. Dairies	144,820	152,595	158,202	144,456	138,463	142,316	143,028			
Beef Cattle— Bulls Cows and Heifers Calves Other	34,001 843,350 422,182 542,173	36,862 894,303 487,478 523,887	39,923 987,139 511,332 576,330	42,383 1.133,017 589,819 643,721	45,466 1,122,622 578,851 622,990	46,667 1,125,529 543,157 641,699	47,917 1,066,757 618,633 534,513			
Total—Beef Cattle	1,841,706	1,942,530	2,114,724	2,408,940	2,369,929	2,357,052	2,267,820			
Total—All Cattle	3,129,740	3,252,752	3,440,461	3,702,848	3,620,953	3,648,733	3,554,016			

Changes in composition and details of the number and size of registered dairy herds in New South Wales are given on page 962.

In the post-war period, the number of dairy cattle in registered dairies was highest in 1950, and the number of beef cattle in 1951, since when both have declined slightly. However, in comparison with the pre-war period, while the number of dairy cattle in registered dairies has fallen appreciably, there has been a marked increase in the number of beef cattle in the State.

NUMBER AND SIZE OF BEEF CATTLE HERDS.

The number of beef cattle herds, classified according to size of herd, and the number of cattle in these herds in statistical divisions of the State at 31st March, 1950, are given in the following table:—

Table 812.—Beef Cattle	Herds on	Holdings	of one	acre or	more,*
at	31st Marc	ch, 1950.			

Size of Beef Cattle Herds.	Coastal Divisions.	Tableland Divisions.	Western Slope Divisions.	Central Plains and Riverina Divisions.	Western Division.	Total.	Proportion per cent. of Total.					
NUMBER OF HERDS.												
Under 20 20– 49 50– 99 100–149 150–199 200–299 300–499 500 & over	3,806 1,619 1,161 500 332 306 271	5,342 1,850 1,020 393 248 253 183	7,488 1.911 975 389 221 238 168	4,663 1,208 569 217 122 126 84	519 281 136 52 30 29 28	21,818 6,869 3,861 1,551 953 952 734 619	58·4 18·4 10·3 4·1 2·6 2·5 2·0					
Total No. Per cent.	8,206 22·0	9,427 25·2	11,531 30·9	7,087 19·0	1,106 2·9	37,357 100·0	100-0					
		NUMBER C	F BEEF CAT	TLE IN ABOV	E HERDS.*							
Under 20 20- 49 50- 99 100-149 150-199 200-299 300-499 500 & over Total No. Per cent.	22,542 51,515 81,255 59,341 56,705 72,999 102,418 214,225 661,000 31-6	36,794 57,957 70,880 47,718 42,376 61,264 67,984 126,271 511,244 24.5	49,463 59,284 66,671 47,155 37,980 57,392 63,703 137,766 519,414 24-9	29,886 37,354 39,226 26,018 20,777 30,454 31,369 100,512 315,596 15-1	3,897 8,861 9,488 6,210 5,198 6,949 10,719 30,153 81,475 3-9	142,582 214,971 267,520 186,442 163,036 229,058 276,193 608,927 2,088,729	6.8 10.3 12.8 8.9 7.8 11.0 13.2 29.2					

^{* 25,995} beef cattle on holdings of less than one acre in extent are not included.

Nearly one-third of all beef cattle were in the Coastal divisions, where the average number per herd was somewhat higher than elsewhere in the State. The Tableland and Western Slope divisions each had approximately one-fourth of the total number of beef cattle.

Herds of less than 20 cattle were the most numerous in 1950, representing 58.4 per cent. of the total. Next in numerical importance were those of 20 to 49 and 50 to 99, accounting for 18.4 and 10.3 per cent, respectively. Those of 100 or more together represented only 12.9 per cent. of the State's beef herds.

Herds of 500 and over were only 1.7 per cent. of all herds but they contained 29.2 per cent. of the beef cattle in the State, while herds of under 20 contained only 6.8 per cent. of the cattle. Herds of less than 100 contained 29.9 per cent., those of 100 to 299, 27.7 per cent., and those of 300 or more, 42.4 per cent. of the cattle.

CALVING.

Information as to the number of calves dropped has not been collected since 1931, because unsatisfactory features rendered the returns of doubtful value.

Particulars of calves slaughtered annually, and the number surviving at 31st March, in 1941 and later years are shown in the following table:—

	Calves.			Calves.			Cal	Calves.	
Year ended 31st March.	Slaught- ered.	Surviving at end of Year.	Year ended 31st March.	Slaught- ered.	Surviving at end of Year.	Year ended 31st March.	Slaught- ered.	Surviving at end of Year.	
1941 1942 1943 1944 1945	402,345 421,564 379,146* 348,151* 396,301*	605,781	1946 1947 1948 1949 1950	388,683 435,358 376,175 385,921 390,860	522,698 557,714 576,349 650,496 673,399	1951 1952 1953 1954	362,950 411,088 421,510 588,966†	751,810 738,286 699,181 757,866	

Table 813,-Calves Slaughtered and Number at end of Year.

The number of calves slaughtered in 1953-54, viz., 588,966, and the number surviving at the end of the year, viz., 757,866, were the highest on record.

INTERSTATE MOVEMENTS OF CATTLE.

Because of diseases among the cattle of certain districts, and the presence of cattle tick in the north-east of New South Wales and in parts of Queensland, the interstate movement of cattle is regulated closely.

The following table shows the number of live cattle (so far as recorded) which passed into and out of New South Wales during each of the last eleven years. Practically all the movement is overland, comparatively few cattle being transported by sea:—

Year	:	From New	South Wales	s	To New South Wales.				
ended 30th June	To Victoria.	To Queens- land.	To South Australia.	Total.	From Victoria.	From Queens- land.	From South Australia.	Total.	
1944	52,451	10,969	12,385	75,805	15,493	272,353	2,772	290,618	
1945	51,701	16.301	6,759	74,761	13,096	277,388	6,661	297,145	
1946	54,765	22,445	6,833	84,043	11,537	380,645	1,374	393,556	
1947	121,170	16,483	10,661	148,314	27,065	369,466	2,882	399,413	
1948	82,743	16,280	12,789	111,812	33,560	374,812	2,800	411,172	
1949	73,545	24,150	2,354	100,049	19,396	336,477	1,044	356,917	
1950	72,287	25,728	8,553	106,568	31,053	343,772	4,178	379,003	
1951	82,748	23,055	5,021	110,824	27,120	290,360	4,124	321,604	
1952	72,580	34,686	3,066	110,332	32,298	259,678	1,420	293,396	
1953	93,333	29,575	6,181	129,089	31,093	301,883	1,591	334,567	
1954	107,981	30,778	3,249	142,008	26,512	299,727	1,470	327,709	

Table 814.—Interstate Movements of Cattle.

^{*}Calendar year ended three months earlier.
† June year ended three months later.

Although the effects of seasonal variations are apparent there is, on the whole, a heavy but fluctuating import of cattle to New South Wales from Queensland, and an appreciable export to Victoria. The interchange with South Australia is usually small.

During the last five years, there was an excess of imports from Queensland of 1,351,598 cattle, and an excess of exports to Victoria amounting to 280,853, and to South Australia of approximately 13,287. The total net gain to New South Wales from all sources was 1,057,453.

INCREASE AND DECREASE OF CATTLE.

The number of cattle in New South Wales varies under the influence of three factors, viz., importation, slaughtering, and natural increase, or excess of calving over deaths from causes other than slaughtering. Available particulars of increases and decreases in recent years are shown below:—

Year.	Net import of Cattle.	Calves reared (Surviving at 31st March).	Cattle and Calves died from Disease, Drought, etc.	Cattle Slaughtered (excluding Calves).	Cattle at end of Year.
1943–44	214,813	605,781	*	645,837	3,143,378
1944-45	222,384	593,621	123,967	608,452	3,144,701
1945-46	309,513	522,698	150,184	565,810	3,116,834
1946-47	251,099	557,714	192,008	681,267	2,983,093
1947-48	299,360	576,349	95,728	690,058	3,129,740
1948-49	256,868	650,496	93,214	723,913	3,252,752
194950	272,435	673,399	92,717	773,930	3,440,461
1950-51	210,780	751,810	102,576	800,487	3,702,848
1951-52	183,064	738,286	209,119	841,995	3,620,953
1952 - 53	205,478	699,181	111,946	878,592	3,648,733
1953-54	185,701	757,866	136,929	992,959	3,554,016

Table 815.—Increase and Decrease of Cattle.

* Not available.

The figures shown in the table do not balance from year to year because it is not possible to obtain all necessary data relative to calving and to disposal of calves. Nevertheless, the table illustrates in a general way the influence of the various factors.

HORSES.

The number of horses in New South Wales was highest in 1913 when there were 746,170, and was maintained near this level until a decline occurred during a drought which terminated in June, 1920. With increased use of motors for transport and tractors on farms, the number has decreased annually since 1940, and in 1954 it was only 280,063, or slightly more than half the number in 1940.

The number of horses in New South Wales at various dates since 1861 is given on page 908. The number in the State in each of the last twelve years is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Horses.	Year.	Horses.	Year.	Horses.	Year.	Horses.
1943	483,277	1946	403,645	1949	357,764	1952	310,610
1944	465,672	1947	379,774	1950	342,479	1953	298,367
1945	436,443	1948	376,043	1951	328,428	1954	280,063

Table 816.-Horses in New South Wales.

The figures shown in the table include draught horses, which numbered 133.028 in 1950, 88.942 in 1953, and 77.326 in 1954.

There is comparatively little interstate movement of horses except to and from Queensland, and practically no import by sea. Records of border crossings indicate that there was a net export of 840 in 1952-53 and 517 in 1953-54.

The landholders' returns indicate that 11,395 horses died from disease, drought, etc., on rural holdings in 1952-53, and 12,470 in 1953-54.

HORSE BREEDING.

With the object of improving the breed of horses, provision has been made in terms of the "Horse Breeding Act, 1940" (not enforced since 31st January, 1944), for the registration of stallions for breeding purposes after a veterinary officer of the Department of Agriculture has certified that the animal conforms to an approved standard. The Western Division of the State is outside the scope of the Act, and thoroughbred horses registered in the Australian Stud Book are exempted from its provisions.

The following table shows the number of foals recorded at 31st March, 1941 to 1954:—

31st March.	Foals Surviving.	31st March.	Foals Surviving.	31st March.	Foals Surviving.	31st March.	Foals Surviving.
			<u> </u>				
1941	29,137	1945	19,837	1949	18,917	1953	18,872
1942	26,921	1946	16,209	1950	19,268	1954	17,645
1943	22,977	1947	15,813	1951	20,043		
1944	23,333	1948	16,590	1952	19,644		

Table 817.-Foals.

IMPORTATION OF STUD STOCK.

The scheme for subsidising the import of pedigree stock, which was suspended early in 1940, was revived and extended on 1st May, 1946, but was discontinued in April, 1952.

It covered stud beef and dairy cattle from the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States of America, Zebu cattle from the United States, and sheep, draught horses, pigs and milch goats from the United Kingdom. Subsidy was paid on animals only after safe landing and release from quarantine in Australia. Stock breeders were not permitted to sell imported subsidised stock within two years of arrival without the consent of the Minister of Agriculture in the State of import. Others importing stock agreed to offer them at auction without reserve within one month of release from quarantine and, where applicable, to reduce the purchase price by the difference between the ordinary and the concession freight rate; this done, the purchaser was entitled to claim the subsidy. The rates of subsidy per head were £100 for cattle and draught horses, £50 for pigs, and £40 for sheep and milch goats. Between May, 1946, and April, 1952, subsidy totalling £21,660 was paid in New South Wales on 205 cattle, 24 sheep and 5 goats.

Lambs and Suckers-

Prime Heavy

PRICES OF LIVESTOCK.

The following statement shows the average prices of certain classes of fat stock in the metropolitan saleyards at Homebush in 1939 and later years. The averages stated are the means of the monthly prices in each calendar year, and the monthly prices are the averages for all stock sold each sale day during the month. Prices of certain types of pigs are given in Table 856. Monthly prices of these and other classes and grades of fat stock are published in the Statistical Register.

Stock.	1939.	1948.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.
Cattle—	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Bullocks—Prime, Medium	11 3	22 16	40 1	46 16	42 5	47 17
Cows and Heifers-						
Prime Heavy	8 16	18 17	30 5	34 1	28 16	35 17
Sheep and Lambs—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Merino Wethers—Prime	17 3	50 11*	91 4*	57 3*	62 10*	61 1*
Merino Ewes-Prime	14 5	43 2	82 0	54 6	57 6	59 4

Table 818.—Average Prices of Fat Stock, Homebush Saleyards.

 21

102

92

88

75

Prices of livestock vary from year to year under the influence of seasonal conditions. When pastures are deteriorating during periods of dry weather, fat stock are hastened to market and prices decline, but with the advent of relief rains stock are retained on the holdings for fattening or breeding and prices tend to rise. Under normal conditions, prices of cattle at Homebush are influenced by the demand for beef for local consumption, by the condition of the export trade, and by the supply of cattle from Queensland for the New South Wales market. A downward trend in cattle prices in 1939 was arrested upon the announcement of the United Kingdom meat contract towards the end of the year. Since the war, cattle prices have tended generally upwards, with a slight fall in 1953.

The price of wool is a further factor affecting prices of sheep and lambs. The average price of wool under the United Kingdom purchase agreement in September, 1939, was higher than the pre-war level, and it was increased by 15 per cent. in July, 1942. Heavy drought losses caused a sharp rise in sheep and lamb prices in the second quarter of 1944, and rising wool prices after the war caused further increases. Wool prices continued to advance until 1951, when the prices of sheep and lambs at Homebush reached a record level, but a steep fall in the price of wool in the next year was accompanied by a similar decline in the prices of fat sheep and lambs. Since then the general trend has been upward.

^{*} Prime medium.

Monthly variations in the prices of typical grades of livestock are shown below:—

Month.		Bullocks, Prime Medium Weight.				Merino Sheep, Prime Medium Wethers.					Lambs and Suckers, Prime Heavy.								
		198	52.	195	53.	198	54.	198	52.	198	53.	19	54.	195	2.	195	3.	195	4.
January		£ 44	s. 12	£ 41	s. 9	£ 45	s. 13	s. 57	d. 2	s. 55	d. 2	s. 52	d. 10	s. 70	d. 5	s. 81	d. 1	s. 89	d. 4
February		47	19	40	19	4 9	14	55	1	49	0	61	7	83	7	85	11	107	8
March		51	7	42	14	47	10	55	0	4 9	10	62	8	92	7	86	6	100	6
April		58	14	40	1	45	15	61	6	53	7	56	1	96	2	86	0	85	2
May	•••	51	19	41	1	41	6	60	2	64	6	47	8	83	3	104	3	80	1
June		48	18	4 0	16	42	5	64	1	73	8	6 3	6	76	2	96	9	89	3
July		4 5	6	40	9	44	17	56	8	72	2	67	8	67	5	98	0	95	11
August		45	4	42	6	49	13	62	10	77	9	72	6	67	1	103	10	97	0
${\bf September}$		44	10	43	15	52	0	59	9	74	2	74	11	73	3	84	2	100	2
October		41	11	45	14	52	12	58	6	68	10	62	9	65	6	82	3	91	8
November		41	7	44	3	53	1	46	8	63	9	55	3	61	0	77	0	86	11
December	•••	40	9	43	8	4 9	15	49	8	51	8	55	2	72	6	77	3	86	6
Average for year		46	16	42	5	47	17	57	3	62	10	61	1	75	9	88	7	92	6

The quantity of wool carried affects the price of sheep considerably. As a general rule, sheep at market in January and February have been shorn, during March and April they have growing fleece, from May to August they are woolly, and from September to the end of the year both shorn and woolly sheep are marketed.

SLAUGHTERING OF LIVESTOCK.

The slaughter of livestock for sale as food, either for local consumption or for export, is permitted only in places licensed for the purpose.

The following table shows the average number of slaughtering establishments and the number of stock slaughtered in the State in quinquennial periods since 1921, and particulars for each of the last eleven years:—

Table 820.—Slaughtering of Livestock.

	Slaughter-	Stoc	k Slaugh	tered in	Slaughtering and Stat	Establis ions.	hments a	nd on Fa	ırms
Period.	ing Establish-		Sheep.				Di-		
	ments.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	Bullocks.*	Cows.	Calves.	Total.	Pigs.
Average 5 years ended—	No.				thousa	nds.			
1921 (June)	926	3,788	337	4,125	275	136	55	466	29
1926 (June)	1,077	3,625	809	4,434	397	218	139	754	34
1931 (June)	1,078	4,272	1,364	5,636	312	246	154	712	42
1936 (Mar.)	1,132	4,581	2,309	6,890	323	218	292	833	48
1941 (Mar.)	1,018	4,040	2,889	6,929	350	326	449	1,125	56
1946 (Dec.)	800	5,129	3,558	8,687	361	267	390	1,018	59
1951 (Dec.)	685	3,096	2,968	6,064	458	308	385	1,151	46
Calendar year—									
1944	801	5,625	3,785	9,410	359	249	396	1,004	58
1945	791	5,082	2,936	8,018	300	266	389	955	49
1946	772	4,460	2,776	7,236	388	293	435	1,116	46
1947	760	3,413	2,948	6,361	387	303	376	1,066	41
1948	722	2,884	3,026	5,910	452	272	386	1,110	48
1949	690	3,274	3,728	7,002	485	289	391	1,165	50
1950	648	3,007	2,831	5,838	462	338	363	1,163	46
1951	604	2,901	2,305	5,206	502	340	411	1,253	48
1952	560	3,509	3,112	6,621	492	387	421	1,300	47
June year—					<u> </u>				
1952-53‡	545	3,695	3,370	7,065	98	55	451	1,406	48
1953-54	526	4,124	3,260	7,384	563	430	589	1,582	49

^{*} Includes a small number of bulls.

Sheep were slaughtered in record numbers during the war years, but slaughtering decreased after the war, partly owing to drought losses and the consequent effort of graziers to build up their flocks. A low level of slaughtering was reached in 1951, when high wool prices encouraged retention of sheep on holdings. Since then, slaughtering of sheep and lambs has tended to increase. Cattle slaughtering has increased since the war, with the growth of beef cattle herds, especially since 1950. Fewer pigs have been slaughtered in recent years than during or just before the war.

The number of slaughtering establishments declined from a pre-war average of more than one thousand to 526 in 1954.

[‡] Excludes livestock slaughtered but subsequently condemned.

The following summary shows the distribution of slaughtering operations in New South Wales in 1953-54. In this table, the term "abattoirs" relates to establishments in which 100,000 or more sheep and lambs were slaughtered. The Newcastle District Abattoir is included with other large establishments under the head "Other Abattoirs", and all licensed slaughterhouses, except those included as abattoirs, are included under the heading "Country Slaughter-houses". The slaughtering on rural holdings is shown under the head "Stations and Farms".

Table 821.—Slaughtering Establishments and Number of Livestock Slaughtered, 1953-54.

Establishments.		Chasp	Lambs.			Pigs.	
Establishments.		Sheep.	Lamos.	Bullocks.	Cows.		
State Abattoirs Other Abattoirs	!	1,149,974 1,191,710	1,537,178 1,178,504	101,855 175,986	89,734 107,773	107,169 72,623	112,863 55,301
Total Abattoirs Country Slaughter-houses Stations and Farms		2,341,684 836,622 946,000	2,715,682 420,002 124,000	277,841 279,653 5,750	197,507 227,708 4,500	179,792 404,424 4,750	168,164 324,598 6,200
Grand Total		4,124,306	3,259,684	563,244	429,715	588,966	498,962

The State Abattoirs accounted for 28 per cent. of the sheep slaughtered in 1953-54, 47 per cent. of the lambs, 19 per cent. of the cattle, and 23 per cent. of the pigs.

STATE ABATTORS.

The State Abattoirs are situated at Homebush Bay, near Sydney. Animals sold at Homebush Saleyards are inspected before being killed, and those found to be diseased are destroyed, while "doubtful" beasts are marked for further special attention at the abattoirs. There is a staff of inspectors at the State Abattoirs, and inspectors are stationed at private slaughtering premises throughout the County of Cumberland. The operations of the inspectorial staff are supervised by the veterinary officers of the Metropolitan Meat Industry Board, who pay regular visits to the different establishments. Under the Meat Industry (Amendment) Act, 1950, the Metropolitan Meat Industry Board was constituted and took over the powers and functions of the Metropolitan Meat Industry Commission.

A further amendment to the Act in 1952 provided for the compulsory grading and branding of lamb and other meats for sale.

Particulars of stock slaughtered at the State Abattoirs, Homebush Bay, during recent years are shown in the following statement:—

Table 822 .- Stock Slaughtered at the State (Metropolitan) Abattoirs.

Calendar Year.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Pigs.
1939*	190,764	123,138	1,323,226	1,293,157	153,825
1944	161,542	64,796	1,584,760	1,726,800	155,547
1945	158,500	58,739	1,339,868	1,230,800	139,577
1946	186,758	65,368	1,256,808	1,280,246	124,055
1947	175,203	57,665	942,096	1,389,157	104,439
1948	172,756	46,997	688,901	1,313,396	131,349
1949	178,871	60,817	842,245	1,645,615	145,302
1950	186,248	55,729	680,854	1,265,070	116,776
1951	191,542	67,109	756,137	1,012,568	121,062
1952	205,560	75,078	945,530	1,432,373	106,716
1952-53†	205,222	65,945	1,000,008	1,554,055	96,970
1953-54†	191,589	107,169	1,149,974	1,537,178	112,863

^{*} Year ended 31st March. † Year ended 30th June.

MEAT WORKS.

Apart from slaughtering, there are also refrigerating and meat-preserving works in New South Wales. During 1942-43, plants for drying meat were installed at a number of establishments in the State. Particulars of the operations of meat works are shown in the chapter "Factories".

MEAT EXPORT TRADE.

The meat export trade commenced to assume importance in New South Wales towards the end of the nineteenth century, when the export of frozen meat became possible through the provision of refrigerated space in ocean steamers. In 1932, a method was evolved for the transport of chilled meat from Australia, and the export of meat in that condition was expanding before the war. However, the shipment of chilled meat was suspended during the war, and the quantity exported in recent years has been negligible.

Special attention is given to the preparation and transport of meat for export; the Department of Commerce and Agriculture stringently regulates inspection and shipment, and the work is closely supervised by Commonwealth veterinary authorities.

The stock available in New South Wales for slaughter for export depends mainly on the season, as in periods of scarcity the local demand absorbs the bulk of the fat stock marketed.

The quantity of Australian frozen and chilled beef, mutton and lamb, and of Australian tinned meats exported from New South Wales to oversea destinations in various years from 1911 is shown below. Ships' stores amounting annually to several million pounds in weight are not included in the table:—

Year.		Frozen or	Chilled.		Preserved	in Tins.	Total Value
rear.	Beef and Veal.	Mutton.	Lamb.	Offals.	Meats.	Meat Soups.	of all Meats Exported.*
		1	thousa	nd lb.			£
1911 1920-21 1930-31 1938-39 1943-44 1944-45 1945-46 1946-47 1947-48 1948-49 1949-50 1950-51 1951-52 1952-53 1953-54	7, 295 12, 401 2, 130 13, 292 11, 253 12, 841 14, 802 16, 856 10, 266 7, 458 4, 582 2, 495 3, 076 34, 808 46, 153	$\begin{array}{c} 50,495 \\ 10,492 \\ 15,313 \\ 10,880 \\ 7,224 \\ 4,217 \\ 3,813 \\ 15,392 \\ 4,046 \\ 6,896 \\ 14,227 \\ 3,575 \\ 1,124 \\ 14,326 \\ 18,412 \\ \end{array}$	9,454 8,104 21,396 34,104 20,042 14,530 12,512 12,060 15,356 18,222 2,583 968 11,366 5,730	† † † † 5,053 6,346 6,180 6,538 8,288 7,351 5,370 5,361 5,677 5,697	22,2 4,4 2,4,4 2,3 50,8 47,6 40,5 35,5 30,2 11,232 13,090 19,594 43,977 27,624	79 39 26 32 11 28 32	1,682,513 1,783,895 1,212,532 1,714,454 5,411,399 5,031,322 4,702,121 4,798,504 4,467,984 5,791,267 6,029,001 4,572,020 4,572,020 4,572,020 1,572,

Table 823.—Oversea Exports of Meats from New South Wales.

Frozen pork exports increased considerably during the war years (1939-45), shipments reaching 3,329,000 lb., valued at £125,772, in 1943-44. They declined steeply thereafter, however, and in 1952-53 the figures were only 212,000 lb. and £30,581, respectively, and in 1953-54, 404,000 lb. and £74,596. Details for each recent year are given in Table 858.

Great Britain provides the principal oversea market for Australian meat, and in pre-war years more than 95 per cent. of the exports of frozen meat was sent to the United Kingdom. Since September, 1939, export to the United Kingdom has been under contract, as described below.

Control of the Meat Export Trade.

The export of Australian meat is controlled by the Australian Meat Board under the provisions of the Meat Export Control Act, 1935-1953. The Board was appointed in January, 1936, and was reconstituted in November, 1946, when the wartime office of Controller of Meat Supplies was abolished. It consists of a representative of the Commonwealth Government as chairman, and representatives of lamb, mutton, beef and pig producers, meat exporting companies, publicly owned abattoirs and freezing works, and meat industry employees. Provision has been made for a Meat Advisory Committee in each State to assist the Board.

The Act empowers the Board to purchase and sell meat on behalf of the Commonwealth, to make recommendations for regulating exports of meat, to foster scientific research and overseas trade in Australian meat, and to regulate shipments of meat.

To make export control effective, meat, etc., may be exported only under licence or Ministerial permit, and subject to such conditions as are prescribed after recommendation by the Meat Board.

^{*} Including poultry, rabbits and hares, pork, etc. † Not recorded separately.

From 1st October, 1946, when increased prices were paid under the contract with the United Kingdom Government, until 10th March, 1947, part of the purchase prices of certain classes of meat was retained by the Board. The amount withheld, £195,005, together with £250,000 appropriated from trading profits of the Board in 1945-46 and 1946-47, was subsequently credited to the Meat Industry Advancement Trust Account, created in October, 1947, to be administered by the Board for the benefit of the industry generally. At 30th June, 1954, there was a balance of £511,412 in the Meat Industry Advancement Trust Account. Expenditure from the Account on research contributions in 1953-54 totalled £55,606.

Sales by the Board to the United Kingdom in 1953-54 totalled £23,324,416 (including £17,415,200 of beef), resulting in a loss of £85,703 on the year's trading. Contributions made to the Board by the Australian meat industry in 1953-54 amounted to £117,454, representing the sum of amounts retained by the Board from the Australian Government purchase prices of frozen meats.

WARTIME CONTROL OF THE MEAT INDUSTRY.

Details of the wartime control of the meat industry were given on page 711 of Year Book No. 52, and in earlier editions.

UNITED KINGDOM CONTRACTS FOR AUSTRALIAN MEAT.

The initial contract with the United Kingdom Government was dated 30th September, 1939, and the sale or export of meat to any person in the United Kingdom other than the Ministry of Food was prohibited by regulation under the National Security Act. The contract was renewed annually until September, 1944, when the United Kingdom Government undertook to purchase the exportable surplus of Australian meat in the four years ending September, 1948. Subsequently the contract was extended for a further two years to 30th September, 1950. The undertaking covered all meat (beef, mutton, lamb, pig meats and offals) other than that required for Australian civil and Service needs, for British and Allied personnel based in Australia, for relief, and for supply to other markets as agreed upon by the two Governments. The quantity of pig meat to be taken under the contract was fixed by negotiation; for the years ended 30th September, 1948 and 1949, it was the exportable surplus.

From 1949-50 to 1951-52, the terms of the previous contract were extended annually. In October, 1951, a Fifteen Year Agreement for the purchase of Australian meat was signed between Australia and the United Kingdom. The agreement came into force on 1st July, 1952, for mutton and lamb, and 1st October, 1952, for beef. Canned meats and pig meats were not included in the contract, particulars of which are summarised on page 825 of Year Book No. 53.

Towards the end of 1953, the United Kingdom Government announced that bulk purchase contracts would not be renewed after 1953-54. As a result of the negotiations which followed this announcement, Australia was left with the following rights and obligations under the Fifteen Year Agreement:—

- (1) The unrestricted right of entry for Australian beef, veal, lamb and mutton into the United Kingdom for the remainder of the fifteen years:
- (2) The right to receive a deficiency payment from the United Kingdom if the average price of each class of Australian meat falls below levels agreed on from time to time.
- (3) An obligation until September, 1958, to restrict the export of Australian beef, veal, mutton and lamb to markets other than the United Kingdom and British colonies and dependencies to 3 per cent. of exports to the United Kingdom, or such other quantity as is agreed on annually; and
- (4) An obligation on the Australian Government not only to maintain but to endeavour to increase the existing volume of exports of meat to the United Kingdom.

The guarantee in respect of deficiency payments relates to the beef, lamb and mutton industries, respectively, over a period of twelve months, and does not apply in respect of individual transactions. Expressed as a percentage of the 1953-54 contract prices, the guaranteed levels for the year ended September, 1955, are as follows:—

	•	,	,						Per cent.
Beef and	Veal							٠.	95
Lamb									93
Mutton.	$\operatorname{-First}$	quality	weth	ers and	l mai	den ev	ves (72	lb.	
	:	and und	(er)					• •	93
	Secon	d quality	y wetl	iers and	l maid	den ewe	es	٠.	90
	Third	quality	weth	ers and	maid	len ewe	es	٠.	85
	Secon	d and t	95						

If the weighted average United Kingdom market prices for the year for any class of Australian meat (viz., beef, veal, mutton or lamb) are below the weighted average guaranteed prices, a deficiency payment will be due to Australia. The amount will be calculated by multiplying the tonnage of the class of meat which has arrived in the United Kingdom from Australia during the year by the amount of the difference between the two average prices.

Prices of Meat under United Kingdom Contract.

The schedule of prices under the United Kingdom contracts included many kinds and grades of meat. The point of sale was on shipboard, Australian port, and costs of storage in Australia and expenses from store to shipboard were payable by the sellers.

The prices of the principal types of meat in each contract year since 1947-48, are shown in the following table. Prices for earlier years are shown in previous editions of the Year Book.

			(3 / -			
Contract Year ended 30th Sept.		Lamb.		Mutton— and/or Ew	Maiden	Beef— Hei	Ox and lfer.	Porkers- Sides (head-off) 25 lb. to	Baconers Wiltshire Sides— 50 lb. to
• -	20 lb. to 28 lb.	29 lb. to 36 lb.	37 lb. to 42 lb.	50 lb. and under.	51 lb. to 72 lb.	Hinds.	Crops.	55 lb.	90 lb.
			1st	Quality-1	ence per	lb.			
1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954	10.41 12.20 12.89 13.82 16.25 18.95 20.37	9·96 11·70 12·34 13·27 15·61 18·19 19·55	9.74 11.45 12.11 13.05 15.33 17.87 19.21	5·62 6·64 7·27 7·27 8·36 9·74 10·66	5·46 6·48 7·11 7·11 8·18 9·53 10·20	7.73 8.91 10.16 11.56† 15.31 18.37 19.39	5.62 6.25 7.50 8.51† 12.27 14.71 15.52	12.66 15.86 18.59 21.87 26.02 29.91 32.44	13.52 17.03 20.00 23.51 25.28 25.28 26.09
			2nd	Quality-1	ence per	lb.			
1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954	10·19 11·57 12·66 12·66 14·87 17·34 18·65	9:18 11:07 11:56 11:56 13:59 15:84 17:02	8.51 10.82 10.78 10.78 12.67 14.76 15.87	5·39 6·41 7·03 7·03 7·73 9·02 9·75	4·84 5·86 6·48 6·48 7·13 8·32 8·82	7·19 7·81 9·06 10·31† 13·44 16·12 17·01	5.23 5.86 7.11 8.12† 11.25 13.50 14.24	12.19 15.39 18.05 21.25 25.34 29.14 29.29	13.05 16.56 19.37 22.81 24.52 24.52 23.11

Table 824.—United Kingdom Meat Contracts-Prices f.o.b., Australia. (Australian Currency).

The United Kingdom contract prices for mutton, lamb and baconers during 1953-54 were approximately double the prices in 1947-48, and those for beef were nearly three times as high as in the earlier year. price of first quality porkers in 1953-54 was considerably more than double the 1947-48 figure.

The following statement gives particulars since 1946 of the prices (f.o.b., Australia) paid to producers by the Commonwealth Government for meat purchased to fulfil contracts with the United Kingdom Ministry The prices shown are those which were payable at the end of each month in which a change in price occurred.

Table	825.—Commonwealth	Government	Purchase	Prices	for	Meat f	or
	United	Kingdom C	ontracts.				

	Ве	ef—		Lamb—		Mu	tton—	Po	rk.
Date of Change.	Ox and Heifer, 1st quality.		Spring	g, 1st que	lity.	Wethers or Maiden Ewes, 1st quality.		Baconer Sides, Head-off	Porker Sides, Head-off
Change.	Hinds.	Crops.	20-28 lb.	29-36 lb.	37-42 lb.	Under 51 lb.	51-72 Ib.	1st quality.	1st quality.
			pence (A	ustralian)	per lb., f	o.b. Aus	tralia.		
1946: Jan. *	6.48	4.38	7.97	7.89	7.81	4.53	4.22	11.625	11.625
Aug. Oct	$\frac{6.73}{6.79}$	4.63 4.69	9.79	9.47	9.32	5.62	5.46		
1947: Jan Mar.	7.04	4.95	10.08	9.76	9.61	5.56	5.41	11.52	11.52
Sept. 1948: Apr	7.66	5.57	10.31	9.87	9.64	···		12.53	12.53
Sept. 1949 : Jan	$8.82 \\ 8.84$	6·19 6·20	11·45 11·48 12·79	10.96 10.99 12.25	10.72 10.74 12.02	6·57 6·59 7·21	6·42 6·44 7·06	15·70 15·74	15.70 15.74
July Oct 1950 : Jan	10.08 10.09	7·44 7·45	12.79	12.25	12.02	7.21	7:06	18·45 18·47	18:45 18:47
Nov. 1951: Mar.	•••		13.73	13:19	12.96		•••	21.72	21.72
Apl	11.48	8.46							
Aug. Oct	15.31	12.27	16.25	15.61	15.33	8.36	8:18	:::	
1952: Mar May	16.56	13.52						23·52 25·02	26·02 27·52
Aug. Nov.	18.37	14.71	19.13	18·36 	18.04	9.83	9.62	23.52	29.91
1953 : July Oct	19.24	15.40	$\begin{array}{ c c c }\hline 20.37 \\ 20.22 \\ \end{array}$	19·55 19·40	19·21 19·07	10.54 10.54	10.07 10.07	24.48	32.19

^{*} Prices operating at this date.

^{*} For lamb and mutton, year ended 30th June from 1949-50. † From April, 1951.

VALUE OF PASTORAL PRODUCTION.

The gross farm values of pastoral production from the different kinds of stock as estimated for various years since 1901 are given in Table 826:—

Table 826.—Pastoral Production—Gross Value at Place of Production.

		She	ep.	Cat	tle.	Horses—	Total	Value o	
Year,	Wool.†	Slaught- Interstate Slaught- Inter		Net Interstate Exports,	Stud Yearlings Sold.	Pastoral Produc- tion.†	tion per Head of Popula- tion.		
			£t	housand.			£ s. d	i.	
1901 1911 1920-21 1928-29 1930-31 1938-39 1943-44	8,425 14,085 13,023 30,879 13,705 17,076 31,703	2,071 2,811 2,313 2,801 1,795 3,537 7,251	1,576 364 197 719	1,229 1,689 2,973 5,814 2,767 4,495 6,876	 (—) 583 (—) 899 (—) 586 (—)2,623	722 2,001 2,027 192 103 175 210	12,447 20,586 20,336 40,679 17,835 24,894 44,136	9 2 12 7 9 14 16 7 7 0 9 2 15 7	1 3 7 6 2 5
1944-45 1945-46 1946-47 1947-48 1948-49 1949-50 1950-51 1951-52 1952-53 1953-54	26,112 25,234 40,277 61,384 82,348 122,188 281,396 129,564 181,989 171,901	7,510 7,375 7,503 8,117 8,732 8,730 11,213 11,157 9,110 12,671	(—) 849 (—) 253 764 839 (—) 296 1,548 1,369 1,601 4,170	6,531 5,966 8,075 8,636 11,065 13,759 17,689 22,622 23,226 26,373	(—)2,543 (—)3,136 (—)2,990 (—)4,126 (—)4,670 (—)4,344 (—)6,874 (—)6,871 (—)4,430 (—)5,192	238 240 240 250 250 262 262 306 306 306	38,697 35,426 53,869 75,100 97,429 142,185 305,234 158,647 211,802 210,229	13 6 12 1 18 3 25 0 31 19 45 4 94 5 47 18 62 18 61 14	9 7 7 5 1 0 1 1 4 8

^(—) Denotes excess of imports. * Excluding value of wool on skins. † Excludes profits realised under the wartime plan for disposal of the 1939-40 to 1945-46 wool clips. See note * to Table 676.

It is estimated that the value of fodder consumed by stock, fertilizers used on pastures, and dips and sprays used in the pastoral industry was £4,930,000 in 1952-53 and £7,790,000 in 1953-54.

Of the total value of pastoral production in 1953-54, viz., £210,229,000, wool comprised 82 per cent., sheep slaughtered (plus net interstate exports) 8 per cent., and cattle slaughtered (less net interstate imports) 10 per cent.

VALUE OF PASTORAL PRODUCTS EXPORTED.

The total value of pastoral products or by-products (apart from dairy and farmyard products) exported oversea from New South Wales in 1938-39 and recent years is shown in the following table:—

Table 827.—Oversea Exports of Pastoral Products from New South Wales.

Proportion of Total Export (Merchandise)	Total Pastoral Products.	Other.	Hides and Skins.	Livestock.	Meat.	Wool.	Year ended June.
per cent.	•		usand.	£ tho			
58.0	+21,056	646	1,577	67	1.545	17.221	1939
45.4	33,385	666	4.846	54	3,526	24,293	1946
56.3	63,613	1,048	6,644	50	3,795	52,076	1947
50.9	67,033	1,020	4,586	136	3,396	57,895	1948
51.3	88,922	1,443	4,644	98	4,183	78,554	1949
67.6	144,310	1,756	5,246	152	4,220	132,936	1950
[79·3	255,314	2,109	8,812	137	2,981	241,275	1951
65.7	123,611	1,437	5,871	176	5,647	110,480	1952
70.5	172,259	2,158	6,057	237	12,615	151,192	1953
69.3	169,204	1,857	6,398	169	9,971	150,809	1954

Figures relating to value of pastoral exports are not comparable with those relating to the value of production given in Table 826, since they contain items which have been enhanced in value by manufacture and other processes. Moreover, the exports are valued on the basis of f.o.b. Sydney or Newcastle and not at the place of production, and the figures relate to year of export, not to year of production.

The proportion of total exports represented by pastoral products fluctuates considerably from year to year, largely as a result of variations in the price of wool.

NOXIOUS ANIMALS.

The only large carnivorous animals dangerous to stock in Australia are the dingo, or so-called native dog, and the fox, which has been introduced from abroad; but graminivorous animals, such as kangaroos, wallabies, hares, and rabbits, particularly the last-named which are of foreign origin, are deemed by the settlers even more noxious. In the Western Division, the Western Lands Commissioner is required to take measures to destroy dingoes, and to maintain a dog-proof fence along the western border. A small rate is imposed on the land to pay expenses.

RABBITS.

The rabbit has done incalculable damage to pastures since it first became a problem about 1881. It rapidly spread over the whole State, and is believed to have played a major part in the decline in capacity of sheep properties to carry stock and resist drought which occurred in the thirty or so years following 1890. By the late 'thirties, through the expense of much money and effort, the rabbit pest had been brought under control by landholders in many parts of the State, though it continued to limit carrying capacity, and the control measures were costly to maintain. During the war, scarcity of labour, fumigants and wire netting made it difficult to keep the rabbit pest in check, and it became an increasing menace over wide areas. The problem was entirely transformed, however, after 1951 when the virus disease myxomatosis, introduced by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, spread rapidly down the Murray Valley, and up the Darling and Lachlan Rivers, and then over the rest of the State. By mid-1953, it was estimated by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation that myxomatosis had destroyed four-fifths of the rabbits in eastern Australia, and there were practically no rabbits left west of the Darling. The possibility of complete eradication is believed to depend on destruction by other means of the surviving rabbits, which have shown increased resistance to the disease, possibly owing to a decline in its virulence.

The following table shows the quantity and value of frozen rabbits and hares, and of rabbit and hare skins exported from New South Wales to countries outside Australia:—

Table 828.—Rabbits and Hares—Oversea Export from New South Wales.

	Quar	tity.	Value.				
Year ended 30th June.	Frozen Rabbits and Hares.	Rabbit and Hare Skins.	Frozen Rabbits and Hares.	Rabbit and Hare Skins.	Total		
	pairs.	lb.	£	£	£		
1911*	6,806,246	5,795,839	330,741	295,476	626,2		
1921	2,830,315	3,387,480	301,615	609,570	911,1		
1931	3,526,033	4,679,429	252,074	415,245	667,3		
1941	233,390	4,444,529	20,366	1,075,737	1,096,1		
1944	94,298	5,119,842	10,034	2,255,580	2,265,6		
1945	72,091	5,247,467	9,122	1,909,908	1,919,0		
1946	146,377	7,618,708	19,631	3,271,092	3,290,7		
1947	149,137	7,459,348	22,378	3,684,264	3,706,6		
1948	1,069,365	5,339,769	171,680	1,867,945	2,039,6		
1949	6,192,702	5,208,652	1,119,948	1,718,756	2,838,7		
1950	6,517,483	5,990,308	1,216,562	954,391	2,170,9		
1951	1,748,695	6,898,431	520,646	1,638,390	2,159,0		
1952	5,118,644	3,328,723	1,326,095	798,148	2,124,2		
1953	2,079,595	2,122,630	628,495	333 ,957	962,4		
1954	2,305,625	1,439,680	647,023	321,079	968,1		

^{*} Calendar year.

The export trade in frozen rabbits and hares and rabbit and hare skins reached a high level in the post-war period, the principal markets being the United Kingdom in the case of carcases and the United States and France in the case of skins, but has declined since 1952, largely owing to the effects of myxomatosis on the number of rabbits available for trapping.

Wire Netting Advances for Rabbit-proof Fences.

Under the Pastures Protection Act, 1934, advances from funds provided by Parliament may be made to settlers for the purchase of wire netting or other materials for use in the construction of rabbit-proof or dog-proof fences, etc., for protection from and the destruction of noxious animals. Payments for these materials, etc., with interest, is made by annual instalments extending over such period as the Minister for Lands may determine.

No advances have been made since 1941-42. The aggregate amount of advances to 30th June, 1954, was £1,440,335, and the balances outstanding at this date amounted to £16,525.

PASTURES PROTECTION BOARDS.

For the purpose of administering the Pastures Protection Act which relates to travelling stock, sheep brands and marks, destruction of rabbits and noxious animals, and certain other matters, the State is divided into Pastures Protection Districts, and in each there is constituted a board of eight directors, elected every three years from among their own number by landholders who pay pastures protection rates. There are also stock inspectors and rabbit inspectors, who are paid from the funds of the Pastures Protection Boards to which they are attached.

Rates to provide funds for the purposes of the boards are levied upon owners of ten or more head of large stock, or 100 or more sheep, at a rate not exceeding eightpence per head of large stock and one penny per head of sheep, but a rebate of one-half is made to occupiers of holdings enclosed with wire netting fences which in the opinion of the board are rabbit-proof, provided the holdings have been kept reasonably free from rabbits during the preceding calendar year. The funds so raised are applied by the boards in defraying expenses incurred in administering the Act, and for any other purpose approved by the Minister. The boards are required each year to pay 3 per cent. of their revenue to the Colonial Treasurer to cover the cost of administration.

The boards levy rates on travelling stock, except in the Western Division, to constitute a fund for the improvement of travelling stock and camping reserves. They are also empowered to erect rabbit-proof fences as "barrier" fences wherever they deem necessary, to pay a bonus for the scalps of noxious animals, and to enforce the provisions for the compulsory destruction of rabbits.

Tenders are called by the boards for the lease of public watering places in the Western Division, and the rents so received (about £6,000 annually, supplemented when necessary by grants from the State Government) are used for maintenance and repairs to the watering places. The lessees charge a fee for watering stock which is fixed by regulation.

REGISTRATION OF BRANDS.

Stock brands are registered under the Registration of Stock Brands Act, and the number of standing registrations of large stock brands is approximately 85,000. These brands may be used on either cattle or horses.

Sheep brands, of which the registrations are approximately 47,000, are issued for Pastures Protection Districts and may not be duplicated in any one district; the same brand may, however, be issued in several Pastures Protection Districts.

ANIMAL HEALTH.

Diseases of various kinds exist amongst livestock in New South Wales, but the State is free from many of the more serious epizootic and parasitic diseases which cause heavy loss in other pastoral countries, e.g., rinderpest, foot and mouth disease, rabies, glanders, sheep scab, and trypanosomiasis. Certain diseases are notifiable under the Stock Diseases Act, 1923-1934, and necessary powers are provided for the inspection of stock and for the detention, seizure, treatment, quarantine and destruction of diseased stock.

Movements of livestock interstate are controlled, and inspectors are maintained where required along the borders. This work is of particular importance along the Queensland border owing to the presence of cattle tick. Power is provided to enforce the dipping of cattle before they enter New South Wales.

The work in connection with the inspection of stock for disease is administered by the Animal Industry Division of the Department of Agriculture. Veterinary officers and inspectors of stock are stationed throughout the country, under supervision of district veterinary officers, enabling diseases such as anthrax and pleuro-pneumonia to be dealt with expeditiously. Cattle on dairies, particularly those supplying milk for human consumption, are inspected rigorously.

Schemes for the creation of tubercule-free herds are in operation in various parts of the State, and it is required by the Milk Board that raw milk sold in Sydney and other distributing districts under its control must be the product of tubercule-free cows.

Work at the well-equipped veterinary research station at Glenfield, under the control of the Director of Veterinary Research, is co-ordinated with the work of the veterinary officers in the field.

At the McMaster Animal Health Laboratory located in the grounds of the University of Sydney, extensive scientific investigation of matters affecting animal health is undertaken by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation in co-ordination with similar activities in other States and the Faculty of Veterinary Science of the University of Sydney. The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation has an area of 1,250 acres at St. Mary's which is used mainly as a field station in connection with the laboratory and for genetic work on sheep.

CATTLE TICK ERADICATION.

Cattle tick eradication is a difficult problem confronting the veterinary authorities. Restrictive efforts have confined the infestation to a relatively small part of the State, and reduced the occurrence of tick fever to isolated instances. Continuous and costly work is necessary to prevent the spread of the tick, and the Commonwealth Government shares the cost with the States of New South Wales and Queensland. In 1953-54 an amount of £494,757 was provided by New South Wales, and £53,325 by the Commonwealth. The Cattle Tick Control Commission created in 1926 has brought about increased co-ordination between the authorities of the States concerned. Dips are provided by the Government, and private dips constructed in accordance with the plans and specifications of the Department of Agriculture are subsidised.

SWINE COMPENSATION ACT, 1928-35.

Following an outbreak of swine fever in 1928, the Swine Compensation Act was passed to provide for the payment of compensation for pigs condemned because of the presence of certain diseases and for carcases condemned in slaughter-houses as unfit for human consumption. The funds required for payment of compensation are collected by the sale of swine duty stamps, which are affixed to a register kept at each slaughtering establishment in accordance with the number of pigs delivered for slaughter. In this way information is obtained as to the herds likely to be affected with tuberculosis. Receipts under the Act in 1953-54 totalled £47,572, and compensation to swine owners amounted to £42,832.

CATTLE COMPENSATION ACT, 1951.

To assist eradication of disease, especially tuberculosis, the Cattle Compensation Act was passed to provide for the payment of compensation for cattle condemned as being diseased and for carcases condemned in slaughter-houses as unfit for human consumption. The Act is administered in conjunction with the Cattle Compensation Taxation Act, 1951, which provides for the payment of stamp duty on the sale of cattle. Proceeds of the stamp duty are used to establish, and make payments from, the Compensation Fund.

The Act first came into operation on 1st September, 1952. In 1953-54, compensation totalling £196,351 was paid in respect of 12,082 cattle.

VETERINARY SURGEONS ACT, 1923-52.

The Veterinary Surgeons Act came into operation on 5th December, 1923, to provide for the registration of veterinary surgeons, and to regulate the practice of veterinary science. A Board of Veterinary Surgeons has been established to administer the Act, which specifies the qualifications for registration and prohibits practice by unregistered persons.

The regulations were amended in 1952, enabling qualified alien veterinary surgeons to become registered practitioners after passing a special examination.

The number of registered veterinary surgeons on 31st December increased from 192 in 1943 to 364 in 1954.

DAIRYING, POULTRY, BEEKEEPING

Although natural physical features and climatic conditions, in parts of New South Wales, are particularly suitable for dairying, the industry developed slowly until towards the end of the nineteenth century.

However, with the introduction of refrigeration, pasteurization and other mechanical processes for the treatment of milk, manufacture and distribution of perishable dairy products in the warm climate was made possible. Furthermore, with improvement in shipping facilities, butter and, more recently, processed milk products, became important items of the export trade.

The development of co-operative movements also proved a great benefit to the industry both in the manufacture and distribution of produce.

In New South Wales dairying reached a peak in 1933-34 when, following a period of economic depression, producers had been attracted to the industry for the regular monthly payments received for produce in contrast to annual returns from most agricultural products.

During the second World War, labour difficulties and unfavourable seasons proved so detrimental that, in 1948, the Commonwealth Government made a Dairy Efficiency Grant (described on page 960) to increase production and efficiency on dairy farms. In recent years, an improvement in the mechanisation of farms has helped to overcome labour troubles, and the increased demand for dairy produce, diversification of manufacture and better returns to producers have given stimulus to the industry.

SUPERVISION OF DAIRYING AND DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Legislation relating to the milk supply of the Metropolitan (Sydney), Newcastle, and other milk distributing districts supervised by the Milk Board, is described in the chapter "Food and Prices".

The Dairies Supervision Act, 1901-1930, consolidated laws designed to prevent the spread of disease through unhygienic conditions in the handling of milk and milk products. It requires all dairymen and milk vendors to register their premises with local authorities, renders the premises subject to inspection, and makes illegal the sale of milk or milk products from unregistered premises.

By the Dairy Industry Act provision is made for regulating the manufacture of dairy produce and of margarine. Dairy produce factories and stores must be registered. Milk and cream supplied to a dairy produce factory must be tested and graded at the factory, and the farmer is paid on the basis of the butter-fat content, or on the amount of commercial butter obtained from his cream or the computed cheese yield of his milk. Margins of payment for the different grades of the various dairy products are fixed

by regulations under the Act. Butter must be graded on a uniform basis and packed in boxes bearing registered brands indicating the quality of the product and the factory where it was produced. Testing and grading and manufacture of butter and cheese at the factory may be done only by persons holding certificates of qualification. In 1938 a Dairy Produce Factories Advisory Committee was constituted to advise the Minister regarding applications for registration of premises as a dairy produce factory. The Minister may refuse any application if he is satisfied that registration is opposed to the best interests of the dairying industry in New South Wales.

The State has been divided into eleven dairying districts, and in each an experienced dairy instructor is appointed to supervise the dairy factories and to administer the Dairy Industry Act and regulations thereunder. He acts as inspector, instructs the factory managers and cream-graders in matters connected with the industry, advises the dairy-farmers, exercises supervision over the quality of butter produced and organises herd recording units.

Australian Dairy Produce Board.

The supervision of dairy products for oversea export in terms of the Dairy Produce Export Control Act, 1924-54, is a function of the Australian Dairy Produce Board appointed by the Commonwealth to control the export and oversea distribution of Australian butter, cheese and processed milk products. The Board was reconstituted in 1953, and consists of three members as representatives of the dairy farmers of Australia, one member from each of the States to represent co-operative butter and cheese factories in each of the States, two members as representatives of proprietary and privately owned butter and cheese factories of Australia, one member representing employees of butter and cheese factories, and one member to represent the Commonwealth Government. Subject to direction by the Minister for Commerce and Agriculture, it controls the purchase, shipment, and sale of dairy produce exported on behalf of the Commonwealth, issues licences to exporters of dairy produce, and maintains an agency in Great Britain to advise as to market conditions, etc. Expenses of administration are paid from proceeds of a levy of 1d. per 28 lb. on butter and 1d. per 16 lb. on cheese exported.

Butter for export is graded by Commonwealth official graders, according to grades fixed by regulation, and each box is branded to indicate the quality of the butter and the factory which made it. A national brand (the kangaroo) is stamped on all boxes of "choicest" quality butter. The trade description for "choicest" must contain the word "Australia" in the centre of an outline map of Australia, the name of the State, the registered number of the factory; and the net weight. In addition, a word registered by the factory may be added to the approved design. Only a very small proportion of the Australian butter is classified as second or lower grade.

UNITED KINGDOM PURCHASE OF AUSTRALIAN DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Following the outbreak of war in September, 1939, the United Kingdom Government contracted with the Commonwealth Government to purchase large quantities of Australian butter and cheese during the period ended 30th June, 1940. The contract was renewed year by year until June, 1944, then for a four-year period from 1st July, 1944, and for a further period of seven years from 1st July, 1948. Under the agreement which expired

^{*26358—7} K5,209

in June, 1955, the United Kingdom Government purchased the exportable surplus of Australian dairy produce after provision had been made for Australian consumption and for the export of limited quantities of butter and cheese to other countries. Prices were reviewed annually, but in any year were never more than $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above those of the preceding year. Information as to the contract prices to 30th June, 1954, is shown later in this chapter. The quantities of butter and cheese exported from Australia to the United Kingdom under contract from the date of first acquisition (20th November, 1939) to 30th June, 1954, are shown below:—

Table 829.—Butter and Cheese Supplied under the United Kingdom Contracts.

	Butt	er.					
Season. 1939-40* 1940-41 1941-42 1942-43 1943-44 1944-45 1945-46 1946-47	Tons. 66,882 77,843 46,847 48,911 41,564 37,356 58,738 50,950	Season. 1947-48 1948-49 1949-50 1950-51 1951-52 1952-53 1953-54	77,616 71,250 68,564 42,359 4,097 33,665 28,259	Season. 1939-40* 1940-41 1941-42 1942-43 1943-44 1944-45 1945-46 1946-47	Tons. 11,063 10,118 6,569 6,067 3,756 2,700 8,621 18,352	Season. 1947-48 1948-49 1949-50 1950-51 1951-52 1952-53 1953-54	Tons. 18,036 21,506 18,029 13,824 14,321 17,344 17,646

* From 20th November, 1939.

On the expiry of the contract in June, 1955, private purchase of Australian dairy products by British importers was resumed. The Australian Dairy Products Board, however, remained the marketing authority in control of Australian exports.

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY STABILISATION SCHEME.

The returns to producers of butter and cheese in New South Wales are determined through the operation of a marketing scheme composed of the following elements:—

- (i) Equalisation to the producer of the proceeds of export and local sales, the latter being made at a fixed "home-consumption" price. This requires the fixing of export and local quotas.
- (ii) Payment of Commonwealth subsidy to bring the producer's return up to a "guaranteed price", determined after survey of production costs. Since 1952, the guaranteed price has been restricted to local consumption plus 20 per cent.
- (iii) Retention of excess proceeds in a stabilisation fund, in periods when the export price exceeds the "guaranteed price".

The scheme operates under joint State and Commonwealth legislation, and is administered by representative boards. Further details of the scheme are given below.

Dairy Products Board.

The Australian equalisation scheme operates in New South Wales under authority of the Dairy Products Act, 1933-38. The Act is administered by the Dairy Products Board, which consists of a Government representative appointed by the Minister for Agriculture and six other members representing the proprietary and co-operative manufacturers and the Primary Producers' Union. The Board advises the Minister in determining the quotas of butter and cheese for home consumption, and may enter into arrangements with boards in other States for the purposes of stabilisation. Its administrative expenses are met by the imposition of a fee of 1s 2d. per ton of butter and 7d. per ton of cheese manufactured.

Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Ltd.

For the administration of the equalisation scheme, members of the Dairy Products Boards of the States concerned and other persons representing manufacturers of dairy products were organised in 1934 as a limited company—the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Ltd. The work of the Committee is described below.

Equalisation.

The forerunner of the equalisation scheme was the "Paterson Plan", a voluntary marketing scheme inaugurated in 1926, under which butter manufacturers agreed to the regulation of interstate trade and the imposition of a levy on all butter made, from which a bonus was paid on butter exported. Information about the scheme is given in the 1934-35 edition of the Year Book on page 530.

As from 1st May, 1934, the Paterson Plan, which applied to butter only, was superseded by a compulsory equalisation scheme under State and Commonwealth legislation. This scheme, with some modification, now operates in all States. Prices for local sales are fixed from time to time—since 1952 by the Commonwealth Government. Until 1945-46, and again since 1952-53, local prices were fixed at a level above that of the export prices. The Dairy Products Board in each State determines the proportion or quota of local butter and cheese which may be sold in that State. The Federal law provided for the determination of corresponding export quotas, and the licensing of interstate trade to enforce the local quotas. Although the Privy Council in 1936 held this type of restriction on interstate trade to be beyond the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth, the legislation of the States was not invalidated, and the scheme has been continued by the voluntary co-operation of producers.

The Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Ltd. calculates each season the average price for all sales, export, interstate and local, and establishes this price, by a system of rebates and reclamations, as the average equalisation price received by all factories.

The quotas for butter and cheese and the values at which sales are taken into account for equalisation are identical in all the States concerned in the scheme. The quotas for local consumption in each month since July, 1948, are shown in the following statement:—

		_	But		Oncest		Cheese.					
Month.	1948- 49.	1949 50.	1950- 51.	1951- 52.	1952- 53.	1953- 54.	1948- 49.	1949- 50.	1950- 51.	1951- 52.	1952- 53.	1953- 54.
•						per ce	nt.					
July August September October November December	70·27 69·33 50·00 37·96 34·67 38·24	69·33 61·90 49·06 38·24 34·21 31·33	80·00 69·77 58·18 44·00 40·48 40·00	100·00 100·00 78·43 59·70 57·14 59·37	100·00 90·00 63·16 53·62 49·32 52·11	$\begin{array}{c} 97.44 \\ 79.17 \\ 70.91 \\ 62.90 \\ 56.72 \\ 58.21 \end{array}$	53·85 46·67 33·73 25·45 24·56 26·67	56·00 45·16 33·57 25·45 25·86 27·27	81·40 60·34 38·89 30·17 29·17 30·20	100·00 83·33 55·00 37·10 36·92 38·98	90·48 60·31 52·38 42·65 42·65 44·07	100.00 82.61 60.00 47.15 32.84 40.68
January February March April May June	42.62 46.43 53.06 61 90 63.41 75.36	37·14 48·15 50·00 56·52 65·00 75·00	54·69 68·63 72·00 87·80 94·73 100·00	67.86 88.64 75.00 84.09 100.00 100.00	60·66 78·26 74·51 74·51 84·44 100·00	69·64 75·00 81·25 75·00 88·64 90·70	35·44 46·67 49·12 54·90 53·85 66·66	35·23 50·00 50·79 62·75 76·19 89·47	40·23 56·45 64·81 79·55 99·40 100·00	46.51 79.31 95.74 100.00 100.00	51·11 61·11 75·00 91·67 100·00 100·00	50·00 61·54 89·29 100·00 100·00

Table 830.—Butter and Cheese—Ouotas for Local Consumption.

Under normal conditions the requirements for home consumption do not vary greatly from month to month, and variations in the quota are the result of variations in production.

Basic prices for equalisation purposes were determined monthly until 1942, when manufacturers agreed to the substitution of equalisation periods based on seasons.

The average equalisation values determined by the Equalisation Committee in each year since the commencement of the scheme are shown in Table 831.

Subsidy Paid to Dairy Industry.

During the war, as part of a policy of stabilising the retail price level without discouragement to production, the Commonwealth Government began to pay subsidy to dairy farmers through butter and cheese factories. This was paid under the Dairy Industry Assistance Acts, 1942 and 1943, and was later extended to suppliers of processed milk factories. The rate of subsidy was calculated to raise returns to dairy farmers to an average price varying according to accepted costs of production. For part of the period of contract, the United Kingdom Government reimbursed the Commonwealth Government for subsidy paid in respect of dairy products exported under contract. The average rate of subsidy paid in each year since 1942-43, and realisations from sales of butter since the inception of compulsory equalisation, are shown in the following table:—

Table 831.—Butter—Equalisation Rate, Average Rate of Subsidy, and Rate of Overall Return to Manufacturer (to nearest penny).

	Average	Proceeds of	Sale.	Equalisa-	Average Rate of	Rate of Overall
Year.	Overseas	Local	Interstate	tion Rate	Subsidy	Return to Manufactur
			per o	ewt.		
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d
1934-35	80 0	136 - 5	133 2	101 6	***	101 6
1935-36	101 6	136 - 5	130 0	117 5	****	, 117
1936-37	109 3	136 - 5	129 7	123 2	***	123
1937-38	127 9	146 - 3	138 1	136 6		136
1938-39	121 8	154 - 6	146 6	136 4		136
1939-40	132 8	154 - 5	147 7	141 10		141 1
1940-41	132 5	154 6	146 3	143 1		143
1941~42	129 9	156 10	146 9	145 5		145
1942 - 43	136 6	162 - 0	149 5	152 - 0	11 11	163 1
1943-44	136 6	161 9	151 1	153 0	37 - 5	190
1944-45	140 9	$161 \ 11$	151 5	154 4	40 - 7	194 1
1945 - 46	182 6	161 9	150 7	171 3	33 - 4	204
1946-47	210 4	162 - 2	1.50 4	183 3	30 8	213 1
1947 - 48	243 6	178 2	174 9	210 2	35 4	245
1948-49	267 1*	209 - 9	197 4	237 7	28 11	266
1949-50	293 2*	209 10	196 2	248 11	43 11	292 1
1950~51	307 11*	208 6	194 0	241 8	82 4	324
1951 - 52	429 1†	291 10	291 8	307 9	121 4	429
1952-53	389 0	404 6	381 4	398 0	85 0	483
1953-54	401 5	405 4	377 0	400 5	89 10	490

^{*} After deduction of export levy paid to Dairy Industry Stabilisation Fund. † After addition of amounts paid from Dairy Industry Stabilisation Fund to Equalisation Committee.

In the year ended 30th June, 1954, the equalisation rate for cheese was 232s. 5d. per cwt., the average rate of subsidy was 32s. 0d., and the rate of overall return to manufacturers was 264s. 5d. per cwt.

The "Guaranteed Price".

Prior to 1947, the Government had fixed the subsidy each year after considering the advice of the Equalisation Committee as to the movement in production costs. In November, 1946, however, the Government had appointed a Joint Dairying Industry Advisory Committee, comprising

five representatives of Commonwealth departments and four representatives of the dairying industry, to advise it on matters relating to the industry, including costs of production of butter and cheese. In October, 1947, following a report by this Committee of the results of a survey of farm production costs, the Government announced its acceptance of a new farm cost figure of 2s. per lb. commercial butter basis, and undertook to guarantee the payment of this sum for a five-year period, with annual adjustments to meet any further increases in production costs. For the latter purpose, trends in costs of production are examined by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Commerce and Agriculture. The original five-year guarantee having expired in June, 1952, the Commonwealth Government announced a new five-year stabilisation plan, which departs from the old plan mainly in that it limits the quantity of butter and cheese covered by the guarantee to home sales plus 20 per cent. On this quantity, the guaranteed return to the dairy farmer in 1953-54 and 1954-55 was 4s. 1.29d. per lb. of commercial butter.

The Dairying Industry Stabilisation Fund.

In July, 1946, when prices paid under the post-war long-term contracts with the United Kingdom were raised, export proceeds for the first time exceeded the level of combined farm and factory production costs estimated by the Stabilisation Committee in its advice to the Government on the level of subsidy to be paid. During 1946-47, no reduction of subsidy was made on this account, and the excess of export proceeds over estimated production costs was paid to the industry. During the following year, the excess disappeared, with the acceptance of the increased estimates of production costs by the Government. In 1948-49, however, adjustment of the export contract price again raised it above estimated production cost, but the excess was this time retained by the Australian Dairy Produce Board in a Dairying Industry Stabilisation Fund, intended for future use in maintaining the stability of the industry. Money credited to this fund was therefore not available to contribute to the equalisation value in the year in which it was received. Initially, a deduction of 20s. 72d. per cwt. for butter and 3s. 111d. per cwt. for cheese was made from the proceeds of export sales under the United Kingdom contract, with corresponding deductions in respect of exports to other countries. Further sums were credited in the next two years but in 1951-52 the continued rise in costs of production brought the accepted factory cost once more above the level of the export contract price, and the Stabilisation Fund was now drawn on to supplement the export proceeds. Further payments from the Fund were made in 1952-53 and 1953-54 in respect of cheese only.

DAIRY INSTRUCTION AND RESEARCH.

Educational and experimental work relating to dairying is conducted by the Department of Agriculture at the State experiment farms, and at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College. Scientific investigation is undertaken at the Glenfield Veterinary Research Station, and the McMaster Animal Health Laboratory (at the University of Sydney) conducted by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation is active in investigations associated with the welfare of the dairying industry.

The breeds of stud cattle kept at the various experiment farms comprise Australian Illawarra Shorthorn at Grafton, Guernsey at Wollongbar and Yanco, Ayrshire at Bathurst, Jersey at Wagga Wagga and Glen Innes, and Jersey and Friesian studs at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College. In October, 1952, the first artificial stockbreeding station in Australia was opened at Berry, on the South Coast. It is hoped to improve the breed and raise the general standard of dairy cattle by importing outstanding sires to be used at the station.

Dairy-science schools are held for short terms at different dairying centres, and certificates are given to those who pass examinations in the grading of cream and in the testing of milk and cream. The schools were attended by 70 students in 1954. The number of certificates issued in 1954 was 60, viz., 28 for milk grading, 11 for butter making and 11 for cheese making.

DAIRY EFFICIENCY GRANT.

From 1st July, 1948, the Commonwealth Government made available to the States an amount of £250,000 per annum, for a period of five years (later extended to ten years), as a grant for the purpose of promoting efficiency in the dairying industry. The amount allocated to New South Wales was £54,066 in 1948-49, and £67,583 in the succeeding years up to 1953-54; in 1954-55 the amount allocated was, £64,879. As a result, it has been possible by means of publicity, demonstration work on farms and extension services to foster improved farming practices. Much has also been achieved by increased herd recording activities and by analyses of data obtained, as well as by sire surveys, feeding trials, etc.

HERD RECORDING.

The present system of herd recording was introduced in New South Wales in 1912.

Herd records enable farmers to ascertain the productivity of individual cows, to cull unprofitable animals, to retain the progeny of those of higher grade, to determine the merit of the sire, and so to establish herds of uniformly high-producing cows.

A herd production improvement scheme is conducted by the State Department of Agriculture in two divisions, viz., (1) registered pure bred cows for which official production certificates are required; and (2) grade cows and registered pure bred cows for which a certificate is not sought. The aim is to ascertain the milk and butter-fat production of each cow in the herd. A detailed description of the herd recording system is given on page 727 of Year Book No. 52.

Approximately 100,000 cows were recorded in 1929-30. The practice was greatly curtailed for some years, and growth was again interrupted by the war. In 1945 the Commonwealth Government guaranteed, for a period of five years, up to one-third of the cost of approved grade herd

recording schemes. The State Government agreed to pay a similar amount, and, as a result, there was a marked increase in 1945-46 and later years. The number of cows recorded in 1938-39 and the last six years was:—

Table 832.—Dairy Cows Recorded under State Herd Recording Scheme.

Particulars.	Year ended 30th June.									
·	1939.*	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.			
Pure Bred Cows for— Certified Record	1,767	3,252	3,745	3,593	3,570	3,771	4,237			
Uncertified Record	1,860									
Grade Cows	43,426	42,083	42,819	42,609	43,345	56,079	58,667			
Total Cows Recorded	47,053	45,335	46,564	46,202	46,915	59,850	62,904			

^{*} Year ended 30th September.

DAIRY CATTLE.

Although details of numbers of cattle of each breed are not available, in the dairy herds the Shorthorn preponderates. This breed was introduced into the Illawarra or South Coast districts in the early period of dairying, before the Shorthorn had been developed by English breeders into a beef-producing type. By an admixture with other strains, a useful type of dairy cattle, known as the Illawarra, has been developed. There is also a large number of Jersey cattle, and the use of the breed for the production of butter is increasing. The Ayrshire is well represented in the dairy herds. It is noted for hardiness, but is better suited for producing milk for human consumption as fresh milk than for butter-making. The other main dairy breeds are Guernsey and Friesian.

The number of cows used for milking in the State since 1929 is shown below:—

Table 833.—Cows Used for Milking.

At		Cows in Registered Dairies.										
31st March.	Being		Hei	fers.		Other milking Cows (not in Registered						
graren.	Milked.	Dry.	Springing.	Other over One Ycar.	Total.	Dairies).						
1929*	482,568	293,754	49,655	115,413	941,390	81,797†						
1934	705,398	239,508	55,789	155,105	1,155,800	97,147†						
1939	$691,\!105$	195,806	41,048	140,947	1,068,906	98,340†						
1944	609.867	227,268	-	2100	1,043,273	123,083						
1944	626,272	196.885		3,1 3 8 2,834	1.035.991	119,165						
1343	020,212	100,000		2,00±	1,000,001	110,100						
1946	594,809	192,083	50,949	183.246	1,021,087	118,335						
1947	592,385	170,035	39,359	166,130	967,909	130,931						
1948	592,320	173,174	47,218	152,489	965,201	144,820						
1949	594,860	175,841	43,846	156,038	970,585	152,595						
1950	587,735	182,785	49,997	160,854	981,371	158,202						
1951	576,567	183,011	46,271	157,785	963,634	144,456						
1952	540,409	187,800	42,890	158,714	929,813	138,463						
1953	578,833	174,222	51,951	164,252	969,258	142,316						
1954	568,593	210,245	43,201	157,339	979,378	143,028						
				i	l							

^{*} At 30th June.

The total number of milking cows (including those not in registered dairies) in 1954 was 1,122,406, as compared with 1,167,246 in 1939.

[†] Cows (not in registered dairies) being milked.

In 1954, more than 90 per cent. of the cows in registered dairies were in the coastal districts, principally the North Coast and Hunter-Manning divisions, less than 3 per cent. in the Tableland divisions and 4.4 per cent. in the Western Slope divisions. The principal dairying regions of the State are indicated in the diagrammatic map on page 9 of this volume.

Particulars of the number of cows in registered dairies in the various divisions in 1935 and each of the last eleven years are as follows:— .

At		Coas	stal Divisi	ons.	Table-	Western	Central Plains,	Total	
31st March.	North Coast.	Hunter- Mann- ing.	Cumber- land.	South Coast.	Total Coastal.	land Divisions			New South Wales.
1935 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954	534,893 512,773 508,534 510,586 476,045 472,752 472,144 475,608 465,493 452,712 477,707 472,442	276,348 258,167 257,857 256,910 246,182 249,070 251,940 258,795 258,933 249,749 256,685 264,630	35,485 31,953 30,461 27,804 25,216 23,780 22,980 23,856 23,265 21,503 22,442 23,067	150,681 131,524 133,154 127,905 126,372 125,454 130,079 130,833 129,889 125,486 128,708 131,955	997,407 934,417 930,006 923,205 873,815 871,056 877,143 889,092 877,580 849,450 885,542 892,094	64,479 39,982 37,749 36,797 34,108 33,780 33,785 32,868 30,614 27,675 28,825 28,299	91,301 57,344 56,263 50,548 48,137 47,530 46,277 45,772 43,282 41,013 41,702 43,233	20,576 11,530 11,973 10,537 11,849 12,835 13,380 13,639 12,158 11,675 13,189	1,173,763 1,043,273 1,035,991 1,021,087 967,909 965,201 970,585 981,371 963,634 929,813 969,258 979,378

Table 834.—Cows in Registered Dairies in Divisions.

NUMBER AND SIZE OF REGISTERED DAIRY HERDS.

The number of registered dairy herds in size groups and the number of dairy cattle in these herds in each of the coastal divisions and the rest of the State at 31st March, 1950, are given in the following table:—

Table 835.—Dairy Cattle Herds on Holdings of One Acre or more at 31st March, 1950.

Size of Herd (Dairy Cattle		Cos	astal Division	ns.		Inland	Total New South
in Registered Dairies).	North Coast.	Hunter and Manning.	Cumber- land.	South Coast.	Total.	Divisions.	Wales.
		NUMB	ER OF DAIR	Y HERDS.*			
Under 5 5-9 10-14 15-19 20-29 30-49 50-99 100 and over	6 27 44 71 282 1,643 4,279 1,392 7,744	5 19 46 111 330 1,130 2,161 656 4,458	2 8 3 8 49 86 120 75	6 7 27 39 118 450 936 424 2,007	19 61 120 229 779 3,309 7,496 2,547	56 160 176 193 342 565 701 228	75 221 296 422 1,121 3,874 8,197 2,775
		NUME	ER OF DAIR	Y CATTLE*			
Under 5 5-9 10-14 15-19 20-29 30-49 50-99 100 and over	15 191 545 1,194 7,082 66,505 305,207 183,172 563,911	14 141 570 1,897 8,226 45,045 150,943 97,477	7 59 36 133 1,209 3,393 8,067 13,892	18 49 317 654 2,926 17,965 66,315 66,931	54 440 1,468 3,878 19,443 132,908 530,532 361,472	181 1,142 2,091 3,245 8,397 22,017 48,309 31,134	235 1,582 3,559 7,123 27,840 154,925 578,841 392,606

^{* 35} registered dairies with 824 dairy cattle on holdings of less than one acre are not included.

The 1,166,711 registered dairy cattle on holdings of 1 acre and upwards in New South Wales at 31st March, 1950, were distributed over 16,981 herds. The Coastal divisions contained 90.0 per cent. of the cattle and 85.7 per cent. of the herds, most of the remainder being in the Tableland and Western Slope divisions. Herds of 50 to 99 cattle comprised over one-half the number in the coastal belt, and those of less than 30 cattle accounted for only 8.3 per cent. In inland areas, also, herds of 50 to 99 were the most numerous, but they represented only 29.0 per cent. of the herds; herds of less than 50 cattle together accounted for 61.6 per cent. and those with 100 or more cattle, 9.4 per cent. of all inland herds.

In coastal districts, 50.5 per cent. of the cattle were in herds in the 50 to 99 group. Herds of 100 or more contained 34.4 per cent., and of 30 to 49, 12.7 per cent., and those of less than 30 only 2.4 per cent. of the registered dairy cattle in coastal districts. In inland areas, 87.1 per cent. of the cattle were in herds of 30 or more.

DAIRY FARMS.

The number of registered dairies, 23,596 in 1933-34, decreased progressively to 20,956 in 1938-39, to 19,314 in 1944-45 and 15,845 in 1951-52. The number increased to 16,278 in 1952-53 and 16,572 in 1953-54.

Eighty-seven per cent. of registered dairies in 1953-54 were situated in Coastal divisions. In inland areas, dairy farming is undertaken mainly to supply local needs, but there is some concentration of dairies near the southern border and in irrigation settlements.

The following statement shows the number of holdings of one acre and upwards used for dairying operations on a commercial scale from 1928-29 to 1945-46; data are not available for later seasons:—

	Ho	ldings of one acre	and upwards u	sed principally fo	or—
Year ended 31st March.	Dairying.	Dairying and Agriculture.	Dairying and Grazing.	Dairying, Grazing and Agriculture.	Total used for Dairying.
1929†	12,985	2,942	1,722	1,189	18,838
1931†	14,484	3,371	1,148	1,146	20,149
1934	15,033	4,315	1,498	2,065	22,911
1935	14,929	4,226	1,474	1,952	22,58
1936	14,969	4,066	1,445	1,834	22,314
1937	14,521	4,178	1,394	1,716	21,809
1938	14,136	4,072	1,316	1,592	21,110
1939	14,129	3,660	1,331	1,489	20,609
1940	14,210	3,752	1,309	1,433	20,704
1941	14,098	3,675	1,252	1,461	20,48
1945	12,473	3,821	1,639	1,239	19,17
1946	12,157	3,578	1,341	1,028	18,104

Table 836 .- Holdings Used for Dairying.

† Year ended 30th June.

In the Coastal divisions, 15,204 holdings were used for dairying in 1945-46, viz., 11,075 exclusively and 4,129 for dairying combined with other purposes. In other parts of the State, the industry is usually conducted in conjunction with agriculture and grazing—there being only 1,082 holdings used solely for dairying and 1,818 for dairying in combination with other rural pursuits. The total number of holdings used for dairying decreased by 2,600 between 1939-40 and 1945-46, the decrease in the Coastal divisions being 1,764.

RAINFALL INDEX—DAIRYING DISTRICTS.

The following table provides a monthly index of rainfall in the coastal dairying districts of New South Wales. For each dairying district the percentage of actual to normal rainfall is calculated, and these percentages are combined into a single index after weighting by the district average milk production over a period.

Table 837.-Index of Rainfall in Coastal Dairying Districts.

]	Rainfa	ll Inde	x—Co	astal (]	Dairyi Norma	ng Dis l equa	tricts. Is 100		ended	June.		
Month.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.
July	18	40	86	6	148	139	2	11	23	97	398	21	98	37
August	90	38	31	156	234	47	16	65	48	174	193	54	356	98
September	50	30	23	128	65	50	88	67	155	120	90	63	47	35
October	85	53	332	147	34	89	85	74	19	187	198	58	176	90
November	82	88	153	209	56	115	73	146	78	109	208	22	54	45
December	167	30	140	176	50	82	72	208	70	52	78	41	63	35
January	144	26	75	178	70	77	140	121	105	97	268	28	178	86
February	102	180	60	37	99	140	204	56	145	226	90	124	270	384
March	87	108	44	50	41	160	101	130	160	110	117	105	121	45
April	88	45	48	2 8	142	152	131	76	74	159	30	120	32	62
Мау	63	32	216	59	90	18	79	129	85	75	62	68	129	118
June Year ended	68	73	25	57	373	44	29	293	174	476	268	154	7	5 2
June	87	62	103	103	117	93	85	115	95	157	167	72	128	91

Protracted dry periods, in any season, are detrimental to good pastures. This fact is of special significance in the spring and summer, when production normally moves from low winter levels to a seasonal peak. The effect of monthly rainfall upon production can be seen in Table 844, and the effect of the seasonal distribution of rainfall in Table 840.

The index of rainfall is compiled for three sections of the coastal belt, the Northern (North Coast Division), Central (Hunter and Manning and Cumberland Divisions), and Southern (South Coast Division); particulars for each month from July, 1951, are as follows:—

Table 838.—Index of Rainfall—Sections of Coastal Dairying Districts.

Month.	Northern.	Central.	Southern.	Northern.	Central.	Southern.	Northern.	Central	Southern.
		1951.			1952.			1953.	
July	9	29	66	81	130	116	34	47	27
August	27	62	191	326	410	390	94	104	107
Sept.	20	45	309	62	23	23	34	30	55
October	51	52	105	154	165	302	89	78	119
Nov.	19	16	50	34	43	174	40	47	66
Dec.	47	29	34	52	52	134	36	27	50
		1952.			1953.			1954.	
January	23	34	40	225	114	ı 7 8	70	119	94
Feb.	131	147	50	337	215	62	423	337	288
March	98	90	166	132	122	69	40	73	12
April	85	100	332	26	49	32	$\tilde{72}$	60	$\overline{22}$
May	63	71	82	$ $ $\overline{52}$	209	344	159	69	16
June	139	108	321	3	15	10	49	67	16 38
Year	59	65	146	124	129	144	95	88	74

IMPROVEMENT OF PASTURES.

Natural pasture is available generally throughout the year and the native grasses possess both milk producing and fattening qualities.

In recent years, efforts have been directed towards the establishment of sown pastures and the improvement of pastures by top dressing, with a view to increasing the carrying capacity of land and the milk yield per cow. Details are shown on page 815.

DAIRY PRODUCTION.

The following statement shows the production of butter, cheese, and bacon and ham, in each division of the State in the years 1938-39, 1952-53, and 1953-54, the annual figures for these three items being the sum of factory production during the year ended 30th June, and farm production during the year ended three months earlier:—

Table	839.—Butter,	Cheese	and	Bacon	Production.
	ooo. Dutter,		~~~~	-ucom	- I Oud Coloin

Division.	Butter Made.			Cheese Made.			Bacon and Ham Made.‡					
	1938-39.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1938–39.	1952–53.	1953–54.	1938-39.	1952-53.	1953-54			
Coastal— North	thousand lb.											
Coast	65,259	54,903	39,348	1,170	2,937	2,530	7,122	2,435	2,518			
Hunterand	20.000											
Manning Cumber-	29,683	13,686	12,842	784	804	1,052	1,780	2,367	2,808			
land	579	525	648	34	34	87	15,559	22,725	19,299			
Coast	11,056	8,297	8,235	5,497	2,845	3,094	440	322	386			
Total	106,577	77,411	61,073	7,485	6,620	6,763	24,901	27,849	25,011			
Tableland— Northern Central Southern	1,661 1,369 455	1,168 736 268	947 652 254				323 76 17	694 89 10	428 114 7			
Total	3,485	2,172	1,853				416	793	549			
Western Slope— North Central	1,687 712	984 470	783 439	:::	:::	:::	29 37	11 137	5 134			
South	5,326	4,441	4,315		465	428	954	818	883			
Total	7,725	5,895	5,537		465	428	1,020	966	1,022			
Plain— North												
Central	134	121	101				5	2	1			
Central Riverina	128 737	$\frac{118}{1,312}$	$\begin{array}{c} 99 \\ 1,529 \end{array}$	1			9 66	$\frac{2}{17}$	3 13			
Total	999	1,551	1,729	1			80		17			
Western	35	51	41				2	1	1			
Total		*87,080	*70,233	7,486	7,085	7,191	†26,419	†29,630	†26,600			

^{*} Includes 749,139 lb. in 1938-39, 873,856 lb. in 1952-53, and 746,817 lb. in 1953-54, made from Queensland or Victorian cream.

[†] Includes 4,265,331 lb. in 1938-39, 2,573,531 lb. in 1952-53, and 3,579,213 lb. in 1953-54, made from green bacon imported interstate.

[‡] Particulars for 1952-53 and 1953-54 are not comparable with earlier years. Pressed ham and canned bacon and ham are included on a "bone-in" weight basis from 1951-52, and on a "bone-out," or net weight basis in earlier years.

The table shows that most of the butter (87 per cent. in 1953-54) and practically the whole of the cheese are produced in the Coastal divisions. More than half of the butter of the State (56 per cent. in 1953-54) is made in the North Coast division. The manufacture of cheese is of relatively small extent; in 1953-54, 35 per cent. of the cheese was made in the North Coast and 48 per cent. in the South Coast Division. The bacon factories are situated for the most part in the Coastal divisions; in 1953-54, 72 per cent. of the bacon and ham was made in the Cumberland Division.

MILK.

Particulars of the consumption and supply of milk and milk products are published in the chapter "Food and Prices."

Cows producing milk for sale are inspected by Government officers, who have power to condemn and prevent the use of diseased animals. The standard of milk sold for human consumption is prescribed, the quality of the milk sold is tested frequently, and prosecutions are instituted where deficiencies are found. By these means the purity and wholesomeness of dairy products are protected.

Under the Milk Act, 1931-1942, a Board regulates and controls the supply of milk and cream within the Sydney metropolitan, Newcastle, Erina, Wollongong, Blue Mountains-Lithgow, Hunter, Upper Hunter and Illawarra milk distributing districts. Functions of the Board include the improvement of methods of collecting and distributing milk and the fixation of prices.

The total yield of milk is not accurately recorded, as few dairy farmers measure the quantity of milk obtained from their cows throughout the year. However, a close approximation is derived by conversion of milk products to their equivalent in whole milk on the basis of butter fat content, and adding thereto the quantity used as fresh milk for human consumption, etc.

AVERAGE YIELD PER COW.

An approximate estimate of the productivity per cow in registered dairies in New South Wales, in terms of commercial butter, is published in the next table. For the purpose of this estimate, it is assumed that the mean of the number of cows in milk and dry at the beginning and end of any given year represents the average number kept for milking during that year, and an estimate is made (on the basis of butter fat content) of the quantity of commercial butter which may be produced from milk used for purposes other than butter-making.

The estimated number of cows dry and in milk in registered dairies during the year, shown in the column B, represents the mean of the numbers at the beginning and end of the year concerned as shown in column A. The estimated production per cow shown in column G is obtained by dividing the average number of cows (column B) into the commercial butter equivalent in respective years, shown in column F. It represents, therefore, an average of all milking cows in registered dairies irrespective of periods of lactation, and includes heifers with first calf, aged cows, and cows disabled from any cause.

Table 840.—Cows in Registered Dairies—Average Yield.

		Estimated	Butter P	roduced.	Estimated Commercial	Total Commercial	Estimated
Year.	Cows Dry and in Milk in Registered Dairies at end of Year.	Number of Cows Dry and in Milk in Registered	produced	On Registered Dairy Farms.	Butter Producible from Milk (of Cows in Registered Dairies) used for other Purposes.	Butter Produced or Producible from Milk of Cows in	Production
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D) ·	(E)	(F)	(G)
	No.	No.		thous	and lb.		lb.
1929-30	777,815	777,069	100,603	1,025	23,783	125,411	161.4
1934-35	957,987	951,446	145,843	1,635	26,740	174,218	$183 \cdot 1$
1939-40	883,042	884,977	121,658	935	31,446	154,039	174.0
1943-44	837,135	840,589	91,665	795	39,371	131,831	156.8
1944-45	823,157	830,146	70,670	959	38,723	110,352	132.9
$1945-46 \\ 1946-47$	786,892 762,420	805,024 774,656	75,459 $61,230$	$\begin{array}{c} 863 \\ 944 \end{array}$	$43,304 \\ 46,174$	$\begin{array}{c c} 119,626 \\ 108,348 \end{array}$	$\substack{\textbf{148.6}\\139.9}$
1947-48	765,494	763,967	77,480	870	49,719	128,069	167.6
1948 – 49	770,701	768,098	74,835	943	49,36 0	125,138	$162 \cdot 9$
1949-50	770,520	770,610	83,354	1,005	50,878	135,237	$175 \cdot 5$
1950-51	759,578	765,049	82,294	900	49,970	133,164	$174 \cdot 1$
1951-52	728,209	743,894	53,669	956	46,747	101,372	136.3
1952-53	753,055	740,632	84,468	943	52,853	138,264	186.7
1953 - 54	778,838	765,946	68,042	932	52,322	121,296	158.4

The averages shown in the table should be considered in conjunction with the index of rainfall in dairying districts published in Tables 837 and 838. The estimated production per cow (calculated as indicated above) fluctuated considerably over the period covered by the table, with the extremes reflecting the incidence of lush seasons and years of drought, as well as variations in the proportion of cows in milk to all cows in registered dairies. The estimated average yield per cow was the lowest on record (133 lb.) in 1944-45, when there was a scarcity of farm labour and rainfall was much below normal. A succession of good seasons from 1947-48 to 1950-51 resulted in a high degree of productivity in those years, but the poor season of 1951-52 caused the average yield per cow to fall again to 136.3 lb. In the next year, however, the figure was the highest ever recorded, viz., 186.7 lb. In 1953-54, when the rainfall was slightly below normal, it fell to 158.4 lb.

Uses of Milk.

Although there is some seasonal variation, approximately two-thirds of the milk production of the State is treated in factories either as cream or whole milk for the manufacture of butter, cheese, cream or preserved milk, the balance being sold for consumption as fresh milk or used on the farms. Most of the factories are situated in the country districts at convenient centres, and many are conducted on co-operative principles, with the dairy farmers as shareholders. Particulars of the operations of the dairy factories are shown in the chapter "Factories."

The following statement shows the estimated amount of milk produced in New South Wales and used for various purposes in 1938-39, and in the past four seasons:—

Purpose for which Milk was Used.			Season.		
2 sapozo tor winder arms was obossi	1938-39.	1950–51.	1951–52.	1952–53.	1953-54.
Butter making—		thoi	ısand gallor	ıs.	
On farms	14,315	12,042	12,180	11,634	10,843
In N.S.W. factories	211,250	158,101	107,774	170,569	136,556
In other States	3,125	4,197	3,590	4,703	4,631
Total used for Butter	228,690	174,340	123,544	186,906	152,030
Cheese making—					
On farms	302	1	1	1	1
In factories	7,413	6,652	4,561	7,151	7,332
Total used for Cheese	7,715	6,653	4,562	7,152	7,333
Sweet cream, ice cream, condensing, etc.	9,645	24,475	18,999	27,923	24,245
Pasteurised for Milk Board Distributing Districts*	26,457	56,859	58,036	59,862	62,614
Balance sold as raw milk and used otherwise	38,877	35,832	36,068	35,542	35,965
Total Milk (produced in N.S.W.)	311,384	298,159	241,209	317,385	282,187

Table 841.—Production and Use of Milk.

The proportions of the estimated total production of milk used for various purposes in the years covered by the foregoing table were:—

Purpose for which Milk was Used.	1938-39.	1948–49.	1949-50.	1950–51.	1951–52.	1952-53.	1953–54.
				per cent.			
Butter making	9.5	58·1 1·9	59.7 2.0	58·5 2·2	51·2 1·9	-58·9 2·3	53·9 2·6
Sweet cream, ice cream, conden sing, etc Consumed as fresh milk or used	. 3.1	8.6	8.7	8.2	7.9	8.8	8.6
otherwise	91.0	31.4	29.6	31.1	39.0	30.0	34.9
Total	. 100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 842.-Milk-Proportion Used for Various Purposes.

In recent years, the consumption of fresh milk and manufacture of processed milk products have increased while the proportion of total milk production used for butter and cheese making has declined. The quantity of milk pasteurised for the Milk Board distributing districts in 1953-54 was more than double the quantity in 1938-39.

Further particulars regarding the consumption of fresh milk are shown in the chapter relating to "Food and Prices".

^{*} Sydney and Newcastle in 1938-39. Other districts added in later years. (See page 966.)

BUTTER.

PRODUCTION.

The following statement shows the production of butter in New South Wales in quinquennial periods since 1920 and in each season, 1947-48 to 1953-54. The figures include the butter made in factories from cream produced in other States; the quantity was 873,856 lb. in 1952-53, and 746,817 lb. in 1953-54.

Five years ended 30th June.	In Factories.	On Farms, *	Total.	Year ended 30th June.	In Factories.	On Farms. *	Total.
	Annual a	werage: th	ousand lb.		t	housand lb	•
1920	65,591	4,131	69,722	1948	76,066	4,000	80,066
1925	85,073	4,639	89,712	1949	74,519	4,273	78,792
1930	96,536	4,740	101,276	1950	82,470	4,536	87,006
1935	126,946	5,445	132,391	1951	76,873	4,059	80,932
1940	112,978	5,325	118,303	1952	52,501	4,042	56,543
1945	88,450	4,478	92,928	1953	83,076	4,004	87,080

Table 843.—Butter Production.

1954

66.557

70,233

77,706

4.162

1950

The highest level of production was reached in the bountiful seasons 1933-34 and 1934-35. This was due in part to a temporary expansion of dairying in the hinterland, and to farmers' efforts to offset low prices by increasing production. Production in recent years has been affected by periods of scanty rainfall (see Table 837), shortages of farm labour and materials, and by the large and increasing proportions of the milk produced used for processed milk products or for sale as fresh milk (see Table 842). The output in 1951-52 was the smallest since 1905 and nearly 60 per cent. below that of 1933-34. There was some increase in the next two years, but the figure for 1953-54, viz., 70 million lb., was well below that average for the five years ended 1940.

^{*} Year ended 31st March, in 1932 and later years.

The following table shows the quantity of butter produced in factories in New South Wales in each month of 1933-34 (the season of greatest production), and certain later years:—

Table	811	Btto-	Production	<u>.</u>	Mantha
Lable	844	–Butter	Production	113	Months.

Month.	1933–34.	1938-39.	1948–49.	1949–50.	1950–51.	1951–52.	1952~53.	1953-54.
				thousar	nd Ib.			
\mathbf{J} uly	5,929	4,437	2,701	2,889	2,737	2,309	3,3 88	3,177
Aug.	6,306	4,887	3,43 5	3, 588	3,467	2,672	4,194	3,598
Sept.	8,102	6,915	4,623	5,618	5,121	3,248	6,582	4,804
Oct.	13,046	10,842	7,309	8,685	8,575	5,820	8,982	6,739
Nov.	15,607	12,589	7,456	10,088	9,585	5,353	9,236	7,225
Dec.	17,606	11,423	8,336	10,459	10,452	4,353	8,960	5,799
Jan.	18,293	9,707	8,632	8,908	10,825	4,533	8,837	7,232
Feb.	14,950	10,826	8,243	8,407	8,280	3,652	9,025	7,908
March	15,480	12,137	9,022	9,302	7,383	5,852	8,722	8,764
$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{pril}$	12,064	11,880	6,781	6,270	5,079	5,745	6,518	5,254
May	9,135	10,456	4,551	4,947	3,149	4,947	4,867	3,569
June	6,690	7,742	3,430	3,3 09	2,220	4,017	3,765	2,488
Total	143,208	113,841	74,519	82,470	76,873	52,501	83,076	66,557

These monthly records show the seasonal nature of the production. It increases in a marked degree during the summer months, usually attaining a maximum between December and March, and decreases during the winter, usually reaching a minimum in June or July. The figures for 1951-52 show the effects of extreme dryness in the spring and summer months.

EXTERNAL TRADE AND LOCAL CONSUMPTION OF BUTTER.

Particulars of the external trade in butter to and from New South Wales in the years 1934-35 to 1938-39 were published in the Year Book for 1939-40, at page 841. Later information regarding oversea exports is shown in Table 859, but full details of interstate trade in butter are not available.

Particulars of the average annual consumption of butter per head of population are shown in the chapter "Food and Prices". Butter for civilians was rationed from 7th June, 1943, at 8 oz. and from 5th June, 1944, to 17th June, 1950, at 6 oz. per person per week, equivalent to 19½ lb. per annum, exclusive of appreciable quantities of butter supplied without coupons and consumed in restaurants, etc., and in food products.

PRICES OF BUTTER.

Since May, 1934, the wholesale price of butter for local consumption has been fixed under the "equalisation" agreement referred to on page 957 of this volume. The price so fixed was 140s. per cwt. in May, 1934, increased to 149s. 4d. on 29th June, 1937, and was 158s. 9d. on 8th June, 1938. The

maximum wholesale price, Sydney, which was fixed by the Commonwealth Prices Commissioner at 166s. 10d. on 6th March, 1942, was increased to 192s. 6d. on 1st December, 1947, and to 215s. 10d. from 1st July, 1948. From 20th September, 1948, the New South Wales Prices Commissioner exercised control over prices of butter in the State and the Sydney wholesale price after 18th October, 1951, was 312s. 8d. In terms of a new five-year stabilisation plan, which commenced on 1st July, 1952 (see page 959), the States transferred price-fixing powers in respect of butter to the Commonwealth Government. The wholesale price, at that time, was fixed at 417s. 8d. per cwt. In addition, a box charge of 2s. 6d. per cwt. is customary. The price was still unchanged at 30th June, 1955.

The prices of butter sold under contract to the United Kingdom Government since 1939-40, were as follows:—

mosto 4		Che	oicest.		First Grade.				Second Grade.			
Period.	Ster	ling.		ust. rency.	Ster	ling.		ust.	Ste	rling.	Curr	st. ency
		Shilli	ngs ε	ınd p	ence	per o	wt.,	f.o.b.	., Au	strali	an P	ort.
1939-40 to 1941-42	109	9	137	2	108	6	135	7	104	11	131	2
942–43 and 1943–44	114	3	142	10	113	0	141	3	109	5	136	9
944-45 and 1945-46	147	9	184	8	146	6	183	1	142	11	178	7
1946-47	173	6	216	$10\frac{1}{3}$	172	3	215	4	168	6	210	$7\frac{1}{2}$
1947 - 48	203	6	254	$4\bar{3}$	202	3	252	10	198	6	248	$7\bar{\frac{7}{2}}$
1948-49	233	6	291	10 1	232	3	290	· 4	228	6	285	lį
1949-50	251	0 .	313	9	249	9	312	4	246	0	307	6
1950-51	271	6	339	5	270	3	337	10	246	0	307	6
1951-52	290	0	365	0 .	290	9	363	6	282	0	352	6
1952 - 53	314	0	392	6	312	9	390	11	304	0	380	6
1953-54	326	0	407	6	324	9	405	11	316	0	395	0

Table 845.—Prices of Butter, United Kingdom Contracts.

Prices Received by Dairy Farmers.

The average prices paid to dairy farmers for cream supplied to butter factories in New South Wales since 1928-29 are shown below. The averages are stated as per pound of commercial butter, and those for the years 1942-43 to 1953-54 include Government subsidy.

Year ended 30th June.	Average Price to Suppliers.	Year ended 30th June.	Average Price to Suppliers.	Year ended 30th June.	Average Price to Suppliers

Table 846.—Cream for Butter—Average Prices Paid to Dairy Farmers.

	Year ended 30th June.	Price to Suppliers.	Year ended 30th June.	Price to Suppliers.	Year ended 30th June.	Price to Suppliers.
•		d. per lb.		d. per lb.		d. per lb.
	1928-29	17.1	1937 - 38	13.0	1946-47	20.3*
	1929 - 30	15.8	1938-39	13.0	1947-48	23.9*
	1930 - 31	12.6	1939-40	13.6	1948-49	25.9*
	1931 - 32	11.2	1940-41	13.6	1949-50	28.5*
	1932 - 33	9.4	1941-42	13.6	1950-51	32.3*
	1933 - 34	8.4	1942 - 43	16.0*	1951-52	42.1*
	1934 - 35	9.4	1943-44	18.6*	1952-53	47.4*

^{*} Including Government subsidy.

1944-45

1945-46

1935-36

1936 - 37

11.4

12.2

19.3*

1953-54

47.5*

The average price paid to suppliers moved up steadily after 1941-42, and in 1953-54 farmers received more than three times the price received in 1938-39.

Each month the dairy farmer is paid for his cream at a price estimated to be slightly less than the probable proceeds from sales of butter, and at the end of each half-year he receives such further sums as accrue from the actual proceeds of sales in the form of "deferred pay." The half-yearly adjustments on this account by the principal North Coast factories have varied from \(\frac{1}{2} \)d. to 3d. per pound in the last ten years. A comparison of monthly prices paid to suppliers of cream to the principal North Coast factories is shown below; deferred pay and subsidy are included:—

Table 847.—Cream for Butter—Monthly Prices Paid to Dairy Farmers.
(North Coast Factories, N.S.W.).

Month.		1938-39.	1947-48.	1948–49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.
	_	Pence	per lb. of	Commercia	.l Butter (i	ncluding d	eferred pay	, y and subsi	dy).
July	•••	14.31	23.67	25.75	28.75	30.25	41.83	47.00	48.375
August	•••	14.31	23.67	25.75	28.75	30.25	41.83	47.00	48.375
${\bf September}$	•••	13.06	23.67	25.75	28.75	30.25	41.83	47.00	48.375
October	•••	12.31	23.67	25.75	28.75	30.25	41.75	47.00	48.375
$\mathbf{November}$	•••	11.81	23.50	25.75	28.75	30.25	41.75	47.00	48.375
December	•••	11.56	23.50	25.75	28.75	32.65	41.75	47.00	48.375
January		13.31	23.75	26.00	28.50	32.65	43.50	48.00	47.875
February		13.56	23.75	26.00	28.50	32.65	43.50	48.00	47.875
March	•••	13.56	23.75	26.00	28.50	32.65	43.50	48.00	47.875
April	•••	13.31	23.75	26.00	28.50	32.25	43.50	48.00	47.875
May		13.06	23.75	26.00	28.50	32.25	43.50	48.00	47.875
June	•••	13.56	23.75	26.00	28.50	32-25	43.50	48.00	47.875
Annual Aver for all factor in State			23.94	25.88	28.47	32.25	42.14	47.40	47.50

Before the war, sharp movements in oversea prices and changes in the proportions marketed locally and oversea caused rather wide month to month variations. In recent years, the monthly rate paid has varied mainly as a result of infrequent changes in local and oversea prices and in the rate of subsidy.

CHEESE.

Although favourable conditions exist in New South Wales for the production of cheese, the industry has shown no significant expansion for many years. The annual production is not sufficient for local requirements and appreciable quantities are imported from other States.

In 1953-54, 78 per cent. of the cheese made in New South Wales was produced in the North and South Coast divisions. The following table shows the production of cheese in factories and on farms in New South Wales since 1910:—

Five years ended 30th June.	Made in Factories.	Made on Farms.†	Total.	Year ended 30th June.	Made in Factories.	Made on Farms.†	Total.
	Annual A	verage: the	usand Ib.		thouse	and lb.	
1910-15*	4,625	1,192	5,817	1947	4,545	4	4,549
1916-20	6,154	717	6,871	1948	5,909	10	5,919
1921-25	6,285	235	6,520	1949	5,577	4	5,581
1926-30	6,480	154	6,634	1950	6,333	1	6,334
1931-35	7,408	156	7,564	1951	6,630	1	6,631
1936-40	7,147	267	7,414	1952	4,470	1	4,471
1941-45	5,312	91	5,403	1953	7,084	1	7,085
1946-50	5,444	26	5,470	1954	7,191		7,191

Table 848.—Cheese—Production in New South Wales.

The average annual consumption of cheese in New South Wales prior to the war was approximately 11,000,000 lb., or 4 lb. per head of population. Later consumption figures for the State are not available, but consumption per head in Australia was approximately 6½ lb. in 1953-54.

The equalisation scheme and Commonwealth subsidies for dairy products described in this chapter apply to cheese produced in factories in New South Wales.

Particulars of contract prices for the purchase of Australian cheese by the United Kingdom Government for choicest and first grade cheese are as follows:—

Period.	Sterli	ng.	Aust. Currency.				ling.	Au Curre	
	s. d.	per	cwt., f.o	.b.		s. d	. per c	wt., f.o.	b.
Sept. '39 to June '41	61	3	76	7	July '48 to June '49	131	6	164	41/2
July '41 to June '42	67	0	83	9	July '49 to June '50	140	0	175	0
July '42 to June '44	70	0	87	6	July '50 to June '51	151	0	188	9
July '44 to June '46	86	0	107	6	July '51 to June '52	161	6	201	101
July '46 to June '47	101	0	126	3	July '52 to June '53	176	0	220	0
July '47 to June '48	116	6	145	71	July '53 to June '54	182	6	228	11

Table 849.—Prices of Cheese, United Kingdom Contracts.

^{*} Calendar years.

[†] Year ended 31st March, in 1932 and later years.

PROCESSED MILK PRODUCTS.

In 1953-54 there were 12 factories making condensed, concentrated and powdered milk in New South Wales. The quantities made and the milk used for these in each of the past eleven years were as follows:—

Year ended	Conde Mi		Concen M	trated ilk.	Other Pr Whole Milk		Whole Milk Used
30th June.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Processed Milk Products.*
	thous. lb.	£ thous.	thous. lb.	£ thous.	thous. lb.	£ thous.	thous. gal.
1944	7,547	228	19,598	372	†	Ť	16,972
1945	6,514	214	18,448	329	†	†	15,280
1946	5,056	158	19,511	418	17,289	1,088	17,130
1947	1,082	31	20,436	446	16,784	1,132	14,635
1948	4,851	170	20,633	471	20,991	1,515	20,201
1949	1,741	62	18,241	485	24,885	2,082	21,089
1950	3,496	145	20,980	593	26,739	2,401	23,759
1951	1,603	74	19,977	662	24,247	2,540	17,965
1952	6,730	482	12,143	598	19,704	2,594	13,693
1953	9,362	712	11,150	425	33,940	4,502	24,245
1954	3,827	290	19,580	776	26,790	4,468	19,535

Table 850.-Processed Milk Products, Production, N.S.W.

PIGS.

Pig breeding in New South Wales is usually carried on in association with dairy farming, but during the war it expanded considerably as a mixed farming activity, and steps were taken to encourage increased production from the industry. Pig meats were included in wartime contracts with the United Kingdom Ministry of Food, of which further particulars are given in the chapter "Pastoral Industry."

Under the influence of wartime demands, the number of pigs in 1944, viz., 561,294, was the highest on record. Thereafter the number declined to 298,690 in 1953, but in 1954 it rose again by 24 per cent. to 371,608.

The number of pigs slaughtered fell from the record of 737,882 in 1941 to 410,741 in 1947, but rose again in later years and in 1953-54 was 498,962, as compared with an annual average of 568,596 in the five years ended March, 1941, and 461,165 in the five years ended December, 1950.

[•] Comprises condensed, concentrated, powdered, and malted milk, infants' foods and sterilised cream. † Not available on comparable basis.

A comparative statement of the number of pigs at end of season and the number of annual slaughterings is shown below:—

Table	851	-Pigs	in	New	South	Wales.
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Five Years ended—	Pigs at end of Period.	Pigs Slaugh- tered per annum. (average.)	Year ended 31st March.	Pigs at end of Year.	Pigs Slauga- tered during Year,	Year ended 31st March.	Pigs at end of Year	Pigs Slaugh- tered during Year.
1905 (Dec.) 1910 (Dec.) 1916 (June) 1921 (June) 1921 (June) 1935 (Mar.) 1941 (Mar.) 1946 (Mar.) 1951 (Mar.)	310,702 321,632 281,158 306,253 382,674 334,331 436,944 507,738 432,612 316,833	231,374 244,618 286,338 296,279 348,461 420,747 488,596 *591,965 *461,165	1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942	†334,331 385,846 388,273 367,116 397,535 436,944 390,780 356,765 377,344 451,064 507,738 454,102	\$417,502 \$425,385 \$452,807 \$461,205 505,059 595,624 \$613,957 536,868 552,939 542,359 596,851 *737,882	1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954	486,960 561,294 523,917 432,612 358,417 365,171 375,212 333,108 316,833 292,829 298,690 371,608	*668,930 *503,039 *554,679 *495,297 *468,336 *410,741 *459,212 *507,321 *460,215 *483,222 *469,454 ‡498,962

^{*} Year ended three months earlier.

Trends in the industry are also revealed by changes in the number of breeding stock from year to year. Particulars for each year since 1944-45 are as follows:—

Table 852.-Pigs-Breeding Stock and Other.

At 31st March.	Boars.	Breed- ing Sows,	Other Pigs.	Total Pigs.	At 31st March.	Boars.	Breed- ing Sows.	Other Pigs.	Total Pigs.
1945	12,073	60,616	451,228	523,917	1950	9,105	43,371	280,722	333,198
1946	10,663	51,902	370,047	432,612	1951	8,893	44,490	263, 450	316,833
1947	9,672	45,005	303,740	358,417	1952	8,159	39,178	245,492	292,829
1948	10,017	50,472	304,682	365,171	1953	8,778	43,797	246,115	298,690
1949	10,198	50,099	314,915	375,212	1954	10,117	55,326	306,165	371,608

The following statement shows the number of pigs in divisions of the State in 1945 and the five latest years:—

Table 853.-Pigs in Divisions.

Di 1-1			At 31st	March.		
Division.	1945.	1950.	1 951.	19 52.	1953.	1954.
North Coast Hunter and	198,793	143,823	127,687	122,974	123,100	134,183
Manning	57,840	34,253	31,895	26,756	25,400	31,814
Cumberland	30,013	26,779	27,067	27,787	28,718	33,719
South Coast	26,262	19,520	21,793	18,803	17,826	23,782
Total, Coastal	312,908	224,375	208,442	196,320	195,044	223,498
Tableland	36,844	25,424	24,166	20,657	21,671	29,700
Western Slope	117,678	55,942	55,703	49,301	54,319	79,611
Other	56,487	27,457	28,522	26,551	27,656	38,799
Total, New South Wales	523,917	333,198	316,833	292,829	298,690	371,608

[†] At 30th June.

[!] Year ended 30th June.

At 31st March, 1954, the pigs in the North Coast Division represented 36 per cent. and in the other Coastal divisions 24 per cent. of the total. Twenty-one per cent. of the pigs in 1954 were in the Western Slope divisions.

SIZE AND DISTRIBUTION OF PIG HERDS.

The number of pig herds, classified according to size of herds, on holdings of one acre or more, and the number of pigs in these herds, in each coastal division and inland districts of the State at 31st March, 1953, are shown in the following table:—

Table 854.—Pigs—Number and Size of Herds, 31st March, 1953.

				Siz	e of He	rds.			
Divisions.	1-4	5-9	10-14	15–19	20-29	30–49	50-99	100 and over.	Total.
			NUMBI	er of H	ERDS.*				
Coastal— North Coast Hunter and Manning Cumberland South Coast	506 678 129 195	673 350 52 121	791 273 46 121	731 138 16 86	$\begin{array}{c} 1{,}114\\ 150\\ 39\\ 100 \end{array}$	1,056 104 38 89	357 52 51 49	36 18 76 19	5,264 1,763 447 780
Total	1,508	1,196	1,231	971	1,403	1,287	509	149	8,254
Tableland Western Slope Central Plains and	714 867	194 400	119 290	64 189	102 254	92 278	63 196	30 76	1,378 2,550
Riverina Western	523 53	216 25	135 7	69 2	124 5	116 3	98	29 3	1,310 101
New South Wales, No. Per cent.	3,665 27·0	$^{2,031}_{14\cdot 9}$	$1,782 \\ 13\cdot 1$	$^{1,295}_{9\cdot 5}$	1,888 13.9	1,776 13·1	869 6·4	287 2·1	13,593 100·0
		Number	of Pigs	IN ABO	ve Her	DS.*	,	<u> </u>	
Coastal— North Coast Hunter and Manning Cumberland South Coast	1,284 1,444 252 416	4,785 2,418 349 860	9,463 3,198 533 1,421	12,413 2,333 270 1,461	26,707 3,588 926 2,392	39,620 3,905 1,371 3,380	22,330 3,381 3,586 3,211	5,676 2,890 19,699 4,233	122,278 23,157 26,986 17,374
Total	3,396	8,412	14,615	16,477	33,613	48,276	32,508	32,498	189,795
Tableland Western Slope Central Plains and	1,419 1,918	1,312 2,748	1,391 3,435	1,059 3,163	2,479 6,089	3,416 10,573	4,208 12,907	4,196 11,577	19,480 52,410
Riverina Western	1,097 110	$1,474 \\ 162$	1,606 81	1,131 34	2,975 109	4,337 126	$6,429 \\ 172$	5,260 731	24,309 1,525
New South Wales, No. Per cent.	7,940 2·8	14,108 4·9	21,128 7·3	21,864 7·6	45,265 15·7	66,728 23·2	56,224 19·6	54,262 18·9	287,519 100·0

^{*} Excludes 11,171 pigs on holdings of less than one acre.

Approximately two-thirds of both herds and pigs in 1953 were in the Coastal divisions. The North Coast Division accounted for 64 per cent. of the total number of pigs in the Coastal divisions, and the Hunter and Manning divisions for 12 per cent.

Forty-eight per cent. of the herds and 54 per cent. of the pigs in the inland districts were located in the Western Slope divisions, 24 per cent. and 25 per cent., respectively, were in the Central Plains and Riverina divisions, and 26 per cent. of the herds and 20 per cent. of the pigs were in the Tableland divisions.

Seventy-eight per cent. of the pigs in 1953 belonged to herds of twenty or more. Herds of less than twenty comprised 64 per cent. of the total number of herds and 22 per cent. of the pigs.

The number of herds containing breeding sows, classified according to the number of breeding sows in these herds at 31st March, 1953, are shown below. The number of herds with breeding sows on rural holdings at that date, represented 72.8 per cent. of the total number of pig herds in New South Wales. Seventy per cent. of the breeding sows were concentrated in herds of less than ten sows.

Table 855.—Breeding Sows-Number and Size of Herds, 31st March, 1953.

			S	ize Grou	p of Bree	ding Sow	' 8.		
Division.	1-4	5-9	10–14	15-19	20-29	30-49	50-99	and over.	Total.
			Num	BER OF	Herds.*				
Coastal —									
North Coast	3,241	1,031	99	18	6	4	1		4,400
Hunter and Manning	1,018	120	26	8	11	5	1		1,189
Cumberland	158	65	33	17	28	15	8	1	325
South Coast	458	119	29	7	7	2	1	2	6 2 5
Total	4,875	1,335	187	50	52	26	11	3	6,539
Tableland	541	123	37	20	9	7	1		73 8
Western Slope	1,092	415	135	39	39	11	6	1	1,738
Central Plains and Riverina	532	194	50	17	15	4	4		816
Western	48	4	4		3		1		60
New South Wales, No.	7,088	2,071	413	126	118	48	23	4	9,891
Per cent.	71.7	20.9	4.2	1.3	1.2	0.5	0.2		100.0
	NUMB	ER OF B	REEDING	Sows II	N ABOVE	HERDS.	†		
Coastal—									
North Coast	8,422	6,159	1,107	287	126	146	50		16,297
Hunter and Manning	1,968	748	283	131	243	171	68		3,612
Cumberland	347	429	373	290	644	551	508	160	3,302
South Coast	1,077	715	325	114	151	65	52	220	2,719
Total	11,814	8,051	2,088	822	1,164	933	678	380	25,930
Tableland	1,137	787	415	322	195	242	51		3,149
Western Slope	2,478	2,619	1,525	622	853	359	346	100	8,902
Central Plains and Riverina	1,191	1,231	562	271	342	140	263		4,000
Western	85	23	40		64		66		278
New South Wales, No.	16,705	12,711	4,630	2,037	2,618	1,674	1,404	480	42,259
Per cent.	39.5	30.1	11.0	4.8	6.2	4.0	3.3	1.1	100.0

^{* 3,702} holdings with pigs kept no breeding sows. † Excludes 1,538 breeding sows on holdings of less than one acre.

PIG BREEDING IN ASSOCIATION WITH DAIRYING.

A special tabulation showing the degree to which pig breeding was associated with dairy farming in New South Wales at 31st March, 1948, is shown on page 746 of Year Book No. 52.

PRICES OF PIGS.

The average prices of certain representative classes of pigs in the metropolitan saleyards at Homebush in 1939 and each of the past four years are shown below. The averages were compiled from reports of the State Marketing Bureau.

Month.		В	leavy		icone i Med		Wei	ght	š.			н	[eavy	ano	Pork 1 Med		n Wei	ight	s.	
	193	9.	195	1.	195	2.	195	3.	195	4.	193	9.	195	1.	195	2.	195	3.	195	4.
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
January	73	1	226		332		342		357	4	46		155		202		230		230	2
February	72	8	239		330	8	341	7	366	1	47	2	160	11		6	220	11	226	2
March	73		234		333	9	346		368	6	47	5	155		205	7	220	10	225	2
April	73		235		335		354	11	345	1	48		152		207		221		220	9
May	71	8	246		34 0			11	320	6	45	6	153		210		222	8	205	4
June	73		259	11	341	3	367	4	295	0	46	1	159		214		222	8	183	6
July	74	7	276	10	344	4	367	2	260	2	47	5	168		222		231	4	162	8
August	77	0	292	3	333	5	369	6	257	6	49	9	174	2	231	7	236	3	173	9
Sept.	81	0	300	3	325	8	358	9	280	2	49	9	171	7	230	5	234		174	9
October	83	1	331	5	315	2	372	4	266	4	52	2	177		219		240		170	10
Nov.	84	0	338	0	311	10	373	0	236	7	51	6	190	9	179	8	238	9	161	1
Dec.	81	10	321	10	315	9	363	10	260	10	50	10	195	10	222	11	231	11	172	7
Average	76	6	275	3	330	0	359	8	301	2	48	6	167	11	211	9	229	3	192	3

Prices of both baconers and porkers reached a peak in 1953, and declined in 1954.

BACON AND HAMS.

The output of bacon and hams from factories and farms in New South Wales since 1915 is shown hereunder:—

Table 857 .- Bacon and Ham Production.

Five years	Production	of Bacon a	and Ham.		Production	of Bacon	and Ham.
ended 30th June.	Factory.*	Farm.†	Total Production	Year ended 30th June.	Factory.*	Farm.†	Total Production
		ual aver nousand l			tl	nousand l	b.
1920	13,935	2,343	16,278	1948	31,614	137	31,751
1925	17,627	1,584	19,211	1949	29,649	147	29,796
193 0	22,535	1,014	23,549	1950	28,879	139	29,018
1935	19,670	1,051	20,721	1951	28,157	131	28,288
1940	22,763	629	23,392	1952‡	27,910	122	28,032
1945	34,230	• 490	34,720	1953‡	29,509	121	29,630
19 50	32,861	143	33,004	1954‡	26,499	101	26,600
							1

^{*}Including bacon cured from green bacon imported interstate. † Twelve months ended 31st March in 1932 and later years. ‡ Particulars not comparable with years prior to 1951-52. Pressed ham and canned bacon and ham are included on a "bone-in" weight basis, as compared with a "bone-out," or net weight, basis in 1950-51 and earlier years.

The production of bacon and ham rose from an annual average of 23.4 million lb. in the five years ended June, 1940, to the record figure of 45.1 million lb. in 1944-45. Thereafter production declined steadily each year, except for a small increase in 1952-53, and in 1953-54 it was only 26.6 million lb.

FROZEN PORK.

Relatively little frozen pork was exported from New South Wales prior to 1938-39, but the quantity increased during the war years to a peak of 3,329,000 lb. (valued at £125,772) in 1943-44. After the war, the quantity exported declined again, and in 1953-54 it was only 404,000 lb. Further particulars are given in the following table:—

Table 858.—Frozen	Pork	Exported	Oversea.
-------------------	------	----------	----------

June	Quantity.	Value.	Year ended June.	Quantity.	Value.
1929 1939 1947 1948 1949	thous.lb. 107 1,109 1,048 477 1,063	£ 4,595 29,993 55,130 26,287 78,257	1950 1951 1952 1953 1954	thous. lb. 941 1,178 434 212 404	£ 86,421 123,192 62,610 30,581 74,596

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The following table shows the principal dairy products (not exclusively or completely the produce of the State) exported oversea from New South Wales, inclusive of ships' stores, at intervals since 1920-21. In recent years a substantial quantity of butter from New South Wales has been shipped abroad from Brisbane, Queensland.

Table 859.—Oversea Exports* of Butter, Cheese, Milk and Bacon.

Year ended	Bu	Butter.		ese.	Process	ed Milk.	Bacon and Ham.		
Oth June.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	thous. lb.	£	thous, lb.	£	thous, lb.	£	thous. lb.	£	
1921	28,429	3,458,280	807	49.813	11,576	691,122	1,357	132,07	
1931	31,793	1,698,835	189	8,969	497	18,006	552	28,64	
1941	20,049	1,271,307	4,219	185,102	9,466	306,279	2,614	178,59	
1944	10,143	674,612	10,274	661,863	11,361	484,753	6,065	495,41	
1945	7,092	636,773	10,840	656,720	13,666	629,914	4,980	445,21	
1946	13,594	1.261,587	5,665	293,245	17,157	725,139	7,348	699.86	
1947	4,450	437,485	1,973	161,389	16,959	860,638	3,246	261,09	
1948	15,499	1,721,521	1,827	151,374	16,155	1,147,896	1,775	170.20	
1949	10,260	1,388,230	1.398	141.472	17,760	1,472,991	1,878	216,58	
1950†	11.998	1,619,346	1,574	163.502	24,985	1,885,615	2.147	284.56	
1951†	6,490	1,040,479	1,283	153,784	17,047	1.329,216	1,997	294,88	
1952†	710	141,741	1,052	148,390	13,260	1,500,212	1,366	263,46	
1953	3,887	746,696	1,969	300,723	37,378	3,885,104	898	182,49	
1954	2,158	433,364	417	68,171	26,455	2,908,190	762	163,95	

^{*} Including Ships' Stores. † Revised since last issue.

Exports of butter and bacon and ham have declined greatly in recent years, home consumption being high in relation to the diminishing production. There has been a marked expansion in export of processed milk, however, and this is now the principal dairy product exported oversea from the State.

The quantity and value of eggs and poultry exported oversea are given in Table 868. Exports of frozen pork are shown in Table 858.

POULTRY FARMING.

In recent years, poultry farming has grown in importance as a distinct industry in New South Wales, although it is also conducted in conjunction with other rural pursuits. The estimated farm value of eggs and poultry produced in New South Wales was approximately £20,090,000 in 1952-53 and £19,883,000 in 1953-54.

Statistics of poultry production are collected from occupiers of rural holdings of one acre or more and, as far as practicable, information is also obtained regarding poultry on smaller holdings. Owing to the relatively small area of land required for poultry farming, it is difficult to make a complete annual survey of the industry. The figures shown below reflect the development of the industry since 1935:—

An of	Tiende	Deceler	Cana		Year ended	31st March.
As at 31st March.	Fowls, Chickens, etc.	Ducks, etc.	Geese, etc.	Turkeys, etc.	Eggs Produced.*	Gross Farm Value of Production. †
		Nun	nber.		million doz.	£ million.
1935	5,521,000	219,000	31,000	244,000	51.2	2.8
1940	5,474,000	202,000	23,000	213,000	56.2	3.5
1945	9,809,000	256,000	21,000	247,000	89.1	8.7
1946	8,643,000	208,000	20,000	208,000	91.2	9.1
1947	8,625,000	215,000	22,000	242,000	95.4	9.5
1948	8,044,000	197,000	22,000	266,000	89.0	10.4
1949	7,677,000	199,500	23,000	287,000	88.2	11.9
1950	7,642,000	199,200	22,000	263,000	86.6	13.4
1951	7,379,000	181,800	18,000	217,000	80.9	14.9
1952	6,879,000	165,000	20,000	195,000	78.7	18.8
1953	6,368,000	152,000	19,000	205,000	77.9	20.1
1954	6,194,000	141,000	18,000	166,000	78.2	19.9

Table 860.—Poultry in New South Wales.

A period of relative stability in the later nineteen thirties was followed by rapid expansion of poultry farming during the war years, encouraged by higher prices and measures taken to meet wartime demands. The number of fowls rose from 5.5 million in 1940 to 9.8 million in 1945, but, partly owing to the shortage and dearness of poultry food, it declined steadily each year thereafter to 6.2 million in 1954.

The numbers shown in the foregoing table relate to poultry on rural holdings one acre or more in extent, and estimates made by local collectors in other areas. In 1954, there were approximately 4,689,000 fowls, chickens, etc., on holdings with 150 or more hens and pullets and 1,505,000 on other holdings.

The following table shows the development of poultry farming in respect of holdings with 150 or more hens and pullets:—

Table 861.—Poultry on Commercial Poultry Farms.
(With 150 or more laying stock.)

Year ended 31st March.	Total Fowls and Chickens.	Chickens Hatched.	Chiekens Sold.	Year ended 31st March.	Total Fowls and Chickens.	Chiekens Hatched.	Chickens Sold.
1935 1940 1945 1948 1949	2,321,000 2,647,000 6,897,000 5,533,000 5,286,000	3,958,000 5,940,000* 12,339,000* 9,103,000* 9,935,000*	1,278,000‡ 3,119,000*‡ 9,109,000* 5,585,000* 6,884,000*	1950 1951 1952 1953 1954	5,426,000 5,452,000 5,085,000 4,675,000 4,689,000	9,984,000* 10,593,000* 10,655,000* 8,567,000* 10,776,000*	5,561,000*

^{*} Including hatcheries.

^{*} Estimated.

[†] Eggs and Table Poultry.

[†] Under 1 month old.

[‡] Day old.

The 4,689,000 stock, as at 31st March, 1954, included 4,202,000 pullets and hens, 134,000 cocks and cockerels, and 353,000 chickens under three months old.

From 1945 to 1950, the United Kingdom Government contracted with the Commonwealth Government for the purchase of "boiler" type poultry. The contract for up to 12,000 tons of poultry, which operated from October, 1949, terminated when the import of poultry into the United Kingdom was decontrolled. Details of contract prices from 1945 to September, 1948, are given on page 574 of Year Book No. 50. Prices, from October, 1948, to December, 1949, in sterling (Australian currency equivalent in parenthesis) per lb., frozen weight, undrawn, f.o.b. Australian ports were:—fowls, 1s. 10d. (2s. 3½d.); chickens, 2s. 2d. (2s. 8½d.); turkeys, first grade, 2s. 4d. (2s. 11d.), second grade, 2s. 2½d. (2s. 9½d.); and ducks, 2s. 0d. (2s. 6d.). From January, 1950, prices were determined on a monthly basis until the termination of contracts on 31st March, 1950. Exports to the United Kingdom were resumed on a trader-to-trader basis on 1st July, 1950.

Special attention is devoted to improving the laying qualities of the different breeds, and egg-laying competitions, organised originally by private subscriptions, have been conducted since 1901 at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College. The most successful laying breeds have proved to be the Australorp, the White Leghorn, the Rhode Island Red, and the Langshan. A Government Poultry Expert and staff carry out experimental work and assist poultry farmers in selecting breeding stock, culling the hens, and in dealing with general problems associated with the industry.

Feeding costs per head per annum of fowls competing in the Hawkesbury Agricultural College laying tests in recent years are given in the following table. These costs are based upon Sydney wholesale prices plus freight and cartage.

Year ended March.	Annual Cost of feeding per hen.	Year ended March.	Annual Cost of feeding per hen.	Year ended March.	Annual Cost of feeding per hen.	Year ended March.	Annual Cost of feeding per hen.
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
1935	5 9	1940	6 3	1945	7 7	1950	12 9
1936	7 2	1941	7 3	1946	8 3	1951	13 7
1937	8 8	1942	8 0	1947	9 5	1952	18 1
1938	9 6	1943	7 11	1948	10 1	1953	20 6
1939	7 0	1944	8 3	1949	10 4	1954	24 3

Table 862.—Cost of Feeding Fowls.

The prices of wheat, maize, bran and pollard are indicated in Table 712. The prices of wheat for stock are given on page 866.

PRICES OF EGGS.

The average monthly wholesale prices of new-laid hen eggs per dozen in Sydney are shown in the following table, together with the average price in each year weighted in accordance with the seasonal expectation of laying:—

Table a	863	Who	lesale	Prices	of	Eggs.
---------	-----	-----	--------	--------	----	-------

Month.	Weight.	1929.	1939.	1946.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.
					pence	per doze				
January	13	19.0	18.3	21.0	30.0	34.0	42.0	59.0	60.8	58.3
February	11	24.0	22.5	23.9	33.0	35.8	44.0	61.0	62.0	60.7
March	7	25.0	17.3	24.0	35.0	39.5	45.8	61.0	65.0	$64 \cdot 3$
April	6	30.0	20.1	24.0	36.0	43.0	48.0	65.0	65.0	65.0
May	4	33.0	21.0	24.0	36.0	43.0	48.0	65.0	65.0	65.0
June	6	29.0	20.3	24.0	36.0	43.0	48.0	65•0	65.0	65.0
July	10	22.0	15.0	24.0	33.6	41.0	48.0	61.4	65.0	55.5
August	16	18.0	12.7	21.0	31.0	33.0	48.0	56.0	61.8	53.0
September	19	16.0	12.0	19.0	31.0	33.7	48.0	55.0	59.0	53.0
October	19	16.0	12.0	19.0	31.0	36.0	48.0	55.0	54.7	53.0
November	17	16.0	12.0	19.0	32.0	36.0	49.0	55.0	53.0	53.0
December	16	18.0	14.0	19.0	34.0	40.0	58.0	58.0	56.0	$53 \cdot 4$
(Est'd weighted										
yearly av'ge).	144	19.8	15.1	20.9	$32 \cdot 4$	36.8	48.3	58.1	59.5	56.2
		_								

The monthly averages are unweighted and represent the mean of the daily quotations. Prices are also quoted for medium and pullet eggs, but these are not included above.

The average price for the twelve months in 1953, viz. 59.5d., was the highest on record and nearly three times the figure for 1946. The price fell slightly in 1954 to 56.2d. per dozen.

EGG MARKETING BOARD.

The Egg Marketing Board was constituted in 1928 in terms of the Marketing of Primary Products Act and has authority over the marketing of all eggs produced in New South Wales. As reconstituted in November, 1946, the Board is comprised of five representatives of producers and two Government nominees. Further details regarding the Board and its functions and the area of its jurisdiction are given in the 1941-42 and 1942-43 edition of the Year Book on page 792. A summary relating to the operations of the Egg Marketing Board is shown below:—

Table 864.—Egg Marketing Board of N.S.W.—Operations.

Pool	Egg Ad	s under Boar Iministration.	d's	Local Sales by Boa	(in shell) rd.*	Paid to Producers by Board.†		
Year. S	Sold by Producer Agents.	Handled by Board.	Total.	Quantity.	Average per dozen.	Amount.	A verage per dozen.	
1943-44 1944-45 1945-46 1946-47 1947-48 1948-49 1949-50 1950-51 1951-52 1952-53	t14,837 12,769 12,215 15,655 16,076 15,939 15,786 16,469 15,098 14,518	10 sand dozer 27,213 34,600 37,666 38,445 34,552 35,920 36,483 33,996 35,173 36,366	42,050 47,869 49,881 54,100 50,628 51,859 52,269 50,465 50,271 50,884	dozen. 16,353,412 20,500,559 19,728,769 17,775,388 16,295,255 16,633,411 16,352,744 18,007,172 17,430,279 15,331,439	d. 21·81 21·84 21·30 22·07 26·62 31·07 34·22 40·23 54·72 59·53	£ 2,353,209 2,992,438 3,158,517 3,246,296 3,444,432 4,098,322 4,762,835 5,165,816 7,545,438 8,536,364	d. 20·77 20·69 20·06 20·27 23·85 27·38 31·33 36·47 51·48 56·34	

^{*} Agent for Controller of Egg Supplies, July, 1943, to December, 1947.

† Subject to pool deduction (see next page).

The total quantity of eggs under the control of the Board in 1953-54 was 52 million dozen, of which 72 per cent. were disposed of by the Board and 28 per cent. sold by producer agents. The number of eggs in shell sold locally by the Board was 16 million dozen.

Sales of eggs in liquid form and of dried egg products are not included in the above table. Sales of these products prior to 1948 were controlled by the Commonwealth Government. Local sales since the Egg Marketing Board resumed control in 1948-49 were as follows:—

Table	865.—Local	Sales	of	Liquid	Egg	Pulp	and	Dried	Egg	Products.
-------	------------	-------	----	--------	-----	------	-----	-------	-----	-----------

Pool	Liqui	id Egg Pulp Sa	les.	Dried Egg Product Sales.				
Year.	Quantity.	Av. price per lb.	Value.	Quantity.	Av. price per lb.	Value.		
1948-49 1949-50 1950-51 1951-52 1952-53 1953-54	Ib. 7,304,937 8,387,305 7,276,766 7,447,539 5,989,649 5,016,290	d. 21·36 24·33 26·26 31·01 38·95 42·61	£ 650,256 850,314 796,307 962,260 972,108 890,602	lb. 107,106 125,795 82,848 99,626 75,012 64,358	s. d. 12 10·5 16 5·7 18 11·8 18 10 23 5·11 25 7·15	£ 68,954 103,614 78,650 93,833 87,860 82,365		

Consignors to the Egg Marketing Board and producer agents contributed to the marketing pool at the rate of 1d. per dozen from 1st June, 1942. Thereafter, the rates were varied at intervals as shown on page 753 of Year Book No. 52. From 1st December, 1952, consignors to the Board paid handling and selling charges at the rate of 3½d. per dozen (raised to 3½d. from 1st July, 1953), and producer agents contributed 1½d. per dozen (raised to 2d. from 1st July, 1953) on private sales to cover their share of the Board's administrative costs.

CONTROL OF EXPORT OF EGGS.

The Australian Egg Board, appointed under the Egg Export Control Act, 1947, assumed the control of oversea marketing of Australian eggs and egg products, formerly exercised by the Commonwealth Controller of Egg Supplies, on 1st January, 1948 (see page 577 of Year Book No. 50.). The Board consists of nine members, including two representatives of the Egg Marketing Board of New South Wales, and one representative of the Commonwealth Government.

The Board controls the export of Australian eggs; purchases, manages, controls, and sells eggs on behalf of the Commonwealth; makes recommendations to the Minister for Commerce and Agriculture regarding the making of regulations under the the quality, standards and grading of eggs for export, and export programmes; appoints overseas representatives; makes arrangements likely to improve the quality, or prevent deterioration before or during transport from Australia, of eggs produced in Australia; promotes overseas sales and issues licences to exporters. Eggs for export are purchased from the State Egg Boards at weekly intervals. Administrative expenses of the Board are met out of the proceeds of a charge on all eggs and egg products exported from Australia and from the Board's profit on sales. Variations since January, 1948, in the rate of charge per thirty dozen for eggs in shell were as follows:

		s. d.
1st January, 1948, to 31st May, 1949	 	1 3
1st June, 1949, to 30th June, 1950	 	11.25
1st July, 1950, to 30th June, 1951	 	1 1.25
1st July, 1951, to 30th June, 1954	 	1 3
1st July, 1954, to 30th June, 1955	 	10

United Kingdom Purchase of Australian Eggs and Egg Products.

From 1945-46 to 1953-54, the United Kingdom Government contracted with the Commonwealth Government for the purchase of Australian eggs and egg products. The contracts for 1945-56 to 1947-48 are described on page 577 of Year Book No. 50.

A five years' contract commenced on 1st July, 1948, superseding a contract which otherwise would have been effective until June, 1950. The contract provided for progressive increases in quantity from 1949-50, set an export target of 105,000,000 dozen eggs per season, to be achieved as early as practicable, and gave the United Kingdom Government the right, in January, 1951, to review the quantities it was committed to purchase in the last two years, if shipments in the two years ending 1950-51 fell below the equivalent of 135,000,000 dozen. Prices for 1950-51 and later years were to be determined by 1st January in the preceding season and, in any year, they might not be more than 7½ per cent., above or below those of the preceding year. Packing of eggs in shell was to cease on 24th December each year, but pulp and powder might be packed at any time. The sequence of preference for packing was eggs in shell, frozen liquid whole egg, sugared dried egg and dried whole egg. As far as possible in 1948-49 and invariably thereafter, eggs in shell were to be oil processed prior to shipment. The contract also provided for the export of limited quantities of eggs in shell to destinations other than to the United Kingdom from January to May each vear.

Prices paid by the United Kingdom Government under the contracts from 1950-51 to 1952-53 are shown below; the prices are expressed in Australian currency and are f.o.b. Australian ports:—

Table 866.—Price of Eggs Shipped to United Kingdom under Bulk Contract.

Product.	Product. 1950–51. 1951–52. 1952–53.		Product.	1950–51. †	1951–52.	1952-53.	
	s.	d., f.o.b				s. d., f.o.	b.
Eggs in shell (15 lb.				Liquid egg white lb.		2 43	٠
per 10 doz.)* doz.	2 7	3 3	4 21	Dried whole egg lb.	7 57	8 101	
Liquid whole egg lb.	2 08	2 43	2 115	Sugared dried egg lb.	5 25	6 13	

^{*} Prices for other Weight grades (131, 14, 16, and 17lb. per 10 doz.) pro rata.

Prices for the 1951-52 season (excluding liquid egg white) were also intended to apply to 1952-53, but owing to increased costs of production, representations were made by the Australian Government for increased prices. In June, 1952, the United Kingdom Government agreed to a new price rate for 1952-53, provided that it received 92½ per cent. of the Australian exportable surplus of hen eggs in shell and egg products. The new agreement excluded dried whole egg and sugared dried egg.

On the cessation of the five-year contract, a new agreement was entered into for the period 1st June, 1953, to 31st May, 1954, under which the Board received from the United Kingdom Ministry of Food the actual net realisations for Australian eggs in shell sold by the Ministry to the trade at market prices. The contract in respect of egg pulp provided for the purchase by the Ministry of Food of the total quantity manufactured for shipment by the Board to the United Kingdom in 1953-54, at the price, in Australian currency, of 3s. 3åd. per lb.

[†] Australian equivalent : contract prices determined in sterling.

Since 1st June, 1954, the importation of eggs in bulk by the United Kingdom Government has ceased, and shipments of eggs in shell and egg pulp from Australia have been sold in the United Kingdom under free marketing conditions.

The quantities of eggs and egg products exported from New South Wales and Australia under the United Kingdom contracts in the last three years, as stated by the Australian Egg Board, were:—

Table 867.—Eggs and Egg Products Exported under Contract to the United Kingdom.

Commodity.		From 1	New South	Wales.	From Australia.			
Commounty.		1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	
Eggs in shell Liquid whole egg Liquid egg white Dried whole egg	doz. lb. lb. lb.		8,642,310 11,362,148 	4,687,620 17,881,388 		17,892,420 24,373,064 	9,327,720 36,914,484 	

EXPORT OF EGGS AND POULTRY.

The following table shows particulars of the oversea export trade in eggs and poultry during the last eleven years:—

Table 868.—Eggs and Poultry—Oversea Exports from New South Wales.

Year		Eggs.		Frozen	Poultry.	Total
ended 30th June.	In Shell.	Other.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.
	doz.	lb.	£	pairs.	£	£
1939	3,427,702	686	205,801	19,294	18,295	224,096
1944	278,455	1,662,866	162,326	36,496	30,265	192,591
1945	281,700	669,654	198,781	42,773	42,787	241,568
1946	3,736,965	5,190,795	802,663	136,350	130,344	933,007
1947	7,121,126	12,198,743	2,099,583	360,053	442,427	2,542,010
1948	5,196,892	6,938,840	1,315,006	726,157	759,815	2,074,821
1949	7,099,167	9,170,040	1,755,394	1,012,390	1,212,459	2,967,853
1950	8,908,645	6,062,896	1,907,726	1,124,458	1,268,723	3,176,449
1951	3,973,499	8,087,392	1,400,315	684,456	1,035,084	2,435,399
1952	6,631,308	5,720,360	1,775,017	921,661	1,247,213	3,022,230
1953	9,207,991	11,329,221	3,660,806	334,136	626,113	4,286,919
1954	6,004,690	18,008,891	4,183,044	137,758	345,739	4,528,783

The supply of eggs available for export oversea declined after 1941-42 owing to increased requirements for Australian and Allied Forces based in Australia. No shipments were made to the United Kingdom in 1943-44 and 1944-45, but shipments in shell and as egg pulp and egg powder were resumed in 1945-46 following a decline in Service requirements.

1953-54

108.664

52.495

The quantity of eggs in shell exported in 1953-54 was six million dozen, or nearly twice the figure for 1938-39. In the same period the egg pulp and powder exported rose from an insignificant quantity to 18 million lb. The quantity of frozen poultry exported in 1953-54 was 137,758 pairs, as compared with 1,124,458 pairs in 1949-50 and 19,294 pairs in 1938-39.

BEEKEEPING.

The beekeeping industry in New South Wales is not extensive. There is, however, a number of commercial apiaries, and migratory beekeeping has tended to increase. Good table honey is obtained from the flora of native eucalypts of many varieties. The industry is subject to regulation in terms of the Apiaries Act in order to prevent the spread of disease amongst bees. Frame hives must be used.

In terms of an amending Act, which was brought into operation in February, 1945, beekeepers are required to register annually each apiary in which bees are kept. Where a beefarmer with at least fifty hives of bees in a registered apiary has carried out work to improve it as a site for beefarming, the apiary may be registered as a protected apiary. No person may establish an apiary within two miles of a protected apiary without Ministerial consent.

Statistics collected under the Census Act up to 1943-44, represented, in the main, the extent of beekeeping on holdings of one acre and upwards used for rural purposes. No Census Act collection has been made since 1943-44, but the information has been obtained from all registered beekeepers by the Department of Agriculture. Particulars for each season since 1945-46 were as follows:—

Season.		Bee Hives.		Honey.	Average Yield of Honey per	Beeswax.		
Season.	Productive.	Un- productive.	Total.	Honey.	Productive Hive.	300011021		
		Number.		lb.				
1945–46	76,340	42,124	118,464	3 ,915,519	51· 3	57,4 90		
1946-47	93,622	29,506	123,128	9,016,638	96.3	111,916		
1947-48	102,731	38,267	140,998	9,775,673	95.2	113,211		
1948-49	140,771	19,119	159,890	26,007,774	184.8	295,892		
1949-50	113,227	65,634	178,861	9,227,004	81.5	117,939		
1950-51	124,064	48,643	172,707	9,994,195	80.6	126,047		
1951 - 52	96,857	66,488	163,345	6,813,912	70.4	85,801		
1952 – 53	99,466	57,342	156,808	8,046,456	80.9	94,297		
				H				

161,159

10.380,969

95.5

122,985

Table 869.—Bee Hives and Honey Production.

The yield per productive hive is subject to marked fluctuations according to seasonal conditions. Conditions were outstandingly propitious in 1948-49, and both the total production of honey and the average yield per hive were by far the highest ever recorded. The quantity of honey produced in 1953-54 was 10.4 million lb., averaging 95.5 lb. per hive. The estimated gross value at place of production of the production from bees was £359,000 in 1952-53 and £464,000 in 1953-54.

VALUE OF DAIRY AND FARMYARD PRODUCTION.

The gross farm value of production in the dairying and farmyard industries in the past eleven seasons is shown in the following table. The value in 1952-53, viz., £70,228,000, was a record, and the figure for the following year was only slightly smaller.

Table 870.—Dairy and Farmyard Production—Gross Farm Value.*

Year,	Milk for Butter,		Milk (not	gland	ock ntered	Total	D14		
		Milk for Cheese,			Pigs.	Dairying.	Poultry and Eggs.	Bees.	Grand Total.
				£t	housand	d			
1943-44	7,130	251	5,25 0	1,347	2,227	16,205	7,143	196	23,54
1944-45	6,106	207	6,083	1,330	2,756	16,482	8,693	228	25,40
1945-46	6,619	260	7,299	1,482	2,421	18,081	9,108	119	27,30
1946-47	5,504	237	7,413	1,743	2,372	17,269	9,507	272	27,04
1947-48	8,030	371	8,465	1,894	2,472	21,232	10,391	293	31,91
1948-49	8,533	369	8,970	1,983	2,833	22,688	11,939	782	35,40
1949-50	10,301	467	10,390	2,401	3,502	27,061	13,403	280	40,74
1950-51	10,876	542	11,754	3,414	3,988	30,574	14,913	298	45,78
1951-52	9,901	432	15,020	4,047	4,990	34,390	18,848	$\bf 254$	53,49
1952-53	17,283	815	21,361	4,385	5,935	49,779	20,090	359	70,22
1953-54	13,986	855	21,550	5,836	6,343	48,570	19,883	464	68,91

^{*} Values for milk and milk products are inclusive of subsidy (see page 958).

Of the total value in 1953-54, dairying production represented 70 per cent., and poultry and eggs 29 per cent.

PRICES OF FARMYARD PRODUCTS.

The average wholesale prices at the Sydney Markets for the principal kinds of dairy and poultry farm produce in 1939 and each of the last eight years are shown in the following table. The average quoted for the year represents the mean of the prices ruling each month, and does not take into account the quantity sold during the month.

^{*26385—8} K 5,209

Table 871.—Prices (Wholesale) of Dairy and Farmyard Products.

Dairy and Poultry Farm Produce.	1939.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953,	1954.
Milk gal. Butter lb.	s. d. 1 5·2 1 5	s. d. 1 8.8 1 6.1	s. d. 2 1 1 9 9	s. d. 2 5.9 1 11.1	s. d. 2 8·6 1 11·1	s. d. 3 4 9 2 2	s. d. 5 1.7 3 3.1	s. d. 5 4 3 8.8	s. d. 5 4 3 8.8
Cheese ,, Hams ,,	$\begin{array}{c} 0.11 \\ 1.3.9 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0.3 \\ 1 & 7.4 \end{array}$	1 1.8 1 11.2	$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 2 \cdot 3 \\ 2 & 4 \end{array}$	1 2·5 2 8·4	2 2 1 4·2 3 6·8	2 1 4 8·3	2 4 5 1·1	5 4 3 8 8 2 4 5 1
Baeon (sides) ,, Eggs (new	0 11.7	1 3.7	1 7.3	1 11	2 4.6	3 1	3 9	3 11.3	4 0.7
laid) doz. Poultry—- Fowls— (Cockerels)	1 4.4	2 0	2 6	2 9.2	3 2.2	3 11.9	4 11.7	5 1	4 10.8
pr.	6 5	11 8	13 5	15 0	17 5	22 3	21 3	23 10	23 2
Drakes— (Muscovy),, Ducks—	9 9	15 9	20 4	23 3	24 2	31 7	33 4	30 11	32 5
(Museovy),, Furkeys	6 5	9 2	10 9	12 4	13 9	19 9	20 6	19 11	19 9
(cks.) "	28 1	45 11	50 4	55 0*	74 6	104 11	107 11	†	101 0
Beep roduce— Honey lb.	0 4.1	0 7.5	0 7.5	0 7.5	0 7.5	0 8.6	0 11	0 11	0 11
Wax	1 4.9	2 6	2 8.5	3 0	3 0	3 0	5 8.2	6 7.5	6 7.

^{*} Average, April to October and December, 1949.

The prices of dairy and farmyard products rose each year after the war up to 1953, but increases were recorded in 1954 in respect of two commodities only, viz., bacon and drakes.

A table showing index numbers of prices of dairy and farmyard products, compiled from the weighted average prices of butter, cheese, bacon, ham, eggs, condensed milk, honey and lard was published on page 797 of the 1941-42 and 1942-43 edition of the Year Book.

[†] Not available.

FORESTRY

THE FOREST ESTATE.

As there has been no survey of the New South Wales forests as a whole, accurate data as to their extent and composition are not available. According to a recent estimate of the State Forestry Commission, however, the area of New South Wales bearing forest cover is approximately 22,558,000 acres. This includes forests of all classes—productive, potentially productive, and protective, and occurs mainly in the tableland and coastal divisions. The approximate disposition of forest land between the several classes of tenure is as follows:—

		Acres.
State forests (including National forests)		 6,188,000
Timber reserves		 1,370,000
Forest areas-vacant Crown lands and leasely	$_{ m lolds}$	 9,000,000
Forest areas on private property		 6,000,000
	Total	 22,558,000

At 30th June, 1954, there were 748 State forests, covering 6,188,000 acres, which had been dedicated permanently for forestry use. Such dedication may be withdrawn only by a resolution of both Houses of Parliament. Some of the areas of State forests have been grouped and gazetted as National forests. The National forest title subsists virtually in perpetuity, being revocable only by Act of Parliament. At 30th June, 1954, there were 66 National forests, embracing 1,380,618 acres of the State forest area.

The timber reserves of 1,370,000 acres, are temporary reservations covering, for the most part, areas of poorer forest held for supplying regional needs in farm and fuel timber, pending decision as to their ultimate value and disposal, either by dedication as State forests or by clearing for settlement.

Forests on vacant Crown lands include a large proportion of inaccessible areas. Those which have a prospective value for timber supply are being dedicated or reserved as State forests or timber reserves. A considerable proportion of such areas has protective value for soil and water conservation. Forests on leasehold and private land are mostly remnant stands which are in process of clearing with the spread of settlement, and are not generally devoted to commercial afforestation to any extent.

State Forests.

About half the timber supplied of recent years has come from State forests or other stands on Crown land. This proportion is expected to increase in future, as the supply from private property, which is not usually managed on a sustained yield basis, is bound to diminish. The Forestry Commission is planning to meet the expected drain on State forests by building access roads and by efforts to restore the cut-over forests to production. The planting of softwood is also proceeding at the rate of about 3,000 acres a year, and at 30th June, 1954, the softwood plantations covered 53,000 acres, mainly under monterey pine, slash pine, and to a lesser degree, native hoop pine.

The 6,188,000 acres of State forest has been classified tentatively in the following way. About 25 per cent. is under cypress pine, a native softwood occurring mainly on the northern slopes and plains. A further 4 per cent. consists of Murray red gum (Eucalyptus camaldulensis), in the Murray River area. The remaining State forests have been classified by potential purpose as follows. An area amounting to 26 per cent. of all State forest is classified as suitable for intensive management; this includes the 53,000 acres under plantation softwoods. Areas suitable for extensive management make up 25 per cent.; these have rudimentary fire protection, incomplete roading, and no silvicultural treatment. A further 16 per cent. of State forest is required wholly or mainly for protection—watersheds, catchment areas, etc. The remaining 4 per cent. is unclassified.

Types of Timber Available.

The main forest timber of New South Wales is that of the native eucalypt hardwoods, which are used extensively for scantlings, flooring and weatherboards. Hardwood logs are also used in the round as poles and piles, and hewn hardwoods are used in sleepers, bridge and wharf construction, mining and fencing. Some hardwoods, also, are pulped for use in the manufacture of wallboards. The species most commonly used include blackbutt, flooded gum, bloodwood, spotted gum, the "ash" group (alpine ash, silvertop ash and mountain gum), Murray red gum, the "mahoganies" (red, white and southern), the stringybarks, grey gum, Sydney blue gum, yellow box, brown barrell, tallowwood and the ironbarks.

The cypress pine is the principal remaining native softwood. It is in demand for weatherboards and flooring, and for purposes such as wool-shed construction, which require high resistance to white ants. The cutting of this timber is subject to a quota system, which was introduced as a means of conserving the dwindling resources.

The "brushwood" forests consist mainly of broad-leaved evergreens which occur only in the wet coastal zone. Among the valuable "brushwood" species are turpentine (useful for marine piling and flooring), coachwood (a fine cabinet and veneer timber), various timbers of the genus Flindersia, black bean, white and negrohead beech, yellow carrabeen, sassafras, bollywood and crabapple. Among the brushwood forest types are also found red cedar, a high-class furniture and cabinet timber, and hoop pine, a valuable native softwood, both now remnant, having been heavily cut for many years. Hoop pine is being re-established by planting.

Minor products of the New South Wales forests include tanbark, essential oils, the medicinal extracts hyoscine and rutin, charcoal, kino gum and "paper" bark.

GOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITIES.

Forestry Commission.

The Forestry Commission of New South Wales, comprising one Commissioner and two Assistant Commissioners appointed for seven years, administers the Forestry Act, 1916-51, under the control of the State Minister for Conservation. The Commission is responsible for the control and management of the State forests and timber reserves, the conversion, marketing, and economic utilisation of forest produce, the licensing of timber-getters and sawmills, and the organisation of research into silviculture and wood technology and a system of education in scientific forestry. The Act provides, in addition, for the permanent dedication of reserves for the preservation of natural flora, the protection of water supply catchment areas and the prevention of erosion.

The Commission may undertake the silvicultural management of the catchment area of any system of water supply and the direction of tree planting schemes of public authorities. It is also responsible for implementing forestry works required by the New South Wales Conservation Authority in the interests of water and soil conservation.

The following statement summarises the financial operations of the Forestry Commission during the last six years. Payments by the Commission are directed substantially to the development of forest areas, from some of which no immediate return may be expected; the receipts and payments for any particular year, therefore, may not be related. The item "Sales" comprises mainly proceeds from disposal of timber converted by the Commission

Table 872.—Forestry Commission—Receipts and Payments.

Vaca		Receipts.								
Year ended June.	Royalty on Timber.	Permits, Inspection Fees, etc.	Rent of Forest Lands.	Sales.	Penalties, Damages, etc.	Total.	Payments.			
1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954	\$ 536,912 749,968 1,013,479 1,769,909 2,097,307 2,206,349	£ 18,754 22,652 5,757 7,006 12,516 12,104	£ 33,420 36,933 35,642 43,260 63,435 72,226	\$ 382,767 202,475 171,965 210,422 202,426 151,423	£ 6,821 4,400 12,710 13,357 30,105 33,011	\$\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	£ 1,590,264 1,689,947 1,852,312 2,404,004 2,131,156 2,153,169			

^{*26385—10¶} K5209

The bulk of the Forestry Commission's revenue is derived from timber royalties. Of the total revenue in 1953-54, viz., £2,475,113, timber royalties comprised 90 per cent., sales 6 per cent., and the rent of forest lands 3 per cent.

The following table shows particulars of the principal items of expenditure in the last six years:—

		<u></u>			1	T
$\mathbf{Item.}$	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
A Test test and test and test	£	£	£	£	£	£
Administrative—Central District	143,412 154,390	189,787 229,641	160,077 325,111	202,753 351,781	233,935 402,824	218,569 394,079
Research, Technology and	154,590	229,041	323,111	331,101	402,024	394,079
Utilisation	*32.610	*41,642	39,392	87,606	99,646	93,345
Reforestation—	1	,	,	1	,	
Acquisition of Land	24,874	22,299	18,808	9,814	20,918	30,153
Plantations, establishment and treatment]		89,341	139,373	149,752	120,425
Indigenous forests, regener-			00,011	100,010	110,102	120,120
ation and treatment	215,022	203,581	₹ 76,638	94,300	96,427	114,059
Nurseries, working and						
maintenance			30,376	44,544	35,504	37,379
Research and experiment Fire Protection, etc	111,143	101,404	$\begin{bmatrix} 3,018 \\ 124,226 \end{bmatrix}$	4,166 416,759	15,027 287,744	20,317 353,987
Forest Works—	111,145	101,404	124,220	410,759	201,144	303,901
Surveys	68,922	63,482	55,996	67,363	63,204	53,794
Construction and mainten-)	,	(4.,	00,)
ance of roads, buildings	559,926	556,244	393,251	564,563	372,204	365,112
Plant, purchase, maintenance	(000,020	000,211	240,462	96,814	50,401	56,888
and hire)		, -20,202	10,022	00,202	,
Departmental logging and conversion	201,743	204,215	203,225	200,659	180,875	169,606
Supervision of licensed	201,743	204,210	200,220	200,000	100,010	100,000
operations	78,222	77,652	92,391	123,509	122,695	126,056
Total	1,590,264	1,689,947	1,852,312	2,404,004	2,131,156	2,153,169
Torat	1,090,264	1,089,947	1,852,312	2,404,004	2,131,156	2,103,169

Table 873.—Forestry Commission—Payments.

Forestry and Timber Bureau.

The Commonwealth Forestry Bureau established in 1925 was reconstituted in 1946 as the Commonwealth Forestry and Timber Bureau. The Bureau conducts silvicultural and other forest research work, provides education and professional training in forestry (through the Australian Forestry School), and advises the Commonwealth and State Governments with regard to overseas trade in timber and the supply, production, and distribution of timber in Australia.

Australian Forestry School.

The Australian Forestry School at Canberra was established in 1926 by the Commonwealth Government to provide professional training in forestry.

^{*} Includes reforestation research and experiment.

Under the Forestry Bureau Act, 1944, a Board of Higher Forestry Education was appointed to maintain the standard of the training and to advise as to the pre-requisite university courses. Selected officers of the N.S.W. Forestry Commission are seconded for training at the School.

FOREST MANAGEMENT.

Plans of development have been laid down for some of the principal National and State forests, after intensive survey and detailed mapping, with the object of sustaining productive capacity. Cutting is controlled with due regard to regeneration, and supplemented by silvicultural treatment to increase the forest yield. Regeneration of indigenous species is almost entirely natural, but the planting of some valuable varieties is necessary. The Government has approved a long-term programme of planting of exotic and hoop pine.

Plantations of exotic species of timber may be established only with Ministerial consent, after proof of the suitability of sites. In recent years, a large supply of case timber has been obtained by thinning from the plantations, and considerable areas of land on the tablelands and north coast have been recommended for afforestation with exotic pine as part of post-war plans to meet expansion in local demand for softwood timber.

Silvicultural and fire-protection work is continuous. There is an extensive system of forest access roads, fire-breaks and fire-lines, and fire-roads (which also give access for logging) have been established for fire protection. Other works include look-out towers at strategic points, an interlocking system of forest water supplies, equipment huts and telephone lines, and radio equipment. Since the war, the technique of fire-fighting has been changed considerably by the use of fire engines, power pumps and hoses in addition to the usual types of hand tools. Aerial fire detection facilities are made available by public and private authorities during periods of great fire danger.

FORESTRY STATISTICS.

Regulations under the Forestry Act require the licensing of sawmills and the submission by each sawmill of a monthly log-sheet recording every log received in the mill-yard, whether from Crown or private land. The monthly log-sheet is the basis of annual statistics of timber production in log measure (see Table 877), and of monthly statistics in sawn measure, obtained by conversion.

Returns under the Census Act obtained by the Government Statistician from sawmills record the volume of logs treated annually and of sawn timber obtained therefrom. These returns also give the cost of logs on mill skids, which is the basis of statistics of the value of forestry production, supplemented by estimates of the value of hewn and round timber and minor forest products.

EMPLOYMENT.

The following table shows the number of persons engaged in forestry activities, other than sawmilling, in the major forest regions of New South Wales at 30th June, 1947, and the total number in the State recorded at other recent census and quasi-census enumerations:—

Date.	Persons.	Forest Regions.	Persons at 30th June, 1947.
1933—June	5,800	Northern Coastal	3,748
1939—July	8,200	Southern Coastal	808
1943—July	5,450	North-western	767
1945—June	6,200	Central Inland	701
1947—June	6,307	Other	283
		-	
		Total—New South Wales	6,307

Table 874.-New South Wales-Persons Engaged in Forestry.

VALUE OF PRODUCTION FROM FORESTRY.

The value of forestry production as at the place of production in New South Wales during 1953-54 and selected earlier years is shown below. The substantial increase in recent years in the value of production reflects the rising prices and output of sawn timber, logs, hewn timber, and other forest products. The value of forestry production rose to £13.7 million in 1952-53 but if fell by 6 per cent. to £12.9 million in 1953-54.

Year ended 30th June.	Value.	Year ended 30th June.	Value.	Year ended 30th June.	Value.	Year ended 30th June	Value.
	£ thous.		£ thous.		£ thous.		£ thous.
1911*	998	1934	1,737	1941	2,576	1948	5,741
1916	1,045	1935	1,922	1942	3,159	1949	6,561
1921	1,656	1936	2,014	1943	3,155	1950	7,185
1926	2,202	1937	2,096	1944	3,285	1951	8,966
1931	1,237	1938	2,179	1945	3,321	1952	12,461
1932	1,158	1939	2,261	1946	3,745	1953	13,692
1933	1,476	1940	2,347	1947	4,508	1954	12,905

Table 875 .- Value of Forestry Production.

^{*} Calendar year.

PRODUCTION OF TIMBER.

The quantity of sawn timber produced in New South Wales sawmills from native and imported logs, the number of mills operated, and the average number of persons employed in 1953-54 and earlier years is shown below. (Further particulars of the operations of sawmills are given in the chapter "Factories".) In addition to the sawn timber shown in this table, a large quantity of other timber is produced (e.g., sleepers, piles, poles, fencing material, timber used in mining and as fuel), information regarding which is incomplete.

Year		1			Sa	wn Timber l	Produced.		
$egin{array}{c} ext{ended} \ ext{30th} \end{array}$	Mills Oper-	Average Number of Persons		Fron	n Nati	ve Logs.		From	
June.	ated.	employed.	Hardwoo	d.	Softwood.‡		Total.	Imported Logs.†	Total.
	Nu	mber		t	house	and super	. feet.		
1939	435	4,981	129,5	10		49,840	[179,350	101,819	281,169
1944	585	5,474	170,2	84		88,751	259,035	3,924	262,959
1945	605	5,733	170,2	04		75,769	245,973	1,365	247,338
1946	645	6,277	180,0	25		72,082	252,107	2,043	254,150
1947	713	7,226	212,3	13		88,618	300,931	2,304	303,235
1948	818	8,162	248,6	71		83,921	332,592	5,334	337,926
1949	881	8,867	264,3	78		89,307	353,685	4,415	358,100
1950	920	9,225	270,6	30		70 , 51 3	341,143	10,484	351,627
			Forest Hardwoods.	Brushy an Scruby	d	Pines.			
1951	982	9,772	282,157	12,1	20	44,069	338,346	12,376	350,722
1952	1,043	10,635	310,249	18,4		51,970	380,633	8,509	389,142
1953	1,203	10,090		.107		51,159	347,266	8,336	355,602
1954	1,108	9,947	287,433	19,8	399	57,396	364,728	12,470	377,198

Table 876.—Sawmills—Sawn Timber Produced.

The above table does not include sawn timber produced from imported baulks. The heavy import trade in softwoods, mainly oregon for building uses, practically disappeared during the war, and has since been restricted by Commonwealth control of imports. The production of native softwood and hardwood timber was greatly expanded to take its place. The output of hardwood has continued to increase, reaching a peak in 1951-52 between two and three times the level of 1938-39. After declining in the following year, production again increased in 1953-54.

The following table shows the production of native timber in New South Wales during 1953-54 and earlier years, as estimated by the Forestry Commission:—

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^{*} Average over whole year, including working proprietors. † Interstate and oversea. ‡ Includes most brushwoods and scrubwoods.

Year ended 30th June.	Logs Forest Hard- woods.	for Sawing, S Brushwoods and Scrubwoods.	Pin		Hewn (Including Mining Timber).	Poles and Piles.	Pulpwood.	Total (excluding Firewood).				
thousand super feet hoppus (log equivalent).												
1938	173,648	23,857	73,131	376	140,651	26,435	. +	[438,098				
1939	174,152	27,527	69,414	369	147,287	19,797	l †	438,546				
1940	194,217	24,065	69,393	10,043	140,027	21,691	†	459,436				
1941	199,823	36,632	97,562	12,726	109,631	17,702	4,650	478,726				
1942	205,602	60,870	80,964	17,988	150,590	17,526	4,505	538,045				
1943	226,719	46,496	62,464	15,896	144,923	27,306	7,165	530,969				
1944	236,106	56,436	55,993	14,554	148,641	21,390	12,587	545,707				
1945	236,427	52,968	53,798	18,117	142,412	24,563	6,060	534,345				
1946	254,699	56,350	47,751	19,147	146,312	16,343	7,900	548,502				
1947	313,897	54,221	57,473	20,754	150,189	19,132	7,245	622,911				
1948	383,187	62,224	61,164	21,022	163,697	16,876	9,154	717,324				
1949	376,212	51,553	63,189	21,333	152,445	2,997	13,989	681,718				
1950	401,365	44,750	60,536	19,387	150,227	34,248	19,112	729,625				
1951	427,348	29,035	56,247	20,101	142,271	27,804	23,121	725,927				
1952	471,134	37,111	70,593	22,196	141,523	28,766	20,317	791,640				
1953	425,315	29,312	71,002	27,258	194,684	22,765	16,274	786,610				
1954	436,407	42,361	87,703	25,463	190,783	14,328	28,344	825,389				

Table 877 .- New South Wales-Estimated Production of Timber.

Of the total quantity of timber (excluding firewood) produced in 1953-54, viz., 825,000,000 super. feet hoppus, logs for sawing, slicing or peeling comprised 71 per cent. and hewn timber 23 per cent.

Under the Timber Marketing Act, 1945, timber must be sold true to description. For the protection of consumers, restrictions are placed on the use in buildings and articles for sale of untreated borer-susceptible timbers, and of unseasoned timber in furniture, joinery, flooring and mouldings, where borer attack or excessive moisture would affect its utility.

OVERSEA TRADE IN TIMBER.

The following table shows the oversea imports and exports of timber to and from New South Wales during 1953-54 and selected earlier years. The imports comprise mostly undressed timber, predominantly softwoods—drawn from Canada, the United States of America, and, in some years Brazil, New Zealand, British Borneo and Sweden. The exports are mainly undressed timber, mostly shipped to New Zealand.

	Table 878.—N	lew South	Wales-	Oversea Trade in T	Γimber.	
Year	Imp	orts.	Exports (Australian Produce).			
ended 30th	Undressed Timber.	Other Timber.		Undressed Timber.	Other Timber	

Year									
ended 30th June.	Undressed Timber.		Other Timber.	Total	Undresse	l Timber.	Other Timber.	Total	
o une.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Value.	
	thous.		£A. f.o.b.		thous.		£A. f.o.b.		
1921	93,303	1,732,698	159,168	1,891,866	23,202	447,653	1 17,072	464,725	
1929	187,009	1,747,060	274,222	2,021,282	13,989	241,504	7,408	248,912	
1931	47,825	314,611	15,438	330,049	16,384	228,561	13,431	241,992	
1939	199,196	880.422	65,305	945,727	27,251	382,584	39,053	421,637	
1944	30,744	354,540	46,292	400,832	9,985	229,526	1,363	230,889	
1945	54,758	664,378	61,281	725,659	8,809	209,972	3,138	213,110	
1946	66,004	882,391	98,327	980,718	12,708	300,805	12,265	313,070	
1947	65,835	1,745,162	184,123	1,929,285	13,510	336,489	70,351	406,840	
1948	72,097	2,035,983	95,715	2,131,698	23,890	651,396	43,897	695,293	
1949	108,712	2,879,338	287,646	3,166,984	30,663	981,944	24,608	1,006,552	
1950	106,010	2,874,481	724,044	3,598,525	27,277	902,583	107,484	1,010,067	
1951	168,199	5,720,862	1,485,380	7,206,242	15,422	624,954	73,713	698,667	
1952	155,610	7,547,279	2,290,922	9,838,201	21,076	1,200,161	127,087	1,327,248	
1953	72,967	3,133,303	213,728	3,347,031	35,584	2,162,988	30,339	2,193,327	
1954	154,152	6,358,569	223,992	6,582,561	29,515	1,458,716	30,931	1,489,647	
			I		ſ	I	I	1	

^{*} The estimated production of firewood in these years fluctuated between 54 million super feet hoppus (in 1951–52) and 223 million super, feet hoppus (in 1940–41). Production in 1953–54 was 70 million super feet hoppus.

† Not available.

The quantity of undressed timber imported was only 66,000,000 super. feet in 1945-46, as compared with 199,000,000 in 1938-39. It increased to 168,000,000 super. feet in 1950-51, fell to 73,000,000 in 1952-53, and rose again to 154,000,000 super. feet in 1953-54.

The quantity of undressed timber exported rose from 13,000,000 super. feet in 1945-46 to the record figure of 36,000,000 in 1952-53. In the next year it fell to 30,000,000 super. feet, or slightly more than the quantity exported in 1938-39.

FISHERIES

The waters along the coast of New South Wales contain many species of fish of high commercial value, but the fishing industry has not been fully developed. The supply of marine fish is obtained from the coastal lakes and estuaries, the sea beaches, and ocean waters, and a large quantity by deep-sea trawling. Murray cod and perch are taken from the inland rivers.

CONTROL OF THE FISHERIES.

Fisheries in New South Wales are regulated under the Fisheries and Oyster Farms Act, 1935-49. The Chief Secretary administers the Act, which provides for the protection, development, and regulation of the fisheries of the State within territorial limits. Fisheries in Australian waters beyond territorial limits are within the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth; the Commonwealth Whaling Act, 1935, gives effect to the Convention for the Regulation of Whaling signed at Geneva in 1931, and governs operations in Australian waters beyond territorial limits by all ships under Commonwealth jurisdiction.

Inspectors appointed under the Fisheries Act assist in administering the law, and inspectorial powers are entrusted to members of the police force and honorary vigilance committees. The Act authorises the closing of waters to the taking of fish, either wholly, as to a certain season, or in respect of prescribed species or sizes of fish; the licensing of fishing boats and fishermen operating for pecuniary gain; the regulation of the use of nets; and the prohibition of the use of explosives in fishing. Other provisions govern the consignment and sale of fish, and the furnishing of returns disclosing the nature and extent of fishing operations.

Under the Fisheries and Oyster Farms Act, 1935-49, the areas available for oyster culture are classified as special, average or inferior lands, according to productive capacity. Leases of special lands are granted for a term of fifteen years, and may be renewed for a similar term. These leases are offered by public auction or public tender. Average lands may be leased for a term of fifteen years and renewed for a like term. Inferior lands are leased for ten years but may not be exploited in the first year of the lease. In the last year of the lease, the area may be reclassified and the lease renewed for fifteen years if determined as average lands, or for ten years if the classification is unaltered. In all cases, rental is fixed by the Minister and is subject to reference to the local Land Board in case of dispute.

The discoverer of a natural oyster bed has a statutory prior right to a lease of the area, unless it be classified as special lands. Existing lessees have a preferment right to apply for renewal of leases or for additional leases of inferior or average lands within thirty days of the right arising. In certain circumstances, a similar preferment right is conferred upon non-lessee applicants and lessees whose areas are deemed inadequate.

Leased areas must be kept free from disease, and may be closed when over-dredged, or subject to disease, or for any other reason deemed by the Minister to warrant that course.

Public oyster reserves may be notified, and such areas, unless specifically declared closed, are open to the public for the taking of oysters for their own immediate consumption.

For the purpose of stocking waters with trout, acclimatisation districts are declared and acclimatisation societies are registered to control the fisheries therein. Suitable streams, viz., practically all those above an altitude of 2,500 feet, have been stocked with trout and occasionally fish up to 8 and 10 lb. are caught. The close season for trout is from 1st May to 30th September of each year, but may be varied by proclamation. A licence is required for trout fishing and the method of fishing is subject to regulation.

Fishing Licences, etc.

The next table summarises the number of fishing licences issued, and the number and value of boats engaged in fisheries in 1953-54 and certain earlier years. Fishermen and oyster vendors pay annual licence fees of £1 and 5s., respectively. Licence fees for fishing boats in territorial waters are £1 per year; for steam trawlers displacing 100 tons or over the fee is £10 and for other boats trawling and net fishing in extra-territorial waters, £5; for boats in extra-territorial waters not trawling or netting, the fee is £2 up to 30 feet in length, and £3 when of more than 30 feet.

Table 879.—Fisheries—Licences Issued and Boats Engaged.

Year ended 30th June.	Lie	ences Issued	ł.	Boats E	ngaged.†	Value of Boats and Equipment.			
som sine.	Fisher- men's.	Fishing Boats.	Oyster Vendors.	General Fisheries.	Oyster Fisheries.	General Fisheries.	Oyster Fisheries.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	£		
1939*	2,635	1,777	482	1,779	746	174,000	33,650		
1949	2,936	2,485	440	2,161	768	1,037,640	81,762		
1950	2,724	2,305	448	2,065	1,074	1,562,511	82,003		
1951	2,556	2,211	412	2,108	960	1,469,136	80,271		
1952	2,598	2,229	421	2,142	1,046	1,502,538	89,700		
1953	2,842	2,490	497	2,236	1,028	1,630,777	99,813		
1954	2,922	2,671	559	2,540	905	1,877,474	119,159		

^{*} Calendar year.

The boats operated in 1953-54 included 10 steam trawlers and 98 motor trawlers.

The following statement shows the number and area of leases for oyster culture in 1954 and earlier years:—

Table 880.—Oyster Culture—Leases.

	Table 800.—Oyster Culture—Leases.									
At 30th June.			Off-shore Area.	At 30th June.	Oyster Leases,	Length of Foreshore.	Off-shore Area.			
1939	No. 4,493	Yards. 913,571	Acres 3,439	1951	No. 5,021	Yards 999,987	Acres 5,628			
1948	4,953	953,862	6,604	1952	5,141	990,093	5,749			
1949	4,905	937,768	5,305	1953	5,172	1,023,159	5,888			
1950	5,030	976,278	8,110	1954	7,233	1,004,277	6,296			

[†] Includes trawlers, steamers, punts and launches.

Marketing of Fish.

In furtherance of the Government's policy in the marketing of fish, fishermen's co-operative societies are operating at Byron Bay, Ballina, Evans Head, Maclean, Grafton, Wooli, Coff's Harbour, Macksville, Jerseyville, Port Macquarie, Laurieton, Tuncurry, Newcastle, Palm Beach, Nowra, Bermagui, and Eden. The societies arrange for the handling of fish at the point of catch and its transport to market, and provide the bulk of the fresh fish supplied in Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong. In certain instances, the sale of fish direct to consumers is permitted by ministerial "consents" granted to licensed fishermen.

The marketing of fish in New South Wales is controlled by the Chief Secretary's Department.

Fisheries Research.

The Division of Fisheries of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation has its headquarters and central laboratory at Cronulla (N.S.W.) and is engaged in exploring and surveying the marine resources of Australian waters, and in the scientific investigation of all aspects of the fishing industry.

PRODUCTION OF FISH, ETC.

The following table shows the production of fish, oysters, prawns, crabs and crayfish by licensed fishermen during 1953-54 and earlier years:—

Year ended		Fish.				Crabs and	
30th June.	Trawled.	Captured Otherwise.	Total.	Oysters.	Prawns.	Crayfish.	
	lb.	Ib.	lb.	bags.*	lb.	1b.	
1939†	13,340,940	17,502,445	30,843,385	40,681	1,069,050	431,550	
1944	2,275,140	21,526,226	23,801,366	32,112	1,489,971	199,158	
1945	10,069,807	19,980,816	30,050,623	34,811	1,692,024	299,802	
1946	12,791,875	17,876,977	30,668,852	38,642	1,246,857	443,883	
1947	16,022,480	18,134,380	34,156,860	42,445	1,345,252	442,933	
1948	15,179,836	17,633,407	32,813,243	41,085	1,398,898	589,878	
1949	14,152,417	15,353,902	29,506,319	35,380	2,317,611	915,141	
1950	12,913,393	15,072,054	27,985,447	50,863	2,803,508	771,769	
1951	11,230,164	12,975,685	24,205,849	40,602	4,220,341	563,127	
1952	11,100,259	14,372,251	25,472,510	47,518	1,792,336	740,246	
1953	12,980,608	17,505,457	30,486,065	48,569	2,824,831	632,444	
1954	12,926,661	17,205,085	30,131,746	58,016	3,558,402	732,131	

Table 881.-Production of Fish, Oysters, etc.

The diversion of fishing vessels to war purposes and the consequent contraction of trawling operations accounted for the wartime decrease in fish production. Production expanded rapidly during 1944-45 as the trawling fleet was enlarged, and in 1946-47 reached a peak of 34,156,860 lb. Thereafter, production declined to 24,205,849 lb. in 1950-51, but it rose again to 30,131,746 lb. in 1953-54. The production of prawns in 1953-54, viz., 3,558,402 lb., was more than three times the 1938-39 figure.

^{* 1} Bag=3 Bushels.

[†] Calendar year.

The following table shows the most important species of fish taken during the year ended 30th June, 1954:—

Kind.			Production.	Kind. Production.
Territorial— Mullet Luderick Salmon Black Bream Flathead Tailor		:::	lb. 6,288,427 958,250 1,512,825 662,382 647,083 240,150	Trawled—
Other species		•••	2,841,312	Total
Total			13,150,429	Extra-Territorial (excluding Trawled)— Schnapper 662,280
Murray Cod Golden Perch English Perch	:::		232,673 604,530 117,277	Schnapper 662,280 Leatherjacket 654,363 Tuna 643,054 Other species 1,047,234
Silver Perch Other species		,	$38{,}197$ $55{,}048$	Total 3,006,931
Total			1,047,725	Total, New South Wales 30,131,746

Table 882.—Production of Specified Kinds of Fish, 1953-54.

Of the total quantity of fish produced in 1953-54, 44 per cent. were caught in territorial waters, 43 per cent. were trawled, 10 per cent. were caught in extra-territorial waters, and 3 per cent. were taken from inland waters. Mullet is the most important fish caught in territorial waters, the proportion in 1953-54 being 48 per cent., followed by salmon (11 per cent.). Of the trawled fish in 1953-54, flathead comprised 25 per cent., morwong 20 per cent., and redfish 13 per cent. Two-thirds of the extra-territorial fish consisted of schnapper, leatherjacket and tuna in approximately equal quantities.

The next table shows the quantity of fish taken from the major fishing grounds by licensed fishermen during recent years:—

Grounds.	Year ended 30th June.						
OIVallas.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.		
		tl	nousand lb.				
North Coast-Q'land Border to Macleay R	6,750	3,852	5,170	5,861	4,720		
Hunter-Manning-Hastings R. to Terrigal H.	4,270	4,668	4,258	5,463	5,126		
Metropolitan—Hawkesbury R. to P. Hacking	1,090	876	1,017	1,055	1,297		
South Coast—L. Illawarra to Vic. Border	2,598	3,033	3,216	4,132	5,014		
Trawled Fish	12,913	11,230	11,100	12,981	12,927		
Inland Waters	364	547	712	994	1,048		
Total Fish Produced	27,985	24,206	25,473	30,486	30,132		

Table 883.—Fish—Production by Fishing Grounds.

In 1953-54, sales of fish at the Sydney Fish Market amounted ? 20,472,000 lb., and 9,660,000 lb. was sold elsewhere.

VALUE OF FISHERIES PRODUCTION.

The value of the production from fisheries of New South Wales is estimated as at the place of production and excludes fish condemned, fish sold without passing through the market (and not recorded) or used for fertiliser and oil, and the value of molluscs other than oysters. The following table shows the value of production from fisheries in 1953-54 and earlier years:—

Table	884	Value	of	Fisheries	Production.
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Year ended 30th June.	Fish.	Oysters.	Prawns, etc.	Total.	Year ended 30th June.	Fish.	Oysters.	Prawns,	Total.
1921 1931 1941* 1946 1947. 1948	402 506 484 795 1,019 876	£ tho 65 54 86 174 191 215	usand. 24 75 49 77 92 133	491 635 619 1,046 1,302 1,224	1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954	1,018 844 1,047 1,114 1,429 1,621	£ tho 217 333 284 333 346 481	244 272 399 374 458 540	1,479 1,449 1,730 1,821 2,233 2,642

^{*} Calendar year.

Oversea Trade in Fish.

Particulars of the oversea trade in fish and fish products in 1953-54 and earlier years are given in the following table. Imports of fish are mainly tinned, and normally constitute a considerable proportion of the State's supply. Apart from re-exports of fish imported from other countries, there is an export trade in locally produced fresh and frozen oysters and fish and tinned fish.

Table 885 .- Oversea Trade in Fish, New South Wales.

Year	Imp	orts.	Exports.								
ended June,	ended			Quantity.		Value.					
			Australian Other (Re- Produce. exports).		Total.	Anstralian Produce.	Other (Re- exports).	Total.			
	lb.	£A f.o.b.	lb.	lb.	1ъ.	£A f.o.b.	£A f.o.b.	£A f.o.b.			
1939 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954	19,444,703 15,408,501 15,507,911 15,313,164 20,604,080 22,755,525 12,824,923 16,943,347	733,027 1,448,743 1,489,090 1,442,424 2,136,161 2,330,186 1,287,881 1,876,615	42,743 290,695 706,084 839,855 597,169 551,776 535,243 457,249	585,893 1,490,618 546,384 73,063 215,351 285,442 238,101 142,462	628,636 1,781,313 1,252,468 912,918 812,520 837,218 773,344 599,711	1,381 30,724 72,597 81,933 52,784 67,187 129,988 108,823	24,225 74,352 94,782 15,111 22,732 39,310 27,624 26,956	25,606 105,076 167,379 97,044 75,516 106,497 157,612 135,779			

The quantity of fish imported into New South Wales from oversea rose from 15.4 million lb. in 1947-48 to 22.8 million lb. in 1951-52. It declined to 12.8 million lb. in 1952-53, and in the following year it rose again to 16.9 million lb. The quantity imported in 1953-54 included 7.4 million lb. or 44 per cent. of fresh or frozen fish, 6.5 million lb. or 38 per cent. of fish preserved in tins, and 2.5 million lb. or 15 per cent. of smoked or dried fish.

Fish of Australian origin exported from New South Wales rose from 42,743 lb. in 1938-39 to 839,855 lb. in 1949-50, but declined to 457,249 lb. in 1953-54. Of the total in the latter year, 128,329 lb. or 28 per cent. comprised fresh or frozen fish, and 317,219 lb. or 70 per cent. consisted of fish preserved in tins.

FISH PRESERVING.

Fish of many kinds specially suitable for treatment by canning, smoking, or salting is obtainable in the waters along the coast of New South Wales. The main canneries are situated at Narooma and Eden on the South Coast.

LAND SETTLEMENT

An account of the land legislation of New South Wales in relation to the progress of settlement, describing the many forms of acquisition and tenure from the Crown, is given in the 1941-42 and 1942-43 and previous issues of the Year Book. The review of these matters given in this chapter affords a general indication of the manner in which the law relating to the control and disposal of Crown lands is administered, and indicates the class of tenures under which landholders hold their lands.

LAND AREA, TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS AND LAND DISTRICTS.

The area of New South Wales is 198,037,120 acres, but excluding the surface covered by rivers, lakes, etc., the land area is 195,068,040 acres or about 304,793 square miles. The State is divided into three territorial land divisions—Eastern, Central and Western, bounded by lines running approximately north and south, as shown on the map in the frontispiece of the volume of this Year Book. The Eastern Division, covering 60,661,926 acres, coincides approximately with the coastal and tableland statistical divisions, together with about half the area of the north-west slope and the south-west slope statistical divisions. The Central Division includes the remainder of the western slope statistical divisions and those of the central plains, and contains 57,055,846 acres. The Western Division, of 80,319,348 acres, coincides with the western statistical division.

LAND ADMINISTRATION.

The administration of the Crown lands passed entirely under State control on the establishment of responsible government in 1856. The Secretary for Lands, a Cabinet Minister, is responsible for the administration, and he is assisted by a Permanent Under-Secretary with subordinate powers. Since 1901 the lands of the Western Division have been administered separately, first by a Board, and since 1934, by a Commission or Commissioner, responsible to the Secretary for Lands.

The principal enactments governing the control and disposal of Crown lands are the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913, as amended, the Closer Settlement and Returned Soldiers' Settlement Acts, the Irrigation Acts, and the Western Lands Acts.

Since 1938, the Catchment Areas Protection Board, comprising the Minister for Conservation (as chairman), the Director of the Soil Conservation Service, and representatives of the Departments of Lands, Agriculture, and Mines, and of the Water Conservation and Irrigation and the Forestry Commissions, has exercised oversight over the disposal of lands within the principal catchment areas of the State (see page 818).

Land Boards and Land and Valuation Court.

The Eastern and Central Divisions are divided into eighty-seven Land Districts with a Crown Land Agent in each. The Land Districts are grouped into thirteen Land Board Districts, with a District Surveyor in each. There are special Land Board Districts for the Yanco, Mirrool and Coomealla Irrigation Areas. Land Districts of the Western Division coincide with Pastures Protection Districts.

In each Land District, a Local Land Board with an official chairman and two local members, sitting in open court, determines many matters under the Lands and other Acts. The Local Land Boards of the Western Division are comprised of the Commissioner or an Assistant Commissioner and one local member.

The Land and Valuation Court, which superseded the Land Appeal Court in 1921, gives awards and judgments having the same force as those of the Supreme Court on appeals, references and other matters under the Crown Lands Acts, Closer Settlement Acts, and certain other Acts concerned with the use, value and ownership of land. Further particulars regarding Local Land Boards and the Land and Valuation Court are given in the chapter "Law and Crime".

Reserves.

Throughout the State considerable tracts of land, totalling 20,344,325 acres at 30th June, 1954, have been reserved from sale (some from lease, also) in the public interest, for various purposes, the principal being travelling stock reserves, temporary commons, mining, forestry, and recreation reserves and parks. Some lands are reserved pending survey and classification. The reserves are subject to review periodically, and are revocable by executive act when their retention is found unnecessary. The following is a statement of reserved areas; it excludes land permanently dedicated for State Forests, National Parks, commons, railways, cemeteries, etc., and thus does not purport to show the area of Crown lands set aside for community purposes:—

Table 886.—Reserves,	Kinds	and	Areas,	30th	June,	1954.

Classification		Area.	Classification. Area.
		acres.	acres.
Fravelling Stock Water and Camping		5,319,275 $876,906$	Recreation and Parks 452,358 For Classification and
Mining Forest	•••	1,117,695 $2,251,473$	Survey 4,341,818 From Conditional Pur-
Temporary Common		238,983	chase in Goldfields 625,703 Other 5,120,114
			Total 20,344,325

Apart from these land reservations, there are considerable portions of the coastal and tableland regions which are too rugged and barren to be suitable for settlement. It is estimated, however, that the area of land within the State unfit for occupation of any kind is less than 5,000,000 acres.

CLASSES OF LAND TENURES—HISTORICAL SURVEY.

In New South Wales the area of rural land under private tenancy is relatively small; most of the land is held in fee simple or in process of purchase or under lease from the Crown. In the early days of settlement up to 1884, lands were alienated by grants from the Governor; sales from the Crown commenced in 1831, and leasehold tenures were given to "squatters" after 1832. Conditional purchase under the "free selection before survey" system was introduced in 1861 to open to land seekers a means of acquiring land already held under lease, and the system continued until 1884. Since 1895, the principles governing the disposal of Crown land have been pre-classification of land, survey before selection, each holding of sufficient size to provide a "living area", one man one selection, and bona fide selection. Sales at or after auction have decreased in importance. Closer settlement, described later herein, has been an important factor in providing for new settlers during the greater part of this century.

In general, the methods of disposal of Crown lands have been designed to ensure individual private ownership. Various leasehold tenures were introduced around the turn of the century, but as the result of recent provisions for the conversion of home maintenance areas within leases from the Crown to leases in perpetuity, most of the lands of the State are now either alienated or in course of alienation, or carry rights to alienation. Nearly all tenures of land carrying rights of alienation have been granted and made transferable subject to a condition of residence by the holder, and many of the tenures require substantial improvements to be effected within a prescribed period. These provisions have as their objects the promotion of settlement and prevention of the aggregation of large areas under private ownership.

A historical review of the development of land settlement in New South Wales is given in the Annual Report of the Department of Lands for 1946-47.

ALIENATION OF LAND.

In the Eastern and Central Divisions there were 102,725,809 acres under occupation at 30th June, 1954, and of that area 91,460,448 acres (or 90 per cent.) were absolutely or virtually alienated, in course of alienation or held under leases wholly alienable by lessess. Practically all of the Western Division is suitable for sparse pastoral occupation only; most of it is leasehold, generally in the form of perpetual leases (see Table 888). The progress of alienation of land within the State at intervals since 1861 is indicated in the following statement:—

	lable 887.—Area of Alienated Lands.											
At 31st Decem- ber.	Area Absolutely Alienated.	At 30th June.	Area of Freehold Resumed for Re- Settlement.	Area Remaining Absolutely Alienated.	At 30th June.	Area of Freehold Resumed for Re- Settlement.	Area Remaining Absolutely Alienated.					
	thous. acres.		thousand	i acres.		thousand	d acres.					
1861 1871 1881 1891 1901	7,147 8,631 19,615 23,683 26,407	1911 1921 1931 1936 1941	606 1,857 2,406 2,414 2,516	36,234 39,680 44,075 46,204 50,283	1946 1951 1952 1953 1954	2,574 4,928 5,081 5,132 5,256	51,638 51,126 51,316 51,593 51,839					

Table 887 --- Area of Alienated Lands.

Particulars of the various ways in which alienation had been effected up to 30th June, 1944, are given in Table 752 of the 1941-42 and 1942-43 edition of the Year Book, pages 816 to 818 of which describe the methods of purchase. Of the total area absolutely alienated up to 30th June, 1954, that acquired by conditional purchase was 34,218,179 acres; that by grant or sale by private tender or public auction prior to 1862 was 7,146,579 acres, and that by auction or after-auction purchase and under deferred payment sales since 1862, 11,597,095 acres.

The foregoing statement includes only land in respect of which deeds had been issued; the additional areas in respect of which the Crown is committed to confer freehold title upon holders upon completion of payments and fulfilment of conditions are indicated in the next table. Beside 15,668,735 acres in course of alienation or virtually alienated, 26,082,601 acres were within leases alienable in their entirety, and a further 1,652,004 acres were within long-term leases carrying limited rights of alienation. Of the area under long-term leases in the Western Division, 63,827,289 acres, or nearly 86 per cent., comprise leases in perpetuity.

DISPOSAL OF LANDS AND AREA OF TENURES.

The next table provides a brief summary of the manner in which the lands of the State were held at 30th June, 1954, distinguishing those in the Western Division from the remainder of the State:—

Table 888.—Disposal of Lands and Area of Tenures, 30th June, 1954.

Manner of Disposal.	Eastern and Central Divisions.	Western Division.	Whole State.
		acres.	
Alienated In course of alienation Wirtually alienated Alienable leases (long-term and perpetual) Long-term leases with limited rights of alienation		$\begin{array}{c} 2,040,899 \\ 1,119 \\ 87,857 \\ 93,823 * \end{array}$	51,838,987 13,985,045 1,683,690 26,082,601 1,652,004
Total of foregoing tenures Perpetual leases with no right of alienation Other long-term leases Short leases and temporary tenures Forest leases and permits within State Forests Mining leases and permits Neither alienated nor leased (includes reserves, State	93,018,629 3,570,309 4,147,510 1,815,663 173,698	2,223,698 63,827,289 10,736,590 2,916,367 100,814 16,067	95,242,327 67,397,598 10,736,590 7,063,877 1,916,477 189,765
Forests not occupied, roads, stock routes, etc.)	14,991,963	498,523	15,490,486
Total Area	117,717,772	80,319,348	198,037,120

^{*} Perpetual.

Of the land in process of alienation, 12,109,613 acres were held as conditional purchase, 1,444,323 acres as settlement purchases, 158,168 acres as soldiers' group purchases, and 214,147 acres as irrigation land purchases. The land virtually alienated comprised homestead grants and homestead selections.

Within the Western Division, the greater part of the land was let originally by the Crown under long-term leases in very large holdings. Since 1934, the State, acting under successive Western Lands Amendment Acts, has withdrawn very substantial areas in stages from these leases to provide

land for new settlers or to build up to reasonable size the holdings of existing settlers with inadequate areas. As a result there have been significant changes in the number and average size of holdings in this division during recent years (see Table 670).

Special provisions relating to the disposal of prickly-pear infested land, together with a brief statement regarding its extent, and the methods used for the control and extermination of prickly-pear, are outlined on page 599 of Year Book No 50. During 1953-54, the Prickly-Pear Destruction Commission treated an area of 95,208 acres of prickly-pear by poisoning.

KINDS AND AREA OF LAND LEASES.

The total area of Crown land in New South Wales held under lease, occupation licence and permissive occupancy was 116,722,602 acres at 30th June, 1954, inclusive of 36,754,001 acres under the Crown Lands Act, 77,522,597 acres under the Western Lands Act, 1,898,012 acres under the Forestry Act, 189,765 acres under the Mining Act, and 358,227 acres under the control of the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission. The area under each tenure at 30th June, 1954, is shown below:—

Table 889.-Kinds and Area of Leases of Crown Land, 30th June, 1954.

irtually Alienated—			
	acres.	Perpetual, No Right of Aliena-	acres.
Homestead Selection and Homestead Grant	1,683,690	tion— Closer Settlement Lease Group Purchase Lease Settlement Purchase Lease Western Lands Lease	2,301,571 $222,567$ $1,046,171$ $63,827,289$
Homestead Farm Suburban Holding Settlement Lease* Crown Lease* Conditional Purchase Lease' Conditional Lease*	50,925 2,619,656 7,088,574	Group Total	67,397,598
Returned Soldiers' Special Holding Week-end Lease Town Lands Lease On Irrigation Areas—	13,854 191	Other Long-term— Western Lands Lease, Ordinary	10,736,590
Irrigation Farm Lease Non-Irrigable Lease Town Lands Lease	10,283	Short-term and Temporary— Snow Lease Annual Lease Occupation Licence	633,461 402,792 554,651
Group Total ong-term, Limited Rights of	26,082,601	Preferential Occupation Licence Permissive Occupancy Irrigation Area Lease	2,545,188 2,677,375 250,410
Alienation— Improvement Lease Scrub Lease Conditional Lease brough		Group Total Forest Lease and Occupation Permit	7,063,877 1,916,477
unde t Western Lands Ac (Perpetual) Prickly-pear Lease Residential Lease	. 93,823 144,932 5,108	Mining Lease and Permit	189,765
Special Lease Group Total	1 050 004	Grand Total	116,722,602

^{*} New leases mainly perpetual: old leases convertible to perpetual leases.

The tenures listed in the foregoing table and the rights and obligations of their holders are described in the chapter "Land Legislation and Settlement" of the Official Year Book for 1941-42 and 1942-43. The multiplicity of tenures has arisen from legislative measures taken from time to time to adapt the conditions of occupation and acquisition of Crown land to the changing character of rural settlement.

LAND IN IRRIGATION AREAS.

Settlers within irrigation areas generally hold their land under freehold title, tenures leading to alienation, or under leases convertible to alienable tenures. A residence condition frequently applies under Crown tenures and a requirement of improvements and satisfactory development of the land is usual. The principal tenures of irrigable lands in irrigation areas carry water rights varying according to the type and area of the holding.

In irrigation areas at 30th June, 1954, there were 4,698 acres alienated as Irrigation Farm Purchases, 214,148 acres in course of alienation as Irrigation Land Purchases, 107,817 acres in long-term alienable leases and 250,410 acres in other leases (including 164,689 acres outside irrigation areas but under control of the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission).

CLOSER SETTLEMENT.

The circumstances leading to the adoption of the "Closer Settlement Policy" in 1906 are described on page 680 of the Year Book for 1928-29. On pages 832-838 of the 1941-42 and 1942-43 edition the manner of provision and disposal of land under this policy is dealt with in some detail.

The Closer Settlement Acts provide that private land and long-term leases may be acquired by the Crown in certain circumstances, by direct purchase or resumption, to provide for new holdings and for additions to existing holdings. Acquisition must be recommended by the Settlement Advisory Board and approved by Parliament. Under the Closer Settlement Promotion Act, three or more persons, or one or more discharged soldiers with prescribed qualifications, may enter into agreements with private land-owners to buy private lands, and ex-servicemen may agree to buy certain Land Act holdings on subsisting title from their holders. Given Ministerial approval, the Crown acquires the land from the vendors and disposes of it to settlers by perpetual lease.

Closer settlement operations have been concerned largely with the settlement of ex-servicemen of the wars of 1914-18 and 1939-45. The following table shows particulars of the estates acquired for closer settlement up to 30th June, 1954, and the method and purpose of acquisition:—

Table 890.—Closer Settlement—Estates Acquired to 30th June, 1954.

Particulars.	Estates.	Area.	Purchase Price.	Farms after Subdivision. Number.	
2 410/041-257	Number.	Acres.	£		
	METHOD OF A	Acquisition.	_		
Direct Purchase Crown Lands Act (s. 197) Closer Settlement Acts—	$\begin{array}{c} 30 \\ 24 \end{array}$	90,164 36,712	506,855 299,465	673 377	
Promotion Provisions Ordinary Provisions Resumption of Long-term Leases	$2{,}116 165 70$	3,120,736 2,457,327 806,217	15,725,163 11,390,822 200,802	5,006 4,255 784	
Total Acquired	2,405	6,511,156	28,123,107	11,095	
	PURPOSE OF	Acquisition.			
Soldiers only, 1914-18 War	1,531	1,710,272	8,113,956	4,009	
War Service Land Settlement, 1939-45 War Other Purposes	551 323	2,366,124 2,434,760	13,015,534 6,993,617	2,010 5,076	
Total Acquired	2,405	6,511,156	28,123,107	11,095	

Since 1945, estates acquired for closer settlement have been allotted solely to ex-servicemen of the 1939-45 war.

SETTLEMENT OF EX-SERVICEMEN. 1914-1918 WAR.

Conditions under which ex-soldiers of the 1914-18 war acquired their holdings, and assistance rendered to them in subsequent years, are outlined in the Year Book for 1941-42 and 1942-43 and previous issues. Operations under this scheme are now confined to the administration of existing holdings and monetary advances made thereon. From land acquired and Crown lands made available for soldier settlement, 9,943 farms had been provided up to 30th June, 1951. Farms numbering 5,508 had been transferred or reverted to the Crown to that date and 4,135 farms comprising 5,128,119 acres remained under occupation. The compilation of these particulars was discontinued after June, 1951.

1939-1945 WAR.

Commonwealth-State Land Settlement Agreement, 1945.

Following the introductory War Service Land Settlement Act, 1941 (described in the Year Book 1941-42 and 1942-43), an Agreement made between the Commonwealth and State Governments in November, 1945, was ratified by the Parliament of New South Wales by the War Service Land Settlement Agreement Act, 1945. Under the Agreement, the State finds, subdivides, and improves and develops the land to make it quickly productive after allocation to settlers. Half the cost of any losses in providing and developing the land is borne by the Commonwealth Government.

The State receives and deals with applications from ex-servicemen within five years of their discharge or the cessation of hostilities, whichever is the later; selected applicants, who are chosen by the State, are trained

and maintained by the Commonwealth during training and the first year of occupation. The Commonwealth also bears half the cost of remission of rent and interest payments during the first year of occupation, and shares any loss to the State arising from advances made to settlers with Commonwealth concurrence. Settlers are required to pay to the State the net proceeds from their holdings during the first year of occupation (or "assistance period"), during which they receive a living allowance (not repayable) and are relieved of practically all commitments. At 30th June, 1954, the "assistance period" of 1,864 settlers had expired.

Principles governing the settlement of ex-servicemen were defined as follows: settlement to be undertaken only where economic prospects for the production concerned are reasonably sound; settlers to possess farming aptitude and experience; holdings to be of a size enabling settlers to operate efficiently and to earn a reasonable labour income; lack of capital not to preclude selection, but settlers expected to invest a reasonable proportion of their capital in the holdings; all settlers to be given adequate guidance and technical advice; and purchase prices which will enable success in the long run.

Implementation of this agreement made it necessary to amend a number of State Acts with the object of facilitating the settlement of ex-servicemen on acquired lands,

Under the War Service Land Settlement and Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, assented to in December, 1948, two special War Service Land Settlement Boards were appointed in 1949 for (a) areas outside Irrigation Districts but not including the Western Division, and for (b) areas within Irrigation Districts. The Act also raised the maximum purchase price of property to be acquired for the settlement of ex-servicemen (see page 1011).

Classification of Applicants.

All applicants for participation in the Land Settlement Scheme appear before a Classification Committee of three members constituted under the War Service Land Settlement Act, 1941, and if considered eligible and suitable, are issued with a qualification certificate. Under the War Service Land Settlement (Amendment) Act, 1954, discharged members of the Korea and Malaya Operations Forces, are eligible for participation in the war service laud settlement scheme. The Classification Committee, which commenced operations in July, 1943, issued many certificates to applicants still serving in the Forces. Up to 30th June, 1954, 28,167 applications for certificates had been received and 19,061 certificates had been issued for purposes as follows: pastoral, 5,844; pastoral and farming, 9,443; farming, 376; dairying, 2,136; orchards, 844; poultry, 194; other purposes, 224. The holder of a qualifying certificate is entitled to apply for inclusion in a ballot for a subdivision of acquired land, or to submit a proposal under the "promotion" provisions of the Scheme described later.

Acquisition of Land.

The Agreement provides that the State shall acquire compulsorily or by agreement, private lands or lands under lease from the Crown, comprised in an approved plan of settlement. Lands acquired in this manner through the State Department of Lands have been "picked" properties in good rainfall areas or with assured water supplies. Private lands are allotted by either the "Ballot" method or the "Promotion" method.

"Ballot" Method.

The acquisition of properties for subdivision and disposal by ballot is carried out under the provisions of the Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, 1907, by the Closer Settlement Advisory Boards, which report to the Minister on the suitability of properties in their respective areas for closer settlement. They make recommendations for the acquisition of properties, reporting as to value, capacity, and number of farms into which these could be subdivided. Upon selection, such lands are safeguarded against dealings, and made transferable only with the Minister's consent. Then follows a joint inspection of the land by a Closer Settlement Advisory Board and by Commonwealth representatives, who determine whether a detailed investigation by the State is warranted. The latter includes a topographical survey, comparison with sales of neighbouring lands, a soil classification and survey, erosion survey and a report from the Local Closer Settlement Advisory Committee, which is a voluntary advisory body, composed of representatives of local organisations. On these reports the Closer Settlement Advisory Board and Commonwealth representatives confer as to suitability, the number and type of farms into which the estate can be divided, and the developmental work necessary. Formal concurrence of the Commonwealth is then obtained, and thereupon the Board negotiates with the owner to decide the value of the property. Prior to December, 1948, this might not exceed that at 10th February, 1942, plus the value of any improvements since that date; under the War Service Land Settlement and Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, 1948, the maximum valuation of the land was raised to 15 per cent, above the 1942 value. but since 1950-51, the State Government has authorised the purchase of estates at prices above the statutory limit. The Board finally recommends to the Minister either that the estate be purchased at a price agreed upon by the Board and the owner or, failing agreement, that it be resumed at a price not exceeding the maximum valuation as indicated. Approval of the Parliament of New South Wales is necessary before acquisition is completed.

At 30th June, 1954, Parliament had approved of the acquisition of 101 estates, comprising 1,136,538 acres, for a total purchase price of £6,505,865. It was anticipated that 1,017 farms would be provided from these areas. Estates actually acquired at 30th June, 1954, numbered 87, with a probable 958 farms, covering 1,066,691 acres; the cost was £5,764,236. Farms made available for application to the same date totalled 896, and of these 896 had been allotted to settlers.

"Promotion" Method.

"Promotion" cases are dealt with under the provisions of the Closer Settlement Amendment (Conversion) Act, 1943. The Act provides that three or more (amended to one or more in December, 1947) ex-servicemen holding a qualification certificate, who desire to acquire any private lands from the one owner may, with the owner's consent, apply to the Minister to acquire the property on his or their behalf at the price shown in the application. A Closer Settlement Advisory Board values the land, subject to the same conditions as to maximum price as those described above in connection with the "ballot" method. After agreement is reached as

to price, detailed investigation similar to that for the "ballot" method is undertaken by the State. If, after investigation, the Closer Settlement Advisory Board believes the property suitable, the concurrence of the Commonwealth in its acquisition is sought. Unless Commonwealth approval is obtained, no further action is taken. Final approval to purchase is given by the State Minister; parliamentary consent is not required.

Under the "promotion" provisions of the Closer Settlement Acts, up to 30th June, 1954, agreement with owners on acquisition and price had been reached in 495 cases, aggregating 1,328,687 acres, valued at £8,031,173. It was proposed to subdivide this area into 1,131 farms. Purchase was completed in 463 of these cases, which were subdivided into 1,051 farms. Of these farms, 1,041 had been allotted to settlers at 30th June, 1954.

Tenure of Farms.

The two main methods of settlement in operation, viz., "ballot or acquisition" and "promotion", are described above. Under the "ballot or acquisition" method, the State subdivides the land into farms of adequate size; advertises the farms as available for application; and allots them to qualified ex-servicemen by way of ballot, conducted by the War Service Land Settlement Board. Under the "promotion" method, the Crown purchases the property, subdivides the land into farms where necessary, and vests the title of the farms in the applicants.

The tenure granted under both methods is a lease in perpetuity, known as a Closer Settlement Lease. Its principal features are:—

- (i) The annual rental is 2½ per cent. of the capital value of the farm, inclusive of "ground improvements."
- (ii) Structural improvements on the holding are paid for separately. Principal must be repaid in 25 or 35 annual instalments, according to the size of the advance.

The interest rate is $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum and interest only is payable during the first five years.

- (iii) Lessees must reside on the holding for a term of five years, commencing within six months of allowance by the Land Board.
- (iv) Lessees are required to use proper methods of land husbandry, to destroy noxious animals and vegetation, to preserve timber on the land, and to prevent land erosion and overstocking.
- (v) Lessees must have Ministerial consent to transfer, convey, assign, mortgage or otherwise deal with the lease.
- (vi) The lease is not transferable until ten years after commencement except to another qualified serviceman or, in the event of death of the lessee, to his widow or children.

Development of Farms.

Existing structural improvements on a farm, which are the property of the Crown, are paid for separately, as indicated above. Further "developmental" improvements under the War Service Land Settlement Act, whether effected before or after the settler enters into occupation, are paid for by him under similar terms.

The extent of "developmental" work authorised is:-

Fencing of external boundary; provision of an essential water supply; erection of a dwelling (up to £2,000); utility shed, dairy, bails and yard (dairy farm only); and clearing or timber treatment (cost is added to the capital value of the farm, on which rent is payable in perpetuity at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum).

The plan of development of every farm is a matter for discussion and agreement between the Closer Settlement Advisory Boards and the Commonwealth Director of Land Settlement. In addition, where pasture improvement is carried out by the State, it is charged against the settler's Advance Account, with interest at $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. per annum. If the settler is also required to develop the farm by pasture improvement, the requirement is made an actual condition of the lease and, where necessary, finance is granted as an advance carrying interest at $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. per annum.

Under the Agreement, the State develops and improves land acquired for settlement to a stage where it can be brought into production by a settler within a reasonable time. Shortages of materials and labour have made it possible for the State to do this in only a few instances; in most cases the settlers secure tenders to effect these improvements or carry them out themselves after obtaining Departmental approval of their plans. Roads within a settlement are constructed by the State, mostly through the agency of the local shire councils.

Expenditure from the General Loan Account of New South Wales for the acquisition, development and improvement of estates for the settlement of ex-servicemen of the 1939-45 war was £19,213,626 to 30th June, 1954.

The applications for housing finance approved during 1953-54 numbered 387; up to 30th June, 1954, finance had been provided for 1,314 new homes on farms under the scheme.

Advances for Stock, Plant, etc.

In terms of the Agreement, the Minister for Lands may make such advances as he deems necessary for the satisfactory occupation and development of settlers' farms. Advances, applications for which are examined closely, are made for working capital, effecting further improvements (internal fencing, further water supply, farm buildings, etc.), and for the purchase of stock, plant and equipment. These are repayable within varying maximum periods in equal annual instalments, and all carry an interest rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the outstanding balance. They are secured by mortgages, bills of sale, etc. Advances for all purposes approved to 30th June, 1954, numbered 1,746 for an amount of £8,492,502, an average of £4,864 per advance. Money actually advanced to that date was £8,466,076, and repayments amounted to £5,304,618.

Living Allowances Granted to Settlers.

A living allowance may be granted to a settler for a period of twelve months after he commences to occupy and work the farm. The rates and conditions of the living allowances are determined by the Commonwealth, and vary according to the settler's marital status and the number of his dependants. Allowances are paid by the State from moneys made available by the Commonwealth. At 30th June, 1954, living allowances were being paid to 73 settlers. Allowances paid during 1953-54 amounted to £38,742.

Expenditure from General Loan Account.

The following table shows particulars of expenditure from the General Loan Account of New South Wales on the acquisition and development of estates and on advances to settlers under the War Service Land Settlement Scheme (1939-45 War):—

Table 891.—Ex-Servicemen's Land Settlement Scheme, 1939-1945 War— Loan Expenditure to 30th June, 1954.

					Expenditure f Loan Ac	rom General count.	Advances	
	Year	ended 30	th June.		Acquisition and Development of Estates.	Advances to Settlers.	Repaid by Settlers.	
					£	£	£	
1946	•••			•••	 248,484			
1947	•••				 1,245,882	14,638		
1948	•••				 2,821,862	382,304	7,595	
1949	•••	•••		•••	 3,062,836	1,460,762	340,840	
1950	•••	•••			 2,606,747	1,753,387	1,149,544	
1951	•••	•••		•••	 2,556,785	2,024,110	1,457,611	
1952	•••		•••		 2,645,107	1,359,525	743,661	
1953			•••		 1,152,415	858,516	877,807	
1954					 2,873,508	612,834	727,560	
Total to	o 30th J	une, 19	954		 19,213,626	8,466,076	5,304,618	

Amounts received by the Department of Lands as interest on advances to ex-service settlers and lease rentals in respect of 1953-54, were £207,098 and £276,350, respectively.

Summary of Settlement.

Particulars of the estates acquired and farms allotted in each year since the commencement of the War Service Land Settlement Scheme are given in the following table:—

Table 892.—Ex-Servicemen's Land Settlement Scheme, 1939-1945 War— Estates Acquired and Farms Allotted.

		Estates	Acquired.*	Far	Farms Allotted.			
Year ended 30th June.	Estates.	Farms after Sub- division.	Area.	Purchase Price.	" Ballot."	" Pro- motion."	Total.	
	No.	No.	acres.	£	No.	No.	No.	
1946	3	45	52,508	248,012				
1947	32	296	372,891	1,688,898	84	53	137	
1948	94	517	578,546	3,099,233	197	225	422	
1949	100	365	425,806	2,360,472	279	202	481	
1950	93	185	248,313	1,271,638	143	150	293	
1951	81	240	357,794	1,756,820	43	164	207	
1952	79	212	186,337	1,391,185	91	132	223	
1953	29	51	54,566	427,433	51	50	101	
1954	39	98	87,333	765,573	8	65	73	
Total to 30th June, 1954.	550	2,009	2,364,094	13,009,264	896	1,041	1,937	

^{*} Excluding 2,030 acres acquired under the Crown Lands Act for £6,270.

In addition, at 30th June, 1954, ex-servicemen of the 1939-1945 war were occupying farms provided as follows:

- (a) One hundred and sixty-five farms allotted in the Western Division by the Western Lands Commissioner. Advances to these settlers are included in Lands Department expenditure on the scheme.
- (b) One hundred and forty-nine farms with an area of 28,897 acres provided in irrigation areas by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission. These settlers are financed by the Rural Bank; total advances to 30th June, 1954, amounted to £1,390,690, and capital repayments to £347,805.



FACTORIES

BRIEF HISTORICAL REVIEW.

Prior to the federation of the Australian States in 1901, the manufactures of New South Wales were primarily goods for local use, consisting chiefly of food commodities, furniture, bricks, clothing made from imported materials, printing, the repair rather than the manufacture of machinery, and the preliminary treatment of primary products, such as wool-scouring and sawmilling.

Since 1901, the growth of manufacturing has been interrupted by only one major setback, viz., the economic depression of 1929-1932. The following table shows the level of manufacturing activity in significant years between 1901 and 1953-54:—

Table	893.—Summary	۰£	Factories	i.	Nour	South	Wales
i abie	ogo.—summarv	OI	ractories	ın	New	South	wates.

Year.		Establish- ments.	Persons Employed.*	Horse-power of Engines Installed.	Salaries and Wages Paid.†	Value of Production.	Value of Land, Buildings, Plant and Machinery.
	1	No.	No.	thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
1901		3,367	61,764‡	57	4,945	10,011	13,699
1911		5,039	104,551‡	213	10,048	19,432	25,651
1920-21		5,837	139,211	492	25,619	43,128	59,544
1928-29		8,465	180,756	1,028	38,545	73,627	102,741
1931 - 32		7,397	126,355	1,383	22,751	46,653	96,741
1935 - 36		8,486	193,200	1,505	33,315	69,470	101,459
1938 - 39		9,464	228,781	1,792	44,606	90,266	120,047
1943 - 44	•••	10,755	323,032	2,267	93,518	162,726	152,782
1945-46		12,287	310,870	2,349	87,647	153,179	152,869
1946-47		13,961	343,119	2,469	103,588	186,546	157,129
1947 - 48		15,194	363,365	2,539	125,346	218,611	178,574
1948-49		16,087	378,380	2,649	146,536	251,199	201,053
1949-50		16,346	382,385	2,809	162,147	283,201	224,462
1950-51		17,129	406,965	3,057	211,339	366,108	266,960
1951 - 52		18,144	405,994	3,160	263,651	443,391	320,099
1952-53		19,251	380,213	3,539	265,910	457,742	384,309
1953 - 54		20,199	402,595	3,935	293,586	520,043	429,746

^{*} Average during whole year, including working proprietors. † Excluding drawings of working proprietors. † Estimated.

After federation, a uniform protective customs tariff replaced the duties imposed by the States on oversea and interstate goods, and trade between the States became free. Economic conditions were favourable in the decade after federation, and factories expanded steadily. There was a slight recession in 1914, but after the outbreak of war, recovery soon occurred under the influence of the demand for war materials and the general increase in money incomes. Moreover, the curtailment or cessation of the supplies of many imported articles encouraged the expansion of manufactures from local resources.

Under these conditions, the manufacturing industries entered upon a more advanced stage of development. Large-scale iron and steel works, and many subsidiary industries were established, the manufacture of various classes of machinery was undertaken, and during the nineteentwenties, the scope and range of items manufactured increased considerably.

General industrial depression from 1929 to 1932 caused a severe contraction in activity, but recovery commenced in 1933, and thereafter rapid expansion occurred in established secondary industries and in the development of new industries. The recovery was due partly to improving economic conditions, and partly to changes in tariff policy designed to counteract the general depression, which resulted in increased protection for local *26539—1 K 5279

industries. Quotas ranging up to total prohibition were imposed on various classes of imports, and there were numerous increases in the rates of customs duties between November, 1929, and July, 1931, which, coupled with a primage duty imposed on imports from 10th July, 1930, and a depreciation of Australian currency from January, 1931, stimulated local industries. With the improvement of economic conditions, both internal and external, some customs and primage duties were gradually reduced. The net effect of all these influences was to promote substantial new development of local manufactures in the late nineteen-thirties; many overseas firms established subsidiary undertakings in Australia to manufacture their products, partly or wholly.

When war broke out in September, 1939, Australia became a major source of supply for British countries east of Suez, and in meeting these demands, as well as those arising locally because of interruption of oversea importations, existing manufacturing industries expanded, and new enterprises were developed rapidly for the production of munitions, aircraft, ships, machinery and metal manufactures, scientific equipment, textiles, chemicals, etc. The outbreak of war with Japan, the basing of Allied armed forces in Australia, and Australian responsibilities for supplies in the South-west Pacific Area gave added impetus to these developments. The peak in employment during the war occurred in 1943-44, when an average of 323,032 persons was employed in factories. By 1945-46, when general demobilisation took place, employment had declined to 310,870 persons, although, owing to the opening of many small factories, the number of establishments had increased from 10,755 in 1943-44 to 12,287 in 1945-46.

The post-war development of factories, in common with other industries, was influenced by world-wide inflationary tendencies, and the shortage of supplies of many imported manufactures. Between 1945-46 and 1950-51 there was rapid growth of factory activity, retarded principally by shortages of labour and equipment.

Employment in factories (based on the average during the whole year) rose from 228,781 in 1938-39 to 406,965 in 1950-51, representing an increase of 80 per cent., as compared with an increase of approximately 20 per cent. in the total work force of the State in the same period. The figure fell by 6 per cent. to 380,213 in 1952-53, but rose again to 402,595 in 1953-54. The value of production in factories and the amount of salaries and wages paid, increased by nearly five and six times, respectively, between 1938-39 and 1953-54, partly owing to the steep rise in the level of prices and wages during this period.

A minor recession, which began at the end of 1951, and continued throughout 1952, reduced employment in manufacturing and in some other industries. Manufacturing industries chiefly affected were clothing, textiles and building materials. As indicated by monthly statistics, the lowest point of the recession was December, 1952, when factory employment was 11 per cent. less than in the peak month of November, 1951. Factory employment rose steadily throughout 1953 and 1954, and in March, 1955, it was slightly greater than the previous peak of November, 1951.

The average number of employees per factory declined from twenty-four in 1920-21 to seventeen in the depression year 1931-32, but rose again during the recovery period to twenty-four in 1938-39. As a result of the increased employment and the wartime restrictions on the opening of new factories, the average number of employees rose to a peak of thirty-one

in the war year 1942-43, but with the return to peace-time production and the inauguration of the period of post-war industrial expansion, many new small factories were opened, and the average number of employees per establishment fell to twenty-two in 1951-52 and twenty in 1953-54. Between 1945-46 and 1953-54, the number of factories increased by 64 per cent., as compared with an increase of 29 per cent. in factory employees.

The average horse-power per factory increased from 84 in 1920-21 to 122 in 1928-29, but with the elimination of some small establishments during the depression, it increased to 187 in 1931-32. There was little variation in the average horse-power per factory during the ninteen-thirties, but a substantial increase occurred during the war years, and the figure reached a peak of 211 in 1943-44. Thereafter it declined with the rapid increase in the number of new factories with little or no machinery, and in 1951-52 it was only 161. The average rose again, however, to 183 in 1952-53 and 195 in 1953-54. The average horse-power per employee was 7.9 in 1938-39, 7.7 in 1951-52 and 9.8 in 1953-54.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE TARIFFS.

The Tariff Board, which is appointed by the Commonwealth Government, investigates proposals for altering the tariff and for granting bounties, and takes into consideration the effect of any changes on Australian industries. The Board reports to the Minister for Trade, and determinations of fiscal policy and the rates of customs and excise duties or bounties, are made by the Commonwealth Government. Further particulars relating to the Tariff Board are shown on page 53.

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH AND STANDARDISATION.

COMMONWEALTH DIVISION OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

The Industrial Development Division of the Commonwealth Department of Trade is responsible for the promotion of decentralisation and regional development of manufacturing industries in Australia. In particular, the division undertakes the systematic study of the structure, capacity and operation of these industries.

THE COMMONWEALTH SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH ORGANISATION.

The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, which replaced the former Council for Scientific and Industrial Research in May, 1949, is governed by an Executive of five members who are nominated by the Commonwealth Government and assisted by an Advisory Council comprising, in addition to the Executive, the chairmen of the six State Advisory Committees and other persons co-opted by reason of their scientific knowledge. It is the function of the Organisation to initiate and conduct research in connection with industries in Australia, to train research workers, to establish industrial research studentships and fellowships, to make grants in aid of pure scientific research, to establish industrial research associations in various industries, to provide for testing and standardisation of scientific equipment, to conduct an information service relating to scientific and industrial matters, and to act for Australia in liaison with other countries in matters of scientific research.

THE STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA.

The Standards Association of Australia is governed by a council which comprises representatives of the Commonwealth and State Governments,

scientific and professional organisations, and private industry. It receives financial support from private industry and from the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation.

The Association acts as the national standardising organisation of Australia and issues standard specifications for materials and codes of practice. Specifications and codes are prepared and revised periodically in accordance with the needs of industry, and standards are evolved and accepted by general consent.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TESTING AUTHORITIES.

The National Association of Testing Authorities co-ordinates testing facilities throughout Australia to meet private and governmental needs. Members' laboratories are examined regularly to ensure the maintenance of high standards of testing, and they are registered for the performance of specific classes of test. Certificates of test issued by these laboratories and endorsed by the Association are widely recognised in Australia and overseas.

THE STATE MUSEUM OF APPLIED ARTS AND SCIENCES.

The staff of the State Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences assists in the promotion of industrial efficiency and expansion by undertaking research and disseminating scientific and technical information.

PATENTS, TRADE MARKS, ETC.

A summary of the law concerning patents, trade marks, designs, etc., is given in the chapter "Law and Crime".

BOUNTIES ON MANUFACTURES.

Bounties are paid by the Commonwealth Government to encourage local manufacture of certain products. The statutory provisions usually fix a term of operation of the bounty, provide for payment at a rate varying according to changes in the corresponding customs duty, specify the annual maximum amount of bounty payable, and require bounty to be withheld or reduced if a manufacturer's net profit in production of the commodity exceeds a certain rate or if rates of wages and conditions of employment in production of the commodity do not conform to prescribed standards.

In June, 1955, the only bounty payable to Australian manufacturers was that on tractors manufactured from Australian materials and parts, the rate of bounty ranging from £32 to £96 per tractor, according to the brake-power of the engine. The amount of this bounty paid to Australian manufacturers was £38,182 in 1952-53 and £145,141 in 1953-54.

A bounty was paid on flax canvas made for use in Australia, between July, 1950, and July, 1952. Payment was based on the weight of flax fibre in the product, and was not to exceed £30,000 per annum. The amount paid to Australian manufacturers was £20,509 in 1950-51 and £4,105 in 1951-52.

In view of the high price of wool in the 1950-51 season, the Commonwealth Government subsidised the manufacture of woollen goods by a bounty on products manufactured in Australia between 28th August, 1950, and 31st December, 1951, from wool purchased after 28th August, 1950, and approved by the Wool Realisation Commission before 30th June, 1951. The amount paid was based on the proportion and type of clean wool in the product. The total amount of bounty paid to 30th June, 1954, was £17,130,527.

DEFINITIONS IN FACTORY STATISTICS.

The statistics relating to factories, as shown in this chapter, have been compiled from returns supplied annually by manufacturers in terms of the Census Act of 1901. A return must be supplied in respect of every factory, which is defined for this purpose as an establishment where four or more persons are employed or where power (other than manual) is used in any manufacturing process. The scope of the statistics includes factories in educational and charitable institutions, reformatories, and other public institutions (except penitentiaries), but does not cover smallgoods makers, laundries, farrieries, photography studios, florists and seedsmen, abattoirs, and plants treating or crushing ore, etc., at the site where the material was obtained. The last item was excluded from factory statistics for the first time in 1952-53.

If a manufacturing business is conducted in conjunction with a whole-sale or retail business, particulars relating to the manufacturing section only are included in the statistics. Where two or more industries are conducted in the same establishment, a separate return is obtained for each industry. This rule has not applied to the generation of electricity in and solely for the use of a factory since 1936-37, when the practice of requiring separate returns covering electricity plant and other factory operations was discontinued. The cost of generating power is distributed amongst the industries conducted in the factory. Where one factory has two or more plants in different localities, each plant is treated as a separate establishment in the statistics.

Manufacturers are requested to state in their returns particulars as to the number, sex and ages of their employees, wages and salaries paid, the value of premises and equipment, the horse-power of machinery, the value, and in most cases, the quantities of raw materials and fuel used, and quantities and values of principal materials and articles produced. The returns obtained from manufacturers relate to a comprehensive range of items, but are not intended to be a complete record of the income or expenditure of factories nor to show the profits or losses of factories collectively or individually. In addition to the annual returns, statistics of the production of certain factory commodities are collected monthly and published in the Monthly Summary of Business Statistics and the Quarterly Bulletin.

The average number of persons employed is quoted in this chapter on two different bases: the average during the period of operation and the average over the whole year. Of these, the former is simply the aggregate of the average number of persons employed in each factory during its period of operation (whether the whole or only part of the year). The latter, which is used where available, is calculated by reducing the average number working in the factory (irrespective of period of operation) to the equivalent number working for a full year. The average proportion of the year worked by each employee is calculated for each industry, and the average weekly employment is reduced by the average proportion of the year not worked, to give the average employment during the whole year.

The value of factory output is the value of the goods manufactured or their value after passing through the particular process of manufacture, and may be regarded as the sum of the value of the raw materials used and the value added to these materials by the process of manufacture. The basis of valuation of the output is the selling value of the goods at the factory, exclusive of delivery costs and charges and excise duties, but inclusive of bounty and subsidy payments to the manufacturer. The value of output also includes the value of work done, e.g., in establishments which undertake repairs. Where manufacturing operations consist only of assembling the manufactured parts of machines, etc., or of packaging, bottling and similar operations, the value of output includes the actual labour costs of assembling or packing the parts, etc., the cost of fuel and power used, any additional expenses of assembling and profit made on such work. Where factory work is done on commission the value of output is the amount charged the customers for making up or treating their materials.

The value of production is the value added to raw materials by the process of manufacture. It is calculated by deducting from the value of factory output the value (at the factory) of the raw materials used, containers and packing, power, fuel, and light used, tools replaced, and materials used in repairs to plant (but not depreciation charges).

In the process of manufacture, many goods are treated in several industries, the output of one becoming the raw materials of another, so that such commodities are counted more than once in the aggregate value of output and of raw materials. Examples are raw sugar passing from the mills to the refinery, metals from the smelters which become raw materials in establishments concerned in the production of metal goods, and timber from the sawmills used in furniture factories and in joinery. On the other hand, the aggregate value of production is assessed without duplication, the value added by each industry being taken into account once only. For this reason the value of production, and not the value of the output, is used as a measure of activity in the manufacturing industries as a whole.

In the special case of government factories and workshops, the value of output is estimated by adding 10 per cent. to the value of materials and fuel used and other factory costs.

Where there is a separate department for selling the products, the value of the output as recorded in the returns furnished by the manufacturers is the nominal value at which the goods are transferred from the factory to the sales branch.

CLASSIFICATION OF FACTORIES.

In the compilation of statistical data relating to factories in New South Wales, a standard classification of manufacturing industries, formulated at a conference of Australian statisticians in 1902 and revised from time to time, was used until the year 1929-30. A new classification was introduced in 1930-31, and this, in turn, was revised and extended in accordance with decisions of the Statisticians' Conference, 1945. With some slight amendments, factory statistics for the years 1945-46 to 1953-54 were compiled on this revised basis, and for the greater part may be compared with those from 1930-31 onward.

The classes and sub-classes in the current classification of factories are as follows. Where a sub-class is marked with an asterisk, there is no factory in that sub-class in operation in New South Wales.

CLASS I .-- TREATMENT OF NON-METAL-LIVEROUS MINE AND QUARRY PRODITORS

Coke Works.

* Briquetting and Pulverised Coal.

* Carbide.

Lime, Plaster of Paris, Asphalt. Fibrous Plaster and Products. Marble, Slate, etc.

Cement

Asbestos Cement Sheets, etc. Other Cement Goods.

Other

CLASS II .- BRICKS, POTTERY, GLASS.

Bricks and Tiles, Fire Bricks and Fireclay Goods.

Earthenware, China, Porcelain, Terra-

Glass (other than Bottles). Glass Bottles.

Other

CLASS III.—CHEMICALS, DYES, EXPLOSIVES, PAINTS, OILS, GREASE. Industrial and Heavy Chemicals and Acids.

Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations.

Explosives (including Fireworks). White Lead, Paints, Varnish.

Oils, Vegetable. Oils. Mineral.

Oils, Animal.

Boiling Down, Tallow Refining.

Soap and Candles.

Chemical Fertilisers.

Inks, Polishes, etc.

Matches.

Other.

METALS. CLASS IV.—INDUSTRIAL MACHINES, IMPLEMENTS AND CON-VEYANCES.

Smelting, Converting, Refining, and Rolling of Iron and Steel.

Foundries-Ferrous.

Plant, Equipment and Machinery.

Other Engineering.

Extracting and Refining Metals, Alloys. of other

Electrical Machinery, Cables and Apparatus.

Tramcars and Railway Rolling Stock.

Motor Vehicles and Motor Cycles— Construction and Assembly.

Motor Vehicles and Motor Cycles-Repairs.

Motor Bodies.

Horse-drawn Vehicles.

Motor Accessories.

Aircraft

Cycles, Foot, etc., and Accessories.

Construction and Repair of Vehicles -Other.

Ship and Boat Building and Repairing. Marine Engineering.

Cutlery and Small Hand Tools.

Agricultural Machines and Implements.

Non-Ferrous Metals-

Rolling and Extrusion.

Foundries, Casting, etc.

Galvanised Iron-working and Tinsmith-

lron and Steel Sheets.

Sheet Metal Working, Pressing. and Stamping.

Pipes, Tubes and Fittings-Ferrous. Wire and Wire Netting (including Nails).

Stoves, Ovens, and Ranges.

Gas Fittings and Meters.

Lead Mills.

Sewing Machines.

Arms, Ammunition (excluding Explosives).

Wireless and Amplifying Apparatus. Other Metal Works.

> CLASS V .- PRECIOUS METALS. JEWELLERY, PLATE.

Jewellery.

Watches and Clocks (including Repairs).

Electroplating (Gold, Silver, Chromium, etc.).

CLASS VI .- TEXTILES AND TEXTILE GOODS (NOT DRESS).

* Cotton Ginning.

Cotton Spinning and Weaving.

Wool-Carding, Spinning, Weaving. Hosiery and other Knitted Goods.

* Silk, Natural.

Rayon, Nylon, and other Synthetic Fibres.

* Flax Mills.

Rope and Cordage.

^{*} No factory in New South Wales.

Other.

Perambulators.

CLASS VI.—TEXTILES AND TEXTILE GOODS (NOT DRESS)—continued. Canvas Goods, Tents, Tarpaulins, etc. Bags and Sacks. Other.

CLASS VII.—SKINS AND LEATHER (NOT CLOTHING OR FOOTWEAR).

Furriers and Fur Dressing.

Woolscouring and Fellmongery.

Tanning, Currying and Leather Dressing.

Saddlery, Harness and Whips.

Machine Belting.

Bags, Trunks, etc.

*Other.

CLASS VIII.—CLOTHING (EXCEPT KNITTED).

Tailoring and Ready Made Clothing. Waterproof and Oilskin Clothing. Dressmaking, Hemstitching. Millinery. Shirts, Collars, Underclothing. Foundation Garments. Handkerchiefs, Ties, Scarves. Hats and Caps. Gloves. Boots and Shoes (not Rubber). Boot and Shoe Repairing. Boot and Shoe Accessories. Umbrellas and Walking Sticks. Dyeworks and Cleaning (including Renovating and Repairing). Other.

CLASS IX.—FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO.

Flour Milling. Cereal Foods and Starch. Animal and Bird Foods. Chaffcutting and Corn Crushing. Bakeries (including Cakes and Pastry). Biscuits. Sugar Mills. Sugar Refining. Sugar Confectionery (including Choco-Jam, Fruit, and Vegetable Canning. Pickles, Sauces, Vinegar. Bacon Curing. Butter Factories. Cheese Factories. Condensed and Dried Milk Factories. Margarine. Meat and Fish Preserving. Condiments, Coffee, Spices, etc.

Ice and Refrigerating.

* Salt Refining.
Aerated Waters, Cordials, etc.
Breweries.
Distilleries.
Wine Making.

* Cider and Perry Making.
Malting.
Bottling.
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, Snuff.
Dehydrated Fruit and Vegetables.
Ice-cream.
Sausage Skins.

* Arrowroot.

CLASS X.—WOODWORKING AND BASKETWARE.

Sawmills.

Plywood Mills (including Veneers).

Bark Mills.

Joinery.

Cooperage.

Boxes and Cases.

Wood-turning, Wood-carving, etc.

Basketware and Wickerware (including Seagrass and Bamboo Furniture).

Wall and Ceiling Boards (not Plaster or Cement).
Other.

CLASS XI.—FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.
Billiard Tables, Cabinet and Furniture
Making and Upholstery.
Bedding and Mattresses (not Wire).
Furnishing Drapery, etc.
Picture Frames.
Blinds.
* Other.

CLASS XII.—PAPER, STATIONERY, PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, ETC.

Newspapers and Periodicals. Printing—

Government.
General, including Bookbinding.
Manufactured Stationery.
Stereotyping and Electrotyping.
Process and Photo Engraving.
Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, and Containers.
Paper Bags.
Paper Making.
Pencils, Penholders, Chalks, Crayons.
Other.

* No factory in New South Wales.

CLASS XIII.—RUBBER.
Rubber Goods and Tyres Made.
Tyre Retreading and Repairing.

CLASS XIV.—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Gramophones and Gramophone Records. Pianos, Piano-Players, Organs. Other.

CLASS XV.—MISCELLANEOUS
PRODUCTS.

Linoleum, Leather Cloth, Oil Cloth, etc. * Bone, Horn, Ivory and Shell. Plastic Moulding and Products. Brooms and Brushes.

Optical Instruments and Appliances.
Surgical and other Scientific Instruments and Appliances.

Photographic Material, including Developing and Printing.

Toys, Games, and Sports Requisites. Artificial Flowers. Other.

CLASS XVI.—HEAT, LIGHT, AND POWER.

Electric Light and Power. Gas Works.

* No factory in New South Wales.

FACTORIES ACCORDING TO CLASS OF INDUSTRY.

The following table contains particulars of the operations of factories in New South Wales in 1953-54, according to the class of industry:—

Table 894.—Factories According to Class of Industry—Year ended 30th June, 1954.

					Value of-	
Class of Industry,	No. of Establish- ments.	Persons Em- ployed.*	Horse- power Installed,	Salaries and Wages Paid.†	Output.	Pro- duction.
					£ thousand	
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous		į.		,	e mousand	
Mine and Quarry Products	427	7,520	117,234	6,345	33,660	10.921
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc	308	11,049	57,960	8,758	24,073	13,720
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives,		11,040	31,300	0,100	24,013	10,120
Paints, Oils, Grease	543	17,157	117,445	13,705	103,089	42,025
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Im-	040	11,101	111,440	15,105	100,000	42,020
plements and Conveyances	7.010	176,527	881,557	137,660	514,536	213,011
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate	317	2,214	5,338	1,371	3,765	2,367
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods (not		_,,	0,000	1,011	0,100	_,,,,,
dress)	477	24,283	75,250	15,776	70,974	27,276
VII. Skins and Leather (not clothing or	4	-1,	,	2-,.,.	10,012	
footwear)	351	5,741	22,561	4,192	20,686	6,398
VIII. Clothing (except knitted)	3,304	44,892	33,227	23,824	78,248	37,846
IX. Food, Drink and Tobacco	2,675	38,614	252,942	27,117	210,784	61,929
X. Woodworking and Basketware	2,265	19,902	188,433	13,380	56,934	23,719
XI. Furniture, Bedding, etc	765	7,870	20,790	5,137	18,360	8,584
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Book-			, ,	,	,	´
binding, etc	917	23,457	89,839	17,455	69,586	33,052
XIII. Rubber	176	6,856	51,926	5,776	22,271	8,022
XIV. Musical Instruments	35	1,176	3,160	841	2,765	1,471
XV. Miseellaneous Products	506	8,659	21,926	6,062	20,779	19,821
XVI. Heat, Light and Power	123	6,673	1,995,881	6,187	44,291	18,881
Total	20,199	402,595	3,935,469	293,586	1,299,801	520,043

^{*} Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

working proprietors.

The most important class is "industrial metals, machines, conveyances", which employed 176,527 persons in 1953-54, or 43.8 per cent. of the total number employed in factories. Next in order of employment are clothing factories, which, in 1953-54, employed in the aggregate 44,892 persons, or 11.1 per cent. of all factory employment. The third group in order of employment is "food, drink and tobacco"; in 1953-54 this class of industry employed 38,614 persons, or 9.6 per cent. of the total. Other important groups, with the proportion of total factory employment in 1953-54 shown

[†] Excludes drawings of

in brackets, are as follows:—Paper and printing (5.8 per cent.); textiles and textile goods (6.0 per cent.); woodworking (4.1 per cent.); chemicals, paint and oil (4.2 per cent.); and bricks, pottery and glass (2.5 per cent.).

Class XVI (heat, light and power) comprises electricity generating stations and gas works, which, despite the importance of their output, employ a relatively small number of persons (5,140 and 1,533, respectively, in 1953-54).

Of the total value of factory production in 1953-54, metal and machinery works contributed £213,011,000 or 41 per cent., textile factories £27,276,000 or 5 per cent., and clothing factories £37,846,000 or 7 per cent. Proportions contributed by other important classes of industry were:—Food and drink factories, 12 per cent.; chemical and paint works, 8 per cent.; paper and printing establishments, 6 per cent.; and gas and electricity works, 4 per cent.

In 1953-54 the total horse-power of engines and electric motors installed in factories other than those included in Class XVI (heat, light and power) was 1,939,588. Of this figure, 881,557 (or 45 per cent.) belonged to metal and machinery works (Class IV), 252,942 (or 13 per cent.) to food and drink factories (Class IX), and 188,433 (or 9 per cent.) to woodworking establishments (Class X).

SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

In the following statement, the factory establishments in New South Wales in 1953-54 and earlier years are grouped according to the average number of persons employed during their period of operation. Where two or more classes of manufacturing are conducted in one factory, each class is regarded in the compilation of factory statistics as being undertaken in a separate establishment.

ar.	Employing on the Average Persons numbering—											
.	Under 4.	4.	5 to 10.	11 to 20.	21 to 50.	51 to 100.	Over 100.	Total.				
1		-	Nt	MBER OF E	STABLISHME	NTS.						
	1,006	500	1,936	1,064	820	265	246	5,83				
	2,466 2,720	782 976	$\frac{2,387}{2,534}$	1,221 1,316	963 1,101	355 438	291 379	8,468 9,464				
1	3,536	1.118	3,304	1,803	1,490	518	518	12,28				
}	4,704	1,453	4,470	2,357	1,909	604	590	16,08				
?	4,771	1,399	4,585	2,434	1,898	661	598	16,346				
1	5,129	1,438	4,776	2,525	1,953	658	650	17,129				
$\frac{52}{53}$	5,926	$\frac{1,552}{1.670}$	4,876	2,549	1,960 1,796	653 599	628 561	18,144 19,25				
54	7,127 7,788	1,655	4,911 5,043	2,587 2,646	1,796	648	594	20,19				

2.256

4,997

5,708 7,302

9,741

9,824 10,543

11,889 13,888

14.927

1921

1928-29

1938-39

1945 - 46

1948-49

1949-50

1950-51

1951 - 52

1952-53

1953-54

2.000

3,128

3,904

4.472

5,812

5,596 5,752

6,208

6.680

6,620

 $13,462 \\ 16,556$

17,553 22,902 31,201

32,064

33,323

33,978

34,080

34,850

AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED DURING PERIOD OF OPERATION.
(including working proprietors)

 $26,006 \\ 30,631$

35,234 46,458

60,302

59,404 61,556

61,266

56,069

57.343

 $\begin{array}{c} 15,469 \\ 17,729 \\ 19,272 \end{array}$

26,395 34,444

35,290 37,066

37,089 37,667

38,492

67,757 87,770 118,906 172,090

 $200.5\overline{20}$

216,372

214,210

193,985

208,439

 $\begin{array}{c} 18,061 \\ 24,331 \\ 31,223 \\ 36,155 \\ 42,595 \end{array}$

45,817 45,944 45,229

41,613

45,173

 $145,011 \\ 185,142$

231,S00 315,774

382,020

388,515

409,869 383,982

405,844

410,55

Table 895.-Size of Factories in New South Wales.

In 1953-54, factories with more than 100 employees comprised 3 per cent. of the total number of establishments, but the aggregate number of persons employed by them represented 51 per cent. of total factory employment. Establishments with ten or fewer workers comprised 71 per cent. of the total number, but occupied only 14 per cent. of all factory employees. The distribution of factory employees according to size of establishments was almost the same in 1953-54 as in 1933-39.

The most numerous of the factories with less than four persons employed are boot repairing establishments and motor repair works. In 1953-54 there were 914 boot repairing establishments (employing a total of 1,594 persons), including 845 with less than four persons employed in each case and an aggregate employment of 1,131. In the same year, there were 2,877 motor repair works with 18,964 persons employed, and they included 1,404 establishments in the "under four group" employing an aggregate of 2,815 persons.

In the following table, factories in 1953-54 are classified according to size and geographical location:—

Average	Nu	mber of Est	ablishmen	its.	Nu	Number of Persons Employed.*				
Number Employed during Period of Operation.	Metro- polis.	Newcastle and Wollon- gong.	Re- mainder of State.	New South Wales.	Metro- polis.	Newcastle and Wollon- gong.	Re- mainder of State.	New South Wales.		
Under 5	5,385	475	3,583	9,443	12,206	1,043	8,298	21,547		
5 to 10	3,163	244	1,636	5,043	22,031	1,711	11,108	34,850		
11 to 20	1,826	128	692	2,646	26,764	1,805	9,923	38,492		
21 to 50	1,470	86	269	1,825	46,365	2,787	8,191	57,34 3		
51 to 100	545	31	72	648	37,932	2,275	4,966	45,173		
101 to 500	391	42	59	492	77,694	8,346	11,476	97,516		
Over 500	79	18	5	102	79,598	26,297	5,028	110,923		
Total	12,859	1,024	6,316	20,199	302,590	44,264	58,990	405,844		

Table 896 .- Size and Geographical Location of Factories, 1953-54.

Factories in the metropolitan area in 1953-54 employed 302,590 persons, of whom 52 per cent. were in establishments with more than 100 workers, and only 11 per cent. in establishments with not more than ten workers. This concentration of employment in large industrial units is even more pronounced in the Newcastle and Wollongong-Port Kembla industrial areas, but elsewhere in the State the small manufacturing unit predominates. In 1953-54 the proportion of establishments with more than 100 workers was 6 per cent. in the Newcastle and Wollongong-Port Kembla districts, and they employed 78 per cent. of all persons in factories in those districts.

The particulars in Table 896 are not strictly comparable with corresponding figures in previous issues of the Year Book. The details for 1953-54 relate to the statistical metropolis as revised and extended in that year, and to the cities of Newcastle and Greater Wollongong.

^{*} Average during period of operation, including working proprietors.

EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES.

Conditions of employment in factories are prescribed by the Factories and Shops Act, the provisions of which are outlined in the chapter "Employment" of this volume. Particulars of the technical training provided under the State education scheme, and of apprenticeship indenture and training are given in the chapters "Education" and "Employment", respectively.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT ACCORDING TO CLASS OF INDUSTRY.

The following statement shows the average number of persons engaged in the various classes of manufacturing industries in 1928-29 and later years:—

Table	897	-Empl	ovment*	in	Factories	hv	Class.

Class of Industry.	1000 00	1000 00	1945–46.	1051 50	1059 59		1953-5 4.	
Class of industry.	1925-29.	1938-39,	1949-40.	1931-32,	1902-00.	Males.	Females.	Persons
Treatment of Non-metal- liferous Mine and Quarry Products	4,060	4,529	4,376	7,864	7,643	7,222	298	7,520
Bricks, Pottery, Glass	6,674	8,312	7,466	11,114	9,902	10,019	1,030	11,049
Chemicals, Paint, Oil, Grease	6,137	8,187	13,164	17,408	15,749	12,751	4,406	17,157
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	62,090	82,452	136,602	176,689	168,247	158,529	17,998	176,527
Precious Metals, Jewellery	775	979	1,110	1,953	1,834	1,638	. 576	2,214
Textiles and Textile Goods (not Dress)	8,894	15,089	18,341	23,224	21,746	10,206	14,082	24,288
Skins, Leather (not Clothing or Footwear)	3,246	4,306	6,385	5,502	5,420	4,132	1,609	5,741
Clothing	28,473	32,019	37,651	46,975	42,016	12,962	31,930	44,892
Food, Drink, Tobacco	22,490	28,514	35,474	39,941	38,076	27,272	11,342	38,614
Woodworking, Basketware	8,864	9,995	13,499	20,973	19,364	18,887	1,015	19,902
Furniture, Bedding	5,737	6,140	4,987	8,103	7,479	6,312	1,558	7,870
Paper, Printing	13,932	17,290	16,959	24,504	22,173	16,599	6,858	23,457
Rubber	2,775	3,538	3,990	6,600	5,632	5,236	1,620	6,856
Musical Instruments	1,257	286	311	1,271	942	894	282	1,176
Miscellaneous Products	1,504	3,981	6,407	7,925	7,610	5,753	2,906	8,659
Heat, Light, Power	3,848†	3,164	4,148	5,948	6,380	6,628	45	6,673
Total	180,756	228,781	310,870	405,994	380,213	305,040	97,555	402,595

^{*} Average over whole year, including working proprietors.
† Includes some employment on maintenance work, not included in later years.

Employment in factories attained the pre-depression record number of 180,756 in 1928-29, and then declined rapidly to 126,355 in 1931-32. Recovery began in 1932-33, and by 1935-36 employment (193,200) surpassed the pre-depression level. Thereafter it rose steadily, and in 1938-39 there were 228,781 persons employed in factories, or 27 per cent. more

than in 1928-29. The expansion which commenced after the outbreak of hostilities in 1939 accelerated on the entry of Japan into the war in 1941, and at the wartime peak in 1943-44 the number employed was 323,032, or 41 per cent. above the 1938-39 level. After 1943-44 there was a temporary decline in factory employment, but from 1945-46 onwards there was further rapid expansion. In 1950-51 employment in factories rose to 406,965, or 80 per cent. above the 1938-39 figure, but in 1952-53 it fell to 380,213, as the result of a minor business recession which began in November, 1951. Recovery began in 1953, and the number employed in 1953-54, viz., 402,595, was only 4.370 less than in 1950-51.

The number of persons employed in the metals and machinery industry in 1953-54 was 29 per cent. greater than in 1945-46, whereas the number in the clothing industry was only 19 per cent. greater. The increase in employment in the food and drink industry in the same period was 9 per cent., in the paper and printing industry 38 per cent., and in the chemicals, paint and oil industry 30 per cent.

Twenty-four per cent. of the factory workers in 1953-54 were females. Of the total number, 15 per cent. were employed in textile factories, 33 per cent. in clothing factories, 19 per cent. in metal and machinery establishments, and 12 per cent. in the food, drink and tobacco industry.

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.

The following table contains a classification of the persons employed in factories in 1953-54 and earlier years:—

Year ended 30th	Working Proprietors.				erial, Cleri chnical St		Forei Fa	Total.		
June.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	r, *
1929†	6,464	421	6,885	12,471	4,697	17,168	120,169	40,920	161,089	185,142
1939†	7,202	502.	7,704	15,961	7,584	23,545	146,350	54,201	200,551	231,800
1946	8,634	780	9,414	21,363	14,692	36,055	201,017	69,288	270,305	315,774
1947	10,332	950	11,282	23,863	14,549	38,412	224,895	72,995	297,890	347,584
1948	11,301	982	12,283	25,570	14,948	40,518	238,235	75,814	314,049	366,850
1949	11,927	1,083	13,010	27,009	15,730	42,739	245,988	80,283	326,271	382,020
1950	11,942	1,122	13,064	28,352	16,221	44,573	248,095	82,783	330,878	388,515
951	12,283	1,220	13,503	30,116	17,492	47,608	261,445	88,000	349,445	410,556
1952	12,955	1,358	14,313	30,906	17,734	48,640	263,65 2	83,264	346,916	409,869
1953	13,747	1,560	15,307	30,736	17,338	48,074	249,978	70,623	320,601	383,982
1954	14,116	1,752	15,868	32,229	18,137	50,366	261,081	78,529	339,610	405,844

Table 898 .-- Nature of Employment in Factories.*

The figures in Table 898 are based on the average weekly employment during the period of operation. Because of a change introduced in 1945-46 in the classification of overseers and technical staff, the figures for 1945-46 and later years are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years.

During 1953-54 there was an average of 405,844 persons employed in factories. Of these, 4 per cent. were working proprietors, 12 per cent. comprised managerial, clerical and technical staff, and the balance (84 per

^{*} Average weekly employment during period of operation. † Se

[†] See text below table.

cent.) consisted of persons engaged in the actual processes of manufacture, in the sorting and packing of finished articles, and as foremen and overseers. These proportions were virtually the same as in the pre-war year 1938-39.

Of the females employed in factories in 1953-54, 1.8 per cent. were working proprietors, 18.4 per cent. comprised managerial, technical and clerical staff, and the remainder (79.8 per cent.) were factory hands and overseers, etc. The corresponding proportions in the case of male workers were 4 per cent., 10 per cent. and 86 per cent., respectively.

The following statement shows the nature of employment in factories in 1953-54, according to the class of industry:—

Table 899.—Nature of	Employment in	Factories,	1953-54.*

Class of Industry.	Working Pro- prietors.	Mana- gerial, Clerical, Technical Staff,	Foremen and Overscers.	Workers in Factory or Mill.	Carters, Messengers and Others.	Total.
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	288	1,017	366	5,875	22	7,568
Bricks, Pottery, Glass	198	1,037	491	9,329	30	11,085
Chemicals, Paint, Oil, Grease	171	3,885	878	12,152	155	17,241
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	5,162	24,473	7,613	139,466	554	177,268
Precious Metals, Jewellery	312	232	78	1,602	15	2,239
Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress)	298	1,947	1,028	20,946	146	24,365
Skins, Leather (not clothing or foot- wear)	276	541	239	4,712	21	5,789
Clothing	3,177	2,689	1,291	38,064	258	45,479
Food, Drink, Tobacco	2,241	5,788	1,471	29,569	234	39,303
Woodworking, Basketware	2,007	1,982	814	15,575	144	20,522
Furniture, Bedding	650	754	364	6,158	28	7,954
Paper, Printing	581	3,274	1,051	18,284	354	23,544
Rubber	126	912	265	5,079	506	6,888
Musical Instruments	21	166	59	934		1,180
Miscellaneous Products	347	1,098	425	6,808	58	8,736
Reat, Light, Power	13	571	504	5,486	109	6,683
Total	15,868	50,366	16,937	320,039	2,634	405,844

^{*} Average weekly employment during period of operation.

In classes of industry where small factories predominate, there is usually a higher proportion of working proprietors than the average, and a smaller than average proportion of managerial and clerical staff. In 1953-54, for instance, working proprietors comprised 7 per cent. of the persons employed in clothing factories, and 10 per cent. of those in woodworking establishments, as compared with the general average of 4 per cent. Classes with a smaller than average proportion of working proprietors included bricks, pottery and glass (1.8 per cent.), chemicals and paint (1.0 per cent.), and textiles (1.2 per cent.).

Among the classes of industry which had a higher than average proportion (12 per cent.) of managerial, clerical and technical staff in 1953-54 were chemicals and paint (22 per cent.), paper and printing (14 per cent.), and rubber (13 per cent.). The proportion in the clothing industry, viz. 6 per cent., was well below the average.

SEX DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES.

The following table shows the number of males and females employed in factories, and the proportion of the mean male and female population working in factories in 1953-54 and earlier years:—

	Ма	iles.	Fen	naIes.	Persons.		
Year.	Number Employed.	Number per 1,000 Mean Male Population.	Number Employed.	Number per 1,000 Mean Female Population.	Number Employed.	Number per 1,000 Mean Population.	
1920-21	107,700	101.0	31,511	30.8	139,211	66.6	
1928-29	135,773	107-1	44,983	37.0	180,756	72.8	
1938-39	167,172	121-1	61,609	45.4	228,781	83-6	
1943-44	226,824	157-9	96,208	67.1	323,032	112.5	
1944-45	223,770	154-3	90,908	62.6	314,678	108-4	
1945-46	227,454	155.3	83,416	56.8	310,870	106.0	
1946-47	255,733	172.7	87,386	59.0	343,119	115.8	
1947-48	272,600	181-6	90,765	60-5	363,365	121.1	
1948-49	282,312	185-1	96,068	63.0	378,380	124.1	
1949-50	284,055	180-1	98,330	62.7	382,385	121.6	
1950-51	301,307	185.3	105,658	65.5	406,965	125.7	
1951-52	304,808	183.0	101,186	61.5	405,994	122.6	
1952-53	291,704	172.1	88,509	53.0	380,213	112.9	
1953-54	305,040	178.1	97,555	57•6	402,595	118•2	

Table 900.—Sex of Persons Employed in Factories.

The high proportion of the population employed in factories in recent years as compared with the pre-war period, is indicative of the expansion which has occurred in the manufacturing industries. In 1953-54, factories provided employment for 11.8 per cent. of the population of the State, as compared with 8.4 per cent. in 1938-39. The proportion of the male population employed in factories was 12.1 per cent. in 1938-39, and 17.8 per cent. in 1953-54, and the corresponding proportions of the female population were 4.5 per cent. and 5.8 per cent. respectively.

The number of females employed in factories in 1950-51, viz. 105,658, was 71 per cent. greater than in 1938-39 and the highest figure recorded. The figure for 1953-54, viz. 97,555, was 8 per cent. below that for the peak year. The employment of males in factories reached a peak of 305,040 in 1953-54, representing an increase of 82 per cent. as compared with 1938-39.

^{*} Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The next table shows the proportion of females employed in the principal individual industries in 1953-54 and earlier years:—

Table	901.—Females	Employed	in	Factories.
LUDIC	DOL. I CHIMICS	Zimpioj cu		I WCCOLICO.

Industry.	Pro	Proportion of Females Employed to Total Employed.						
	1938–39.	1945–46.	195 1 –52.	1952-53.	1953–54.	in 1953–54		
Clothing—	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.			
Tailoring and Ready-made Clothing Dressmaking and Millinery Shirts, Underelothing, etc. Boots and Shoes (including Repairs)	94 92	85 · 93 90 41	82 90 89 43	81 89 87 40	82 88 90 42	13,977 3,680 5,842 4,011		
Textiles—		1						
Cotton	59 56 76	56 49 77	53 55 75	52 56 74	54 57 75	2,265 4,074 5,640		
Industrial Metals and Machines—								
Smelting, Foundries, Heavy Engineering Electrical Machinery, Wireless Motor Vehicles and Accessories Galvanised Iron, Tinsmithing	7	6 28 10 16	8 26 8 20	7 23 9 16	8 23 13 17	4,216 7,002 2,362 1,752		
Food, Drink and Tobacco		ĺ	 					
Biscuits	59 53 63	48 53 48 62 61	58 49 44 56 52	58 48 42 52 51	59 49 46 55 48	1,426 1,434 918 836 1,184		
Other Industries—		İ						
Chemicals, Drugs, Mcdicines Machine Belting, Bags, Trunks Papermaking, Stationery, Paper Bags	. 50	40 63	32 56	31 56	32 56	2,468 1,268		
Cartons, etc	. 60 . 24 . 34	46 26 20 16	41 25 20 15	41 23 22 14	42 24 24 14	2,980 3,519 1,620 25,081		
Total	27	27	25	23	24	97,555		

Certain industries, notably those concerned with the production of clothing, textiles and some foodstuffs, employ more females than males. In 1953-54, for instance, the proportion of females employed was 88 per cent. in dressmaking and millinery establishments, 90 per cent. in factories making shirts and underclothing, 75 per cent. in hosiery and knitting mills, and 59 per cent. in biscuit factories.

Since 1938-39, there has been a substantial increase in the proportion of females employed in some industries, especially the metals and machinery group, together with a noticeable decline in the proportion in others, such as the food and tobacco group. For example, the proportion of females employed in smelting, foundry and heavy engineering establishments rose from 4 per cent. in 1938-39 to 8 per cent. in 1953-54, and the proportion in motor vehicle repair shops, etc., from 7 per cent. to 13 per cent. In the same period, the proportion fell from 59 per cent. to 49 per cent. in the confectionery industry, from 60 per cent. to 42 per cent. in papermaking and stationery establishments, and from 34 per cent. to 24 per cent. in rubber factories.

AGES OF FACTORY EMPLOYEES.

The following statement shows factory employees classified by sex in three age groups, viz., under sixteen years, sixteen and under twenty-one years, and adults. Until 1936-37, the numbers of factory employees in age groups were recorded as averages over the whole year, and working proprietors were included. From 1936-37, working proprietors were excluded and the ages of factory employees were recorded as at 15th June, but from 1951 the date was changed to the end of June.

Table 902.—Age and Sex of Factory Employees.

Year.	Under 16 Years.			16 and	1 under 21	Years.		Total, Factory		
1001.	Males.	Females,	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Employ- ees.
_			N	UMBER (F FACTOR	Y EMPLOY	ZEES.			
			Average o	ver whole	year (incl	uding work	ing propr	ietors).		
1921 1928-29 1936-37	3,526 $3,958$ $5,724$	3,466 5,054 7,551	$\begin{array}{c} 6,992 \\ 9,012 \\ 13,275 \end{array}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 13,420 \\ 23,354 \\ 29,664 \end{vmatrix}$	9,998 17,663 22,593	23,418 $41,017$ $52,257$	$\begin{array}{r} 90,754 \\ 108,461 \\ 116,676 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ c c c c }\hline 18,047\\ 22,266\\ 26,289\\ \hline\end{array}$	108,801 $130,727$ $142,965$	$\begin{array}{ c c c c }\hline 139,211\\ 180,756\\ 208,497\end{array}$
			At 15t	h June (working pr	oprietors e	xcluded).*			
1937 1939 1946 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954	5,888 5,759 2,451 2,115 2,088 2,184 2,654 2,663 2,671	7,539 7,084 2,265 1,736 1,584 1,767 1,625 2,221 2,257	13,427 12,843 4,716 3,851 3,672 3,951 4,279 4,784 4,928	30,601 31,923 30,089 23,840 27,283 26,306 24,842 27,223 28,303	22,630 24,289 23,353 22,945 21,071 20,373 16,911 18,745 19,354	53,231 56,212 53,442 51,785 48,354 46,679 41,753 45,968 47,657	113,509 122,041 203,801 239,643 252,500 264,411 255,735 253,341 266,090	28,529 56,701 69,649	$ \begin{bmatrix} 139,168\\ 150,570\\ 260,502\\ 309,292\\ 329,675\\ 348,425\\ 324,097\\ 321,945\\ 342,124 \end{bmatrix} $	$\begin{bmatrix} 205,82\\ 2_1 \vec{0},62\\ 318,66\\ 364,92\\ 381,70\\ 399,05\\ 370,12\\ 372,69\\ 394,70\\ \end{bmatrix}$
						ACTORY E				
			-		•	ling worki		,		
1921 1928-29 1936-37		$\begin{vmatrix} 2.5 \\ 2.8 \\ 3.6 \end{vmatrix}$	5·0 5·0 6·3	$\left \begin{array}{c}9.7\\12.9\\14.2\end{array}\right $	$\begin{array}{ c c } & 7 \cdot 2 \\ & 9 \cdot 8 \\ & 10 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 16.9\\22.7\\25.1 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 65.2 \\ 60.0 \\ 56.0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 12.9 \\ 12.3 \\ 12.6 \end{array}$	78·1 72·3 68·6	100·0 100·0 100·0
			At~15t	h June (working pr	oprietors e	xcluded).*	ı		
1937 1939 1946 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953	2.9 2.6 0.8 0.6 0.5 0.7 0.7 0.7	3·7 3·2 0·7 0·5 0·4 0·4 0·6 0·5	6.6 5.8 1.5 1.1 0.9 0.9 1.1 1.3	14·9 14·5 9·4 7·9 7·2 6·6 6·7 7·3 7·2	11·0 11·1 7·3 6·3 5·5 5·1 4·7 5·0 4·9	25·9 25·6 16·7 14·2 12·7 11·7 11·4 12·3 12·1	55·1 55·6 64·0 65·6 66·2 66·3 69·1 68·0 67·4	12·4 13·0 17·8 19·1 20·2 21·1 18·4 18·4 19·3	67.5 68.6 81.8 84.7 86.4 87.4 87.5 86.4 86.7	100- 100- 100- 100- 100- 100- 100- 100-

^{*} At end of June, from 1951.

The table reveals a steep decline in the proportion of juniors among factory employees from 31.4 per cent. in 1939 to 12.5 per cent. in 1952, followed by a slight rise to 13.3 per cent. in 1954. The principal factor responsible was the small number of births in the depression years, but the gradual raising of the school leaving age from 14 years in 1940 to 15 years in 1943 also assisted the decline. The number of employees under 16 years of age fell from 12,843 in 1939 to 3,672 in 1950, but, largely owing to the increase in births which occurred in the years immediately before the war, the number rose to 4,279 in 1952 and 4,928 in 1954. The number of employees aged between 16 and 21 years fell from 56,212 in 1939 to 41,753 in 1952, but rose slightly to 47,657 in 1954. This, however, was still 15 per cent, below the pre-war figure.

In 1954 the proportion of females among the employees aged less than 16 years was 46 per cent., as compared with 41 per cent. in the case of those aged from 16 to 21 years and 22 per cent. in the case of adults.

CHILD LABOUR IN FACTORIES.

The Factorics and Shops Act prescribes that no child under school-leaving age (15 years since 1943) may be employed in a factory unless by special permission of the Minister for Labour and Industry, who may prohibit the employment of children under the age of 16 years in any factory in connection with dangerous machinery or in any work in which he considers it undesirable that they should be engaged. Moreover, the employment of children under 16 years of age is not permitted unless the employer has obtained a certificate by a legally qualified medical practitioner regarding the child's fitness for employment in that factory.

The following table shows the number of certificates of fitness issued to children under 16 years of age in 1954 and earlier years:—

Table 903.—Children under 16	Years of Age—Certificates of Fitness to
Work	in Factories.

Year.	No. of	Certificates Is	ssued.	Year.	No. of Certificates Issued.				
rear.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	tear.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
1939	6,023	6,175	12,198	1950	2,656	2,175	4,831		
1946 1947 1948	3,461 3,066 2,870	3,695 $2,465$ $2,419$	6,556 5,531	1951 1952 1953	2,821 3,308 3,697	2,099 2,188	4,920 5,496 6,857		
1949	2,623	2,104	5,289 4,727	1954	3,768	$3,160 \\ 2,755$	ð,523		

MONTHLY FACTORY EMPLOYMENT.

Particulars of the number of employees on factory payrolls (excluding working proprietors) on the pay-day nearest the fifteenth of the month have been collected in respect of each month since July, 1932, but in 1950-51 the date was changed to the last pay-day in each month. The following table shows details of monthly employment in factories in 1953-54 and earlier years:—

Table 904.—Monthly Factory Employment.

Year.				each Mo				F				
	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June
					-	thousa	nds.					
1938-39	217.9	219.5	$220.2 \pm$	221.0	221.2	220.6	213.9	218.6	221.2	219.7	219.9	219.6
1943-44	312.4	314.1	315.6	316.2	316.4	316.4	314.3	313.8	314.4	312.3	309.9	309-6
1944-45	$309\ 2$	308.2	307.0	305.3	304.9	305.8	302.8	304.0	304.2	302.9	301.1	301.7
1945-46	$302 \cdot 3$	302.9	297.4	290.7	286.7	270.5	294.6	305.2	311.4	313.1	316.8	318.7
1946-47	322.8	326.1	327.8	330.2	331.3	328.9	327.9	331.3	336.6	336.5	337.3	338.6
1947-48	342.5	345.2	347.9	348.2	348.5	348.1	347.6	351.6	353.8	354.9	354.2	355.4
1948-49	356.3	357.1	358.4	358.8	360.3	358.8	359.1	$362 \cdot 1$	363.0	361.6	363.0	364.9
1949-50	290.3	333.9	361.9	367.4	369.8	368.5	371.3	376.2	379.0	377-6	380.7	381.7
1950-51	384.3	387.6	388.0	389 6	392.9	391.0	391.0	393.3	394.2	396.2	398.3	399.0
1951-52	399.2	400.7	401.4	402.3	403.4	396.7	393 3	390.7	388.0	380.1	371.8	370.1
1952-53	366.3	361.7	359.9	360.0	360.0	356.8	359.0	366.0	370.0	371.3	371.6	372.7
1953-54	373.6	375.5	378.8	383.2	386.2	384.3	387.1	391.6	393.9	393.0	393.8	394.7
Males	283.7	284.4	286.1	288.6	290.4	289.6	291.8	294.4	295.3	295.4	296:1	297.1
Females	89.9	91.1	92.7	94.6	95.8	94.7	95.3	97.2	98-6	97 6	97.7	97.6

^{*} See text above table.

The sharp decline in factory employment from August to December, 1945, resulted from power and fuel restrictions accompanying extensive industrial disputes in the coal mining industry. The decline from 364,900 in June, 1949, to 290,300 in July, 1949, was the result of a seven weeks' coal strike which commenced on 27th June, 1949.

Seasonal variations in the level of factory employment are small. The level of female employment fluctuates rather more than male employment, and for the most part the variations are incidental to the Christmas holiday period and, as regards females, to the fruit processing season.

SALARIES AND WAGES IN FACTORIES.

The amounts of salaries and wages quoted throughout this chapter are exclusive of amounts drawn by working proprietors.

The following table contains a comparison of the salaries and wages paid to male and female factory employees and the average earnings per employee during 1953-54 and earlier years. Corresponding information in respect of individual industries is published in the "New South Wales Statistical Register".

Table 905.—Salaries and Wages Paid in Factories.
(Exclusive of Drawings by Working Proprietors.)

Year ended	Sala	ries and Wages P	aid.	Average per Employee.				
30th June.	To Males.	To Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Persons		
1921	22,766	£ thousand.	25,618	£ 220	£ 91	£ 190		
1929	33,509	5,036	38,545	259	113	221		
1932	19,259	3,492	22,751	226	99	189		
1939	38,272	6,334	44,606	239	104	202		
1944	77,087	16,431	93,518	352	172	297		
1945	73,935	15,308	89,243	343	170	292		
1946	73,380	14,267	87,647	335	173	291		
1947	87,123	16,465	103,588	355	190	312		
1948	106,028	19,318	125,346	406	215	357		
1949	123,263	23,273	146,536	456	245	401		
1950	135,875	26,272	162,147	499	270	439		
1951	176,031	35,308	211,339	609	338	537		
1952	220,884	42,767	263,651	757	428	673		
1953	224,746	41,164	265,910	808	473	728		
1954	245,749	47,837	293,586	844	499	759		

Since 1938-39, the amount of salaries and wages paid to factory employees has risen rapidly, reaching £294 million in 1951-52, or almost seven times the amount in 1938-39. The average salary or wage earned by male factory employees in 1953-54 was £844, or about three and a half times the average of 1938-39. For females it was £499, or nearly five times the 1938-39 average.

Part of the increase in average earnings since the war has been due to the widespread working of overtime at penalty rates of pay, and the payment of wages above the award rates. The average has also been affected by the diminished proportion of junior employees. The following table shows the salaries and wages paid in 1953-54 in the various classes of industry:—

Table 906.—Salaries and Wages Paid in Factories, 1953-54.

(Exclusive of Drawings by Working Proprietors.)

	Salarie	s and Wag	es Paid.	Average per Employee.			
Class of Industry.	To Males.	To Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Persons	
		thousand	l.	£	£	£	
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	6,211	134	6,345	895	458	877	
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass	8,271	487	8,758	840	487	807	
III. Chemicals, Paint, Oil, Grease	11,522	2,183	13,705	914	498	807	
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	128,528	9,132	137,660	837	512	803	
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery	1,118	253	1,371	828	456	720	
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress)	8,636	7,140	15,776	865	510	658	
VII. Skins, Leather (not clothing or footwear)	3,421	771	4,192	876	493	766	
VIII. Clothing	8,752	15,072	23,824	823	484	570	
IX. Food, Drink, Tobacco	21,495	5,622	27,117	843	514	744	
X. Woodworking, Basketware	12,921	459	13,380	761	465	745	
XI. Furniture, Bedding	4,401	736	5,137	771	484	711	
XII. Paper, Printing	14,076	3,379	17,455	876	497	763	
XIII. Rubber	4,899	876	5,775	956	544	858	
XIV. Musical Instruments	706	135	841	807	482	2	
XV. Miscellaneous Products	4,630	1,432	6,062	850.	499	729	
XVI. Heat, Light, Power	6,162	26	6,188	931	572	929	
					-		
Total	245,749	47,837	293,586	844	499	759	

Beside differences in wage rates, the average earnings received in different classes of industry are influenced by the relative proportions of females and juniors and of office staff employed. There may also be differences in working time.

In 1953-54 the rubber industry had the highest average earnings for males, viz. £956, while the lowest average earnings for males (£761) was received in woodworking establishments. The low average in the woodworking industry is largely due to the fact that many sawmills work less than a full year.

Particulars of an index of nominal wage rates are given on page 783.

VALUE OF OUTPUT AND PRODUCTION.

The following statement shows the value of output and the value of production of the manufacturing industries in 1953-54 and various earlier years, together with the amount of salaries and wages paid and the value of materials and fuel used. The bases of the values shown, and certain changes in statistical practice which affect the comparisons, are explained on page 1022.

Table 907.—Value	of	Factory	Output	bу	Components,	and	Value	of
		P	roductio	n				

Year ended 30th June.	Salaries and Wages Paid (exclusive of drawings of working proprietors).	Value of Materials, Containers, etc., Used.	Value of Fuel Consumed.	Balance (i.e., Other Expenses, Profit, etc.).	Value of Factory Output.	Value of Production (Value added in manu- facture).	Average Value of Production per Employee.†
			£ thou	sand.			£
1921	25,619	91.104	3,609	17,509	137,841	43,128	310
1929	38,544	105,357	6,314	35,083	185,298	73,627	407
1932	22,751	63,557	4,229	23,902	114,439	46,653	369
1939	44,606	120,502	7,651	45,660	218,419	90,266	394
1944	93,518	223,604	12,808	69,208	399,138	162,726	504
1945	89,243	215,219	12,565	70,632	387,659	159,875	508
1946	87,647	201,706	12,207	65,532	367,092	153,179	493
1947	103,588	245,436	13,965	82,958	445,947	186,546	544
1948	125,346	292,557	17,314	93,265	528,482	218,611	602
1949	146,536	336,914	21,611	104,663	609,724	251,199	664
1950	162,147	384,467	25,535	121,054	693,203	283,201	741
1951	211,339	522,423	35,381	154,769	923,912	366,108	881
1952	263,652	647,291	48,664	179,739	1,139,346	443,391	1,092
1953	265,910	627,954	53,631	191,832	1,139,326	457,742	1,253
1954	293,586	721,311	58,447	226,457	1,299,801	520,043	1,344

^{*} From 1931-32, includes value of water and lubricating oil used.

Because of duplication of the value of products which are materials of one factory and output of another, it may be misleading to express salaries and wages and other components as a percentage of the value of output. Of the total value of production, however, salaries and wages in 1953-54 amounted to 56 per cent. In general, the balance of the value of production after deduction of salaries and wages paid is the proportion which accrues to the proprietors for their own work in the factories, and for miscellaneous expenses, including depreciation, taxation, advertising, workers' compensation, etc., and for profit. In some cases, the value of the output, as recorded, represents the value at which the products are passed from the factories to the sales departments (see page 1022).

Particulars of the value of output and production according to class of industry are given in the next table:—

Table 908.—Value of Factory Output and Production—Class of Industry.

Class of Industry.	Val	ue of Out	put.	Value of Production.			
Class of Industry.	1938–39.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1938–39.	1952–53.	1953-54	
I. Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine			£ thou	isand.			
and Quarry Products II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass	$\frac{5,556}{4,657}$	30,252 $20,274$	$\frac{33,660}{24,073}$	$\frac{2,415}{3,062}$	$9,484 \\ 11,546$	$\begin{array}{c c} 10,921 \\ 13,720 \end{array}$	
III. Chemicals, Paint, Oil, Grease IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Convey-	13,801	95,230	108,089	6,393	35,522	42,025	
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery	79,863 444	452,639 2,734		31,691 273	193,042 1,734	$213,011 \\ 2,367$	
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress) VII. Skins, Leather (not clothing or foot-	9,065	58,402	,	3,553	22,408	27,276	
wear)	4,199 $12,496$ $51,073$	$\begin{array}{r} 17,835 \\ -66,555 \\ 194,224 \end{array}$		$1,277 \\ 6,227 \\ 16,106$	5,705 32,969 57,333	$\begin{array}{r} 6,398 \\ 37,846 \\ 61,929 \end{array}$	
X. Woodworking, Basketware	8,047 3,997	48,581 15,783	56,934 18,360	3,247 1,811	20,546 7,414	23,719 8,584	
XII. Paper, Printing XIII. Rubber	11,936 2,936	61,030 17,325	69,586	6,538 958	28,308 6,210	33,052 8,022	
XIV. Musical Instruments XV. Miscellancous Products	2,139 $2,163$	2,017 16,382	2,765 20,779	$\frac{92}{1,134}$	1,110 8,604	1,471 $10,821$	
XVI. Heat, Light, Power	$\frac{8,047}{218,419}$	$\frac{40,063}{1,139,326}$	44,291	$\frac{5,489}{90,266}$	15,807 457,742	18,881 520,043	
10041	210,410	1,100,020	1,200,001	50,200	401,144	020,040	

[†] Based on average number employed during whole year, including working proprietors.

 $[\]ddagger$ Includes containers and packing (£32,887,244 in 1953-54) and tools replaced and repairs to plant (£24,912,689 in 1953-54).

The proportion of the value of output represented by the value of production varies from one industry to another, partly owing to the differences in the extent to which the materials used in the particular industry have already been subjected to manufacturing processes. Furthermore, there has been some change in this proportion in certain classes of industry since 1938-39. For instance, the proportion in non-metalliferous mineral works was 43 per cent. in 1938-39 and 31 per cent. in 1953-54, and in brick, pottery and glass works it was 66 per cent. in the pre-war year and 57 per cent. in 1953-54. The greatest proportion of the value of factory production in 1953-54, viz., £213,011,000 (or 41 per cent.) of the total, was contributed by the metals and machinery industry, which also accounted for £514,536,000 (or 40 per cent.) of the total value of output.

VALUE OF PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT.

Table 909 shows the variations since 1920-21 in the recorded value of premises used for manufacturing purposes and of factory plant and machinery. The recorded value of factory premises, machinery, etc., since 1927-28 has been its depreciated or book value, that is, the original cost less any depreciation reserve existing in respect of it; prior to 1927-28 some factory owners stated the value of their premises and plant at original cost. Where factory premises are rented by the occupier, the value of the premises has been computed by capitalising the rent paid at fifteen years' purchase. Rented plant and machinery have been valued by capitalising the rent paid, before the war at fifteen years' purchase, during the war at five years' purchase, and from 1945-46 at ten years' purchase.

	Number of	Value at en	d of Year.		Average Value per Establishment.		
Year ended 30th June.	Establishments.	Land, Buildings and Fixtures.	Machinery, Tools and Plant.	Land, Buildings and Fixtures.	Machinery, Tools and Plant.		
		£	£	£	£		
1921	5,837	28,428,917	31,115,444	4,870	5,331		
1929	8,465	51,375,003	51,365,710	6,069	6,068		
1939	9,464	57,353,625	62,692,956	6,060	6,624		
1944	10,755	78,978,013	73,803,954	7,343	6,860		
1945	11,359	81,058,876	73,039,252	7,136	6,430		
1946	12,287	80,308,347	72,560,630	6,536	5,905		
1947	13,961	81,894,595	75,234,273	5,866	5,389		
1948	15,194	91,860,393	86,714,082	6,046	5,707		
1949	16,087	101,240,784	99,812,061	6,293	6,205		
1950	16,346	110,577,506	113,864,379	6,765	6,966		
1951	17,129	130,467,686	136,491,646	7,617	7,968		
1952	18,144	153,662,241	166,437,039	8,469	9,173		
1953	$19,\!251$	176,576,101	207,733,435	9,172	10,791		
1954	20,199	196,724,491	233,021,947	9,739	11,536		

Table 909.-Value of Factory Premises, Machinery, etc.

The premises owned by the occupiers were valued at £145,853,101 in 1953-54, and rented premises (valued as described above) at £50,871,390.

Of the total value of factory premises and equipment in 1953-54, viz. £429,746,438, land, buildings and fixtures comprised 46 per cent., and machinery, tools and plant 54 per cent.

NEW INVESTMENT IN FACTORY PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT.

The figures in Table 909 refer to depreciated or book values, and do not indicate the expenditure during a year on new factory buildings and equipment and additions and replacements in existing factories. This expenditure, as recorded in annual statistical returns for 1938-39 and later years, is shown in the next table. Particulars of the cost of construction of new factories are included in respect of the year in which the establishment commenced to operate.

				,		•	
Year ended 30th June.	Land and Buildings.	Plant and Machinery.	Total.	Year ended 30th June.	Land and Buildings.	Plant and Machinery.	Total.
1939 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948	2,475 6,539 1,903 2,399 3,960 4,920	£ thousand. 9,053 9,594 7,500 9,329 11,714 15,908	11,528 16,133 9,403 11,728 15,674 20,828	1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954	6,499 8,388 11,891 16,847 20,411 16,267	£ thousand. 19,029 25,041 33,894 40,010 59,301 45,192	25,528 33,429 45,785 56,857 79,712 61,459

Table 910.—Cost of New Factories. Additions and Replacements.

Of the total value of new factories and additions, etc., in 1953-54, viz. £61.5 million, plant and machinery represented 73 per cent., and land and buildings 27 per cent.

The principal industries in which additions and replacements of plant and machinery were effected in 1953-54 and earlier years are shown in the following table:—

Table 911.—Cost of	Additions	and	Replacements	of	Factory	Plant	and
	Tv.	Iachi	nery.*				

				Industry.			
Year ended 30th June.	Industrial Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances.	Treatment of Non- metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	Heat, Light and Power.	Food, Drink and Tobacco.	Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, etc.	All Other Industries.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1939	3,714,615	665,225	1,923,835	1,080,413	338,841	1,330,009	9,052,938
1946	3,566,391	295,994	1,036,811	1,161,606	341,066	2,927,389	9,329,257
1949	6,619,557	1,068,622	1,955,969	2,076,996	1,498,090	5,810,366	19,029,600
1950	7,951,838	810,205	3,688,061	2,989,938	1,736,426	7,864,641	25,041,109
1951	11,973,753	1,202,634	4,326,132	3,966,134	2,724,420	9,700,651	33,893,724
1952	16,563,646	1,755,169	4,543,936	4,930,735	2,198,406	10,017,809	40,009,701
1953	16,608,894	3,899,810	15,795,004	5,281,989	2,122,879	15,592,573	59,301,149
1954	14,408,559	2,340,379	8,863,942	5,931,682	1,925,814	11,721,435	45,191,811

^{*} Includes the plant and machinery of new factories in respect of the year in which the new factory began to operate.

Of the total value of additions and replacements of factory plant and machinery in 1953-54, £14,408,559, or 32 per cent., was in respect of iron and steel works and other metal and machinery establishments. The value of additions and replacements of machinery, etc., in the heat, light and power industry (consisting mainly of electricity generating plant) comprised 27 per cent. of the total in 1952-53 and 20 per cent. in 1953-54.

MOTIVE POWER USED IN FACTORIES.

The statistics of motive power available for use in the manufacturing industries cover the total horse-power of engines and electric motors installed in electricity generating stations as well as other factories.

Prior to 1936-37, occupiers of factories were asked to state in their annual returns (1) the full capacity of their machinery, and (2) the average horse-power in use during the period of operation. Since 1936-37, the details have been collected on a slightly different basis, viz. (1) the horse-power of machinery ordinarily in use, and (2) the horse-power of machinery in reserve or idle. Certain establishments which generated electricity for their own use furnished a separate return of the generation of electricity prior to 1936-37; in that and later years, particulars of the generation of electricity have been included in the return covering the general operations of the establishment. The effect of this change was to increase (by approximately 50,000 h.p. in 1936-37) the horse-power of prime-movers, principally steam, in factories, and reduce by an equivalent amount the horse-power of engines in electricity generating stations.

The following table shows the number of factory establishments (including electricity generating stations) in which power-driven machinery was used and the full capacity of engines and electric motors installed in 1953-54 and earlier years. The horse-power is the combined total of engines and electric motors ordinarily in use and in reserve or idle, and represents the total power available for manufacturing purposes, whether actually in use or not; obsolete engines are excluded. The total includes both the horse-power of electric motors and the horse-power of the prime-movers in generating stations which supply their electricity, but electric motors in generating stations are excluded.

Table 912.—Horse-power of Engines and Electric Motors in Factories.

(Including Electricity Generating Stations.)

Year ended	Establishments	Establishments using Power	Horse-power of Engines Installed.								
30th June.	using Manual Labour only.	Driven Machinery.	Steam.	Gas,	Oil.	Water.	Elec- tricity.	Total.			
	Nun	nber.			Horse-p	ower.					
1921	835	5,002	319,564 (19,072	3.032	38	149,870	491,576			
1929	805	7,660	648,285	18,861	20,265	19,564	321,237	1,028,212			
1939	443	9,021	1,058,592	10,942	78,343	41,938	601,999	1,791,81			
1944	310	10,445	1,289,814	8,813	98,206	37,793	832,486	2,267,112			
1945	306	11,053	1,289,807	9,045	99,333	37,781	865,669	2,301,63			
1946	271	12,016	1,291,834	8,118	99,199	37,641	912,319	2,349,11			
1947	285	13,676	1,346,558	7,578	104,193	37,443	972,767	2,468,53			
1948	264	14,930	1,327,384	6,556	110,562	47,969	1,046,186	2,538,65			
1949	157	15,930	1,317,602	6,470	142,462	47,285	1,134,821	2,648,64			
1950	96	16,250	1,350,959	6,520	192,199	48,104	1,211,381	2,809,16			
1951	59	17,070	1,425,617	6,359	261,976	46,812	1,316,481	3,057,24			
1952	47	18,097	1,446,641	5,381	314,026	45,577	[1,348,327]	3,159,95			
1953	24	19,227	1,727,051	3,864	348,813	51,568	1,407,526	3,538,82			
1954	26	20,173	1,996,527	2,578	352,409	54,135	1,529,820	3,935,46			

The horse-power of engines and electric motors installed in electricity generating stations and other factories rose by 31 per cent. between 1938-39 and 1945-46 and by 68 per cent. between 1945-46 and 1953-54, the total increase between 1938-39 and 1953-54 being 120 per cent. These figures reflect the expansion of the mechanical equipment of factories.

Most of the steam power (89 per cent. in 1953-54) is used in electricity generating stations. Of the total horse-power in 1953-54, steam represented 50.8 per cent., electricity 38.9 per cent., oil 8.9 per cent., water 1.3 per cent., and gas 0.1 per cent.

In recent years there has been a considerable increase in the use of oil engines, the figure for 1953-54 being three and a half times that for 1945-46. This expansion has been partly due to the greater use of oil engines in electricity generating stations, and (up to 1951-52) partly to the installation of emergency generators in other factories to augment restricted power supplies. The number of establishments employing only manual labour declined from 443 in 1938-39 to 271 in 1945-46 and 26 in 1953-54.

MOTIVE POWER-CLASS OF INDUSTRY.

The following table contains an analysis of the horse-power of engines installed in factories (other than electricity generating stations) according to class of industry:—

Table 913.—Horse-power of Engines and Electric Motors in Factories— Class of Industry.

	Class of	industry	7.	
(Excluding	Electricity	Generating	Stations.)	

Class of Industry.	Horse	e-power In	stalled.	Horse-po	wer per E	mployee.
class of inquisity.	1938-39.	1952–53,	1953-54,	1938-39.	195 2- 53.	1953-54
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products Bricks, Pottery, Glass Chemicals, Paint, Oil, Grease Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances Precious Metals, Jewellery Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress) Skins, Leather (not clothing or footwear) Glothing Food, Drink, Tobacco Woodworking, Basketware Furniture, Bedding Paper, Printing Rubber Musical Instruments Other (excluding Electricity Generating)	79,162 29,158 26,578 383,350 1,060 19,954 9,425 8,766 131,739	115,960 53,148 110,657 820,607 5,359 73,484 21,527 32,967 227,138 185,887 20,401 87,422 51,077 2,827 44,204	117,234 57,960 117,445 881,557 5,338 75,250 22,561 33,227 252,942 188,433 20,790 89,839 51,926 3,160 47,020	17·3 3·5 3·2 4·6 1·3 2·2 0·3 4·6 5·6 5·6 6·1 2·7 4·6	15·2 5·4 7·0 4·9 2·9 3·4 4·0 0·8 6·0 2·7 3·9 4·8	15-6 5-2 6-8 5-0 2-4 3-1 3-9 0-7 6-6 2-6 2-7 4-6
Total (excluding Electricity Generating)	838,327	1,852,665	1,964,682	3.7	4.9	4.9

The relatively high average of 15.6 horse-power per employee in establishments treating non-metalliferous mine quarry products is mainly due to the coke and cement works in this class. The classes of industry next in order in 1953-54 were woodworking, with an average of 9.5 horse-power, mainly in sawmills, and rubber with 7.6. The lowest average horse-power per employee exists in the clothing industry (0.7 in 1953-54).

The average horse-power per employee in all factories (excluding electricity generating stations) rose from 3.7 in 1938-39 to 4.9 in 1953-54, or by 32 per cent. There was a substantial increase in the average horse-power per employee in most classes of industry during this period, but the average in metal and machinery establishments declined slightly.

MOTIVE POWER—CLASS OF ENGINE OR MOTOR.

A further analysis of the motive power available for use in electricity generating stations and other factories in 1938-39 and later years is shown in the following table:—

Table 914.-Horse-power of Engines and Electric Motors in Factories.

CI	ass of En	gine or	Motor.			1938-39.	1945-46.	195152.	1952-53.	1953-54.
ELECTRICIT	Y GENER	ATING :	STATION	vs—			н	orse-power.		
Steam:	Reciproe	ating				16,950	14,686	6,711	6,711	6,196
	Turbine					831,945	1,076,876	1,220,470	1,490,902	1,764,413
Gas		•••				5,250	3,839	2,021	1,722	980
Light oils	·	•••				778	1,130	684	1,103	1,233
Heavy oi	ls		• • • •			57,024	69,063	104,882	134,346	144,032
Water					[41,540	37,500	45,214	51,373	53,933
Total,	Electricit	y Gene	rating S	statio	ns	953,487	1,203,094	1,379,982	1,686,157	1,970,787
OTHER FAC	TORIES-									
	Reciproc					147,937	131,814	126,912	123,378	122,095
	Turbine					61,760	68,458	92,548	106,060	103,828
Gas						5,692	4,279	3,360	2,142	1,598
Light oil	s			•••		3,682	9,310	100,869	107,025	113,548
Heavy of	ils					16,859	19,696	107,591	106,339	93,599
Water			•••			398	141	363	195	209
Tota	d, Prime	Movers				236,328	233,698	431,643	445,139	434,862
	Motors dr					509,797	822,269	1,257,843	1,315,274	1,444,885
Elec	tricity ge	nerated	in own	work	ζs	92,202	90,050	90,484	92,252	84,93
T	otal, Elec	tric Mo	tors			601,999	912,319	1,348,327	1,407,526	1,529,82
TOTAL E	OWER, A	LL FAC	TORIES			1,791,814	2,349,111	3,159,952	3,538,822	3,935,46

Approximately half the total horse-power available for use is in electricity generating stations, the proportion declining from 53 per cent. in 1938-39 to 44 per cent. in 1951-52, and rising again to 50 per cent. in 1953-54. The generators in electrity generating stations are driven mainly by turbine steam engines, which represented 87 per cent. of the horse-power installed in the stations in 1938-39 and 89 per cent. in 1953-54; heavy cil engines provided 7 per cent., and water-driven machinery 3 per cent.

In other factories, electric motors are the predominant type of power machinery. In 1953-54, 78 per cent. of the total horse-power available in these factories was electrical, as compared with 72 per cent. before the war; over the same period, steam horse-power decreased from 25 per cent. to 11 per cent. of the total.

MOTIVE POWER—Engines in Use and Reserve.

. Table 915 shows the horse-power of engines ordinarily in use and in reserve or idle in factories other than generating stations in 1952-53 and 1953-54:—

Table 915.—Factories other than Generating Stations—Engines in Use and in Reserve.

						1952-53.			1953-54.	
Class o	of Engi	ne or l	Motor.		Ordinarily In Use.	In Reserve or Idle.	Total Engines Installed.	Ordinarily In Use.	In Reserve or Idle.	Total Engines Installed
						,	Horse-po	wer.		
Steam—Reci	procat	ing			100,856	22,522	123,378	100,496	21,599	122,095
Turk	oine				94,492	11,568	106,060	85,536	18,287	103,823
Gas				•••	1,504	638	2,142	1,300	298	1,598
Light Oils			•••	•••	61,258	45,767	107,025	48,097	65,448	113,545
Heavy Oils					77,198	29,141	106,339	47,809	45,790	93,599
Water					195		195	202		202
Electric Moto Purchased	ors dri	ven by			1,193,982	121,292	1,315,274	1,314,681	130,201	1,444,882
Electricity		•	Own W	 Zorke	, ,	_ ,	, ,	75,737	9,201	84,938
22.00011010y	оспол	atou in	OWII W	OLKS	82,807	9,445	92,252	10,101		04,800
Total H	orse-po	wer			1,612,292	240,373	1,852,665	1,673,858	290,824	1,964,682

A considerable improvement in the supply of electricity in the last two years was responsible for an increase in the proportion of engines in reserve or idle from 11 per cent. to 15 per cent. This resulted from the decline in the need for emergency generators.

ELECTRICITY GENERATING STATIONS—CAPACITY.

The kilowatt capacity of generators installed and the quantity of electricity generated in electricity generating stations in 1953-54 and earlier years are shown in the following table. Further information about the stations is given on page 1117.

Table 916.—Generators in Electricity Generating Stations.

			Kilowatt Capacity of Generators Installed.								
Year en 30th Ju	Number	St	eam.								
	 Works.	Recipro- cating.	Turbine.	Gas.	Light Oils.	Heavy Oils.	Water.	Total.	Thous. Units.		
1939	 106	11,016	669,875	3,138	458	38,577	25,620	748,684	1,948,489		
1944	 102	10,177	805,097	2,768	361	46,859	26,018	891,280	2,826,131		
1945	 102	10,497	807,097	2,841	987	47,357	25,790	894,569	2,877,336		
1946	 100	10,221	813,472	2,402	652	46,468	25,986	899,201	2,831,801		
1947	 - 99	10,036	877,222	2,125	929	45,812	25,561	961,685	3,228,670		
1948	 93	7,237	875,822	1,695	1,569	43,127	33,238	962,688	3,398,991		
1949	 91	7,237	861,872	1,789	1,289	48,503	33,155	953,845	3,567,598		
1950	 91	5,237	884,197	1,815	442	56,525	32,655	980,871	3,616,910		
1951	 90	4,977	940,447	1,672	475	61,813	32,655	1,042,039	4,114,533		
1952	 85	4,927	956,022	1,464	358	67,309	32,655	1,062,735	4,457,172		
1953	 86	4,927	1,127,772	1,044	680	88,712	35,030	1,258,165	4,724,481		
1954	 84	4,577	1,283,772	655	993	94,974	36,980	1,421,951	5,282,777		

Steam turbines accounted for 90 per cent. of the kilowatt capacity of the electricity generators in 1953-54.

FUEL CONSUMED IN FACTORIES.

Particulars of the value of the various types of fuel consumed in factories in 1945-46 and later years are given in the following table:—

Table !	917.—	Value	of Fuel	Consumed	in	Factories.*

Year ended June.	Coal.	Coke.	Wood,	Fuel Oil.	Electricity.	Gas.	Other (Including Tar Fuel).	Total.
1946 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954	\$\frac{\pmu}{3,972,052}\$ 7,652,294 8,723,158 12,641,324 18,625,984 20,399,043 21,171,329	£ 2,045,978 3,440,128 4,232,695 6,300,554 8,887,857 10,975,165 11,580,997	£ 239,217 308,219 372,302 370,780 406,760 414,591 422,875	£ 1,044,834 2,623,474 3,570,280 5,007,311 5,657,993 5,016,115 4,382,552	£ 2,939,851 4,855,425 5,622,259 7,291,515 10,389,050 11,829,240 14,708,579	\$39,920 1,047,434 1,178,437 1,520,940 1,998,164 1,993,194 2,245,254	342,386	£ 11,282,725 20,286,093 24,041,517 33,558,828 46,546,914 51,365,892 55,931,407

^{*} Excludes value of water and lubricating oil used.

Of the total value of fuel consumed in factories in 1953-54, viz. £55.9 million, coal comprised 38 per cent., electricity 26 per cent., coke 21 per cent., and fuel oil 7 per cent. The increase in the total value from £11.3 million in 1945-46 to £55.9 million in 1953-54 has been partly due to the greater quantities of fuel consumed and partly to higher prices.

VALUE OF FUEL CONSUMED—CLASS OF INDUSTRY.

The following table contains particulars of the value of the principal types of fuel consumed in 1953-54, according to class of industry:—

Table 918.-Value of Fuel Consumed in Factories, 1953-54.*

Class of Industry.	Coal.	Coke,	Wood.	Fuel Oil.	Elec- tricity.	Gas,	Other (Incl. Tar Fuel).	Total.
				`				
Treatment of Non-	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
metalliferous Mine and	~	.~	~		~	~		~
Quarry Products	906,729	13,356	8,020	50,271	698,556	59,427	39,689	1,776,048
Bricks, Pottery, Glass	1,759,869		93,492	316,424		247,864		3,107,005
Chemicals, Paint, Oil,	2,,	10,20.	00,102	010,111	000,002	22.,002	,	0,20.,000
Grease	987,763	144,906	21,303	463,732	1,360,386	61,489	78,304	3,117,883
Industrial Metals,	,		22,000	100,.02	2,000,000	0,		.,,
Machines, Convey-								
ances	1,827,649	9,780,433	19.331	1,311,852	5,926,604	1,315,265	463,978	20,645,112
Textiles and Textile	_,,.	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	,	_,,	-,,	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		1
Goods (not Dress)	341,020	2,679	8,338	61,760	805,850	7,866	61,788	1,289,301
Skins, Leather (not		· '		, ·		,	1	1
Clothing or Footwear)								367,443
Clothing	63,202							756,030
Food, Drink, Tobacco	1,686,986	123,721	198,026	430,052	2,346,389	292,797	94,629	5,172,600
Woodworking, Basket-								
ware	97,104	2,623	22,699	162,624	643,118	4,707		1,096,263
Furniture, Bedding	1,278		1,475					132,782
Paper, Printing	302,238							958,893
Rubber	194,495						22	824,758
Heat, Light, Power	12,784,205		3,945	1,337,978	107,757			16,184,242
O'ner	52,184	2,079	678	23,193	388,920	31,734	4,259	503,047
Total	21,171,329	11.580 997	422.875	4.382.552	14.708.579	2.245.254	1.419.821	55.931.407
		11,000,001	122,010	2,002,002	11,	2,2,20,201		00,001,101
				1	'			<u> </u>

^{*} Excludes value of water and lubricating oil used.

[†] The value of coal used for making coke and gas is included as a cost of material and not fuel.

[†] Value of coal used for making coke and gas is included as a cost of material and not fuel.

More than half the coal used as fuel in factories is for the generation of electricity; large quantities are used also in the manufacture of bricks, pottery, and glass, in metal and machinery works, and in food and drink factories. The coke is used for the most part in smelting. Most of the firewood is used in bakeries and butter factories, and the bulk of the oil in electricity works, metal and machinery works, glass and chemical works, and food and drink factories. Large quantities of coke oven gas and blast furnace gas are used in the iron and steel works at Newcastle and Port Kembla. Electricity is used in substantial quantities in all classes of industry, but metal and machinery works and food, drink and tobacco factories together consume more than half the total.

FUEL CONSUMED—QUANTITIES.

A comparative statement of the total quantities of coal used as raw material and fuel, and of coke, wood, oil, and tar fuel used as fuel in the factories in 1953-54 and earlier years is shown below:—

		C	oal.				
Year end 30th Jui		Fuel.	Raw Material in Coke and Gas Works.	Coke as Fuel.	Wood as Fuel.	Oil as Fuel.	Tar Fuel.
		tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	gal.	gal.
1939		2,509,664	2,239,978	1,344,208	172,963	24,215,828	
1944		3,036,600	2,896,270	1,599,071	169,482	22,718,098	
1945		3,031,800	2,520,069	1,473,041	169,754	22,488,989	*
1946		2,959,244	2,252,343	1,180,805	176,962	23,511,329	15,407,405
1947		3,500,435	2,653,720	1,356,140	201,378	28,806,069	17,730,889
1948		3,758,674	2,965,446	1,496,361	228,841	35,899,953	19,118,286
1949		3,971,666	2,723,527	1,348,143	207,940	55,702,187	18,563,076
1950	[3,890,688	2,813,335	1,436,851	227,562	73,640,735	18,802,494
1951		4,568,893	3,459,098	1,733,811	194,350	86,368,395	20,892,993
1952		4,914,387	3,720,177	1,705,684	196,424	74,409,626	20,620,233
1953		4,888,084	3,966,210	1,930,789	195,647	59,299,853	24,045,953
1954		5,456,688	4,156,484	1,985,446	197,975	58,223,827	29,608,680

Table 919.—Coal. Oil. etc., Used in Factories.

The quantity of coal used as fuel in factories has grown with the expansion of the secondary industries in general and the electric light and power works in particular. Large quantities are also used as raw material in the manufacture of coke and gas. In 1953-54, factories consumed 102 per cent. more coal than in 1938-39 and 84 per cent. more than in 1945-46. The consumption of oil fuel rose from 23.5 million gallons in 1945-46 to a peak of 86 million gallons in 1950-51, but it declined when the supply of electricity from the generating stations became sufficient to meet all demands, and in 1953-54 it was only 58.2 million gallons. The quantity of coke consumed as fuel in 1953-54 was 48 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. Tar fuel has become an important fuel for factory purposes in recent years.

The raw materials used in gas works include oil and tar fuel, as well as coal.

^{*} Not available.

The following table shows the quantities of coal, coke and fuel oil used as fuel in the various classes of industry in 1938-39 and the last two years:—

Table 920.—Coal	, Coke,	and	\mathbf{Oil}	Used	as	Fuel	in	Factories.
-----------------	---------	-----	----------------	------	----	------	----	------------

		1938-39,			1952-53.			1953–54.	
Class of Industry.	Coal.	Coke.	Oil.	Coal.	Coke.	Oil.	Coal.	Coke.	Oil.
Non-metalliferous Mine	thous	. tons.	thous.	thous	. tons.	thous.	thous	. tons.	thous.
and Quarry Products	235	24	127	369	2	467	366	2	606
Bricks, Pottery, Glass	301	3	1,802	377	$\bar{2}$	3,231	432	7	4.604
Chemicals, Paint, Oil	60	8	820	153	18	9,172	194	19	9,207
Metals, Machines, Con-	00		020	100	10	0,1,2	101		0,201
veyances Textiles and Textile	400	1,142	7,338	480	1,540	15,682	455	1,668	17,297
Goode	37		204	58	3	885	72		795
Slring Toothon	19	ï	225	29		235	31		176
Clothing	9	$\frac{1}{2}$	379	12	6	1,224	13	6	1,352
Food Drink Tohogo	215	28	2,220	313	24	5,197	326	19	4,769
Waadananki	4		132	47	1	1,255	25	1	1.257
Curniture Dodding	2	•••	14		_	113		_	102
Donos Dui-ti-a	36	•••	191	49		650	60	"i	574
Dubbor		••••	26	35	1	374	39	2	473
	19	1 1 1 1 1 1 1		2,954	332	20,532	3,434	260	16,747
Heat, Light and Power	1,165	133	10,735	2,954		283	3,434		265
Gener	8	2	12	. 12	•••	283	10		200
Total used as Fuel	2,510	1,344	24,216	4,888	1,930	59,300	5,457	1,985	58,224

In addition to the quantities used as fuel, 3,210,810 tons of coal were used as raw material in coke works in 1953-54, and 945,674 tons in gas works.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF FACTORIES.

The following table shows particulars of the factories operating in the various statistical divisions of the State in 1953-54:—

Table 921.—Factories in Statistical Divisions, 1953-54.*

				Va	lue of-		
Divíslon.	No. of Establish- ments.	Persons Employed.	Land. Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel and Materials Used.	Output.	Produc- tion.
Combada				£ th	ousand.		
Cumberland— Metropolis Balance North Coast Hunter and Manning— Newcastle Balance	12,859 266 1,004 662 1,059	302,590 4,618 8,223 28,752 13,455	287,862 6,249 11,489 20,626 20,130	219,986 2,969 4,831 24,065 8,659	509,692 8,087 18,677 102,629 20,181	901,440 13,396 27,138 140,638 35,365	391,748 5,309 8,461 38,009 15,184
South Coast— Wollongong Balance Northern Tablelands Central Tablelands North-western Slopes Central-western Slopes Central-western Slopes Northern Plain Central Plain Riverina Western Division	362 432 283 727 281 327 368 672 174 128 421	15,512 3,150 1,782 9,054 2,455 2,268 2,189 5,665 1,003 503 3,382 1,243	40,008 5,663 1,673 11,419 2,089 3,347 2,132 5,183 999 634 7,104 3,139	13,009 1,985 973 5,834 1,465 1,178 3,329 576 250 2,287 845	69,661 6,494 1,677 12,034 2,694 3,928 2,585 9,691 1,655 406 8,039 1,628	93,691 10,226 3,425 22,617 5,742 6,551 4,653 15,565 2,807 882 12,415 3,248	24,030 3,732 1,748 10,583 3,048 2,623 2,068 5,874 1,152 476 4,376 1,620
Total	20,199	405,844	429,746	293,587	779,758	1,299,799	520,041

^{*} Particulars for Metropolis, Newcastle and Wollongong are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years. (See last paragraph on page 1027.)

[†] Average during period of operation, including working proprietors.

The secondary industries of New South Wales are located mainly in the metropolitan area, where 64 per cent. of the total number of factories were situated in 1953-54. These factories absorbed 74 per cent, of the total number of factory employees and contributed 75 per cent. of the total value of production. Other important manufacturing centres are adjacent to the major coal-fields—at Newcastle in the Hunter and Manning Division and at Wollongong in the South Coast Division. Iron and steel works in each of these centres are associated with ancillary plants engaged in the further processing of steelworks products. Non-ferrous metals are also treated at Port Kembla. Factories in these centres in 1953-54 employed approximately 11 per cent. of the total number of factory workers and accounted for approximately 12 per cent. of the total value of production. Practically the only large-scale factories outside these areas and the metropolitan area are cement works, sawmills, food processing plants and ore treatment plants, whose sites are determined by the distribution of raw materials. A post-war movement towards decentralisation has led to the establishment of some textile and clothing factories in country towns, but the predominance of the metropolis in these industries has not been disturbed. The most widely distributed factory activities in country towns are printing, baking, motor repairs, manufacture of aerated waters, the generation of electricity, and undertakings which serve purely local needs.

FACTORIES IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS—CLASS OF INDUSTRY.

Particulars of factory employees in statistical divisions in 1953-54, according to class of industry, are given in the next table:—

Table 922.—Factory Employment—Class of Industry and Statistical Division, 1953-54.

	No. of Persons Employed*—Statistical Division.									
Class of Industry.	Cumber- land.	North Coast.	Hunter and Manning.	South Coast.	Table- lands.	West- ern Slopes.	Plains.	Total.		
I Treatment of Non-metal- liferous Mine and Quarry										
Products	3,401	90	1,362	1,382	1.027	231	75	7,568		
II Bricks, Pottery, Glass	8,853	82	1,150	567	183	183	67	11,085		
III Chemicals, Paint, Oil, Grease IV Industrial Metals, Machines,	15,132	59	1,114	340	65	84	447	17,241		
Conveyances	128,996	1.660	24,750	11,168	5,292	3,711	1.691	177,268		
V Precious Metals, Jewellery	2,135	8	52	12	10	22	1,001	2,239		
VI Textiles and Textile Goods	2,100	"	02					2,200		
(not dress)	19,870	93	2,906	207	776	513		24,365		
VII Skins, Leather (not clothing	- ,		_,					,		
or footwear)	5,682	2	43	15	30	6	11	5,789		
VIII Clothing	38,106	375	2,218	1,673	1,664	1,055	388	45,479		
IX Food, Drink, Tobacco	27,344	2,331	2,820	1,213	1,479	2,218	1,898	39,303		
X Woodworking, Basketware	8,849	3,017	3,567	1,153	1,601	1,377	958	20,522		
XI Furniture, Bedding	7,221	51	354	56	215	46	11	7,954		
XII Paper, Printing	21,403	235	731	180	387	377	231	23,544		
VIV Musical Instruments	6,230	53	139	250	86	108	22	6,888		
VI Miccollonoona Des Justa			16	20	$\frac{1}{25}$	4		1,180		
VIII Hoot Light Downs	1 000	34 133	88 897	424	450	19 168	328	8,736 6,683		
Avi Heat, Light, Fower	4,283	199	091	424	450	100	320	0,000		
Total	307,208	8,223	42,207	18,662	13,291	10,122	6,131	405,844		

Average during period of operation, including working proprietors.

[†] Includes Riverina and Western Division.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS.

The following table contains particulars of factories and persons employed in the various statistical divisions in 1938-39 and the last three years:—

Table 923.—Factories in Statistical Divisions—Persons Employed	Table	923.—Factories	in	Statistical	Divisions-Persons	Employed.
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Division.		N	o, of Esta	blishment	S.		Persons Employed.*			
Division.		1938-39.	1951-52.	1952–53.	1953-54.	1938-39.	1951-52.	1952–53.	1953-54.	
Cumberland North Coast	 	6,123 443	11,954 883	12,599 984	13,125 1,004	186,748 4,179	313,817 8,352	288,545 7,951	307,208 8,223	
Hunter and Manning— †Newcastle †Balance	· •••	} 701	{ 606 942	629 1,021	662 1,059	}19,162	{27,763 {13,096	28,228 12,628	28,752 13,455	
South Coast— † Wollongong † Balance Northern Tablelands Central Tablelands Southern Tablelands North-western Slopes Central-western Slopes South-western Slopes Northern Plains Central Plains Riverina Western Division		157 821 147	\$\begin{cases} 258 \\ 451 \\ 245 \\ 603 \\ 261 \\ 318 \\ 580 \\ 157 \\ 126 \\ 370 \\ 150 \end{cases}\$	270 482 246 670 265 275 352 617 162 133 390 156	362 432 283 727 281 327 368 672 174 128 421 174	7,400 865 3,712 1,302 1,013 946 2,528 658 373 1,662 1,252	{12,469 3,915 1,524 9,870 2,433 2,054 2,057 5,788 984 531 3,454 1,762	13,634 4,016 1,554 9,292 2,455 2,076 2,079 5,620 971 529 3,237 1,167	15,512 3,150 1,782 9,054 2,455 2,268 2,189 5,665 1,003 503 3,382 1,243	
Total		9,464	18,144	19,251	20,199	231,800	409,869	383,982	405,844	

^{*}Average during period of operation, including working proprietors.

The increase in the total factory employment in the State between 1938-39 and 1953-54 was 75 per cent. During the same period, factory employment in the Cumberland Division increased by 65 per cent.

Since 1938-39, factory employment has more than doubled in the divisions of Hunter and Manning (which includes the industrial city of Newcastle), South Coast (which includes the industrial city of Greater Wollongong), Central Tablelands and North Coast.

GOVERNMENT FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Factories and workshops under government control in New South Wales include railway, tramway and omnibus workshops, post office workshops, electric light and power workshops, printing works, dockyards, aircraft and munitions factories, clothing and furniture factories, and plant for the treatment of by-products at abattoirs. A large proportion of the work done at government factories consists of repair work.

The following table contains particulars of the operations of establishments under the control of the State and Commonwealth governments in 1953-54 and earlier years. The figures do not include factories controlled by local government bodies, which are classified as private establishments.

[†] Particulars for 1953-54 not strictly comparable with those for earlier years.

Year	Employ	verage Num red during P	ber]		Value of—		
ended 30th		Operation.		Salaries	Land, Buildings,	Materials	Output.	Pro-
June,	Males.	Females.	Persons.	and Wages Paid.	Plant, etc.	and Fuel Used.	*	duction.
						£ thousand.		
1939	15,764	442	16,206	4,087	13,248	3,648	9,266	5,618
1944	32,335	8,330	40,665	14,034	29,786	12,148	29,414	17,266
1945	29,415	4,574	33,989	11,866	30,378	9,358	24,231	14,873
1946	27,205	1,957	29,162	9,494	24,454	8,689	21,189	12,500
1947	26,647	1,378	28,025	9,408	19,836	8,934	21,165	12,231
1948	29,133	797	29,930	12,152	27,152	9,454	25,214	15,760
1949	30,106	838	30,944	13,633	29,572	10,178	27,894	17,716
1950	30,562	841	31,403	15,074	29,298	12,414	31,650	19,236
1951	30,778	915	31,693	18,630	31,799	14,893	38,024	23,131
1952	33,048	1,282	34,330	24,844	48,074	24,506	57,128	32,622
1953	33,534	1,079	34,613	26,405	63,014	26,321	61,938	35,617
1954	33,921	1,012	34,933	₹6,806	69,953	27,832	66,374	38,542

Table 924.—Government Factories.

Employment in government factories expanded rapidly during the war years with the production of munitions and other war supplies by government undertakings. Although many of these wartime establishments were sold or leased to private enterprise after the war, employment in government factories remained at a high level, and in 1953-54 it was 34,933, or more than double the 1938-39 figure.

Government factories in 1953-54 accounted for 8 per cent. of all factory employment, 9 per cent. of the total amount of salaries and wages paid to factory workers, and 7 per cent. of the total value of production. Females comprised only 3 per cent. of government factory employment in 1953-54, as compared with 24 per cent. of total factory employment.

INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES.

In the following pages, particulars are given of the structure and production of certain of the more important individual secondary industries of New South Wales. The basis of classification of factory establishments by industry is indicated on page 1022. The appropriate classification of each establishment is determined according to its predominant activity, but the particular establishment may also have lesser activities which should, but cannot, be classified to other industries. The quantities of principal articles produced in these individual secondary industries are therefore only the quantities produced by the establishments classified thereto; the total production of these articles by all establishments in New South Wales, however classified, is given in Tables 1014 to 1030, inclusive.

Particulars of certain industries, though included in their appropriate class totals, are not available for publication separately. The principal industries concerned are matches, sugar mills, sugar refineries and distilleries, paper-making, and linoleum.

CLASS I.—TREATMENT OF NON-METALLIFEROUS MINE AND QUARRY PRODUCTS.

Particulars of the principal individual industries in Class I are given in Tables 925 to 928, inclusive. These industries together represented 71 per cent. of the aggregate employment in Class I in 1953-54, and 70 per cent. of the value of production.

^{*} For basis of estimation, see page 1022.

^{* 26539—2} K 5279

Coke Works.

Most of the coke produced in New South Wales is manufactured in coke works for use as fuel in blast furnaces, but substantial quantities are produced in gas works as a residue from the gasification of coal. Particulars of the coke works in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years are given in the following table:—

Year					•	Value of—		
ended 30th June.	No. of Establish- ments.	Persons Employed.	Horse- power Installed.	Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Pro- duction.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939	_	0.40	10 707				2,042,466	507,820
1944	8	842 1,100	18,767 $20,449$	3,221,668 2,251,462	256,433 429,402	1,534,646 2,568,481	3,605,742	1.037,261
1945	8	1,081	21,658	2,131,028	419,015	2,237,840	3,184,667	946,827
1946	, ž	1,036	21,220	2,029,556	404,763	1,988,818	2,721,451	732,633
1947	7	1,134	21,599	1,714,185	466,076	2,352,980	3,312,904	959,924
1948	7	1,175	21,529	1,775,866	599,302	3,167,106	4,165,599	998,493
1949	7	1,218	22,796	2,060,766	718,268	3,388,494	4,442,300	1,053,806
1950	7	1,209	21,705	2,108,153	771,275	3,895,834	5,114,937	1,219,103
1951	7	1,524	21,878	2,247,504	1,121,607	5,811,755	7,601,772	1,790,017
1952	7	1,707	22,008	2,669,440	1,450,470	8,666,639	10,803,451	2,136,812
$\frac{1953}{1954}$	7	1,836 1,786	23,337 23,460	3,395,102 4,119,444	1,661,210 1,729,753	10,760,523 11,716,140	13,201,760 14,404,291	2,441,237 2,688,151

Table 925 .-- Coke Works.

In 1953-54 there were seven coke works in the State, with a total of 1,786 employees, representing an average of 255 per establishment. In the pre-war year, 1938-39, the number of works was the same, but the number of employees was only 842, or 120 per establishment.

The total horse-power of engines installed in coke works in 1953-54 was 25 per cent. greater than in 1938-39, and amounted to 3,351 horse-power per establishment and 13.1 per employee.

The total quantity of coke produced in all factories in New South Wales in 1953-54 was 2,473,214 tons, including 486,116 tons produced in gas works.

Fibrous Plaster and Products.

The chief product of the fibrous plaster industry is fibrous plaster sheets for the ceilings and interior wall linings of buildings. Particulars of the industry in each year since 1945-46 are given below:—

	_									
				Value of-						
Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establish- ments.	Persons Employed.	Horse- power Installed.	Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Pro- duction,		
				£	£	£	£	£		
1946	86	459	370	169,202	108.417	130.896	299,559	168,663		
1947	129	830	450	224,128	224,826	282,412	626,875	344,463		
1948	145	1,052	609	310,372	303,316	404,964	866,183	461,219		
1949	150	1,160	740	351,527	385,016	526,403	1,127,867	601,464		
1950	153	1,083	820	383,875	393,649	571,269	1,152,973	581,704		
1951	158	1,107	852	460,041	493,757	844,586	1,548,765	704,179		
1952	163	1,069	896	561,102	605,484	1,104,095	1,977,315	873,220		
1953	165	1,060	859	563,428	655,288	1,105,461	1,942,974	837,513		
1954	177	1,100	1,045	640,087	718,528	1,247,415	2,333,965	1,086,550		

Table 926.-Fibrous Plaster and Products.

^{*} Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

^{*} Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

With the post-war expansion in building construction, the number of fibrous plaster factories increased from 86 in 1945-46 to 177 in 1953-54, and the number of employees from 459 (representing an average of 5 per factory) to 1,100 (or 6 per factory). In the same period, the aggregate horse-power of engines installed almost trebled; in 1953-54 there was an average of 5.9 horse-power per establishment and 0.9 per employee, as compared with 4.3 and 0.8, respectively, in 1945-46.

The quantity of fibrous plaster sheets produced in New South Wales in 1953-54 was 5,444,608 square yards, valued at £1,863,953, and the value of other fibrous plaster products was £350,869. The quantity of fibrous plaster sheets manufactured in 1938-39 was 2,671,076 square yards, and in 1945-46 it was 1,632,041 square yards.

The quantity of plaster of paris used in the industry in 1953-54 was 52,138 tons, and the quantity of sisalhemp and substitutes used was 1,996 tons.

Cement Works.

In New South Wales there are extensive deposits of limestone and shale suitable for making cement, and there were six cement works in 1953-54 situated close to the sources of raw material and in proximity to coal mines. Particulars of these cement works in 1938-39 and later years are given in the next table:—

**						Value of		
Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establish- ments.	Persons Employed.	Horse- power Installed.	Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939	5	931	48,495	1,646,114	246,490	588,389	1,453,599	865,210
1944	4	573	43,669	1,088,340	188,608	480,253	909,029	428,776
1945	4	589	43,833	1,063,708	204,524	551,111	1,002,168	451,057
1946	4	633	43,779	1,020,260	191,461	586,426	1,016,973	430,547
1947	4	722	42,918	1,012,704	254,359	657,819	1,315,552	657,733
1948	4	801	37,841	1,056,789	312,696	838,028	1,492,151	654,123
1949	5	908	50,898	1,480,088	455,851	1,098,198	1,846,123	747,925
1950	5	1,091	59,851	1,554,746	551,636	1,301,086	2,436,689	1,135,603
1951	5	1,198	61,653	1,719,212	721,773	1,627,534	2,869,655	1,242,121
1952	5	1,244	64,070	2,064,559	868,168	2,283,323	3,748,166	1,464,843
1953	6	1,421	69,255	4,321,289	1,111,891	3,392,038	5,395,649	2,003,611
1954	6	1,327	68,721	4,798,393	1,180,278	3,184,003	5,518,024	2,334,021

Table 927 .- Cement Works.

The number of employees in cement works declined from 931 in 1938-39 to 573 in the war year 1943-44, but thereafter it rose steadily to 1,421 in 1952-53; in 1953-54 it fell by 7 per cent. to 1,327. The average number of employees per establishment was 186 in 1938-39 and 221 in 1953-54.

^{*} Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1953-54 was 42 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. There was an average of 11,454 horse-power per establishment and 51.7 per employee in 1953-54, as compared with 9,699 and 52.1, respectively, in 1938-39. The horse-power figures contain an element of duplication insofar as in most cases they include the horse-power of steam turbines (20,050 in 1953-54) used for generating electricity on the premises, as well as the horse-power of the electric motors (25,703 in 1953-54) driven by such power.

The materials used in the manufacture of portland cement are limestone, shell and coral, clay materials, gypsum and ironstone. The quantities of limestone and gypsum used in 1953-54 were 898,012 tons and 34,199 tons, respectively.

The quantity of portland cement produced was 432,487 tons in 1938-39, 320,556 tons in 1945-46, and 726,053 tons in 1953-54.

Asbestos Cement Sheets.

The following table gives particulars of factories engaged in the production of asbestos cement products, mainly sheets, which are used extensively in building construction for external walls and roofs:—

					1	Value of —		
Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establish- ments.	Persons Employed,	Horse- power Installed.	Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output,	Production.
	-	_		£	£	£	£	£
1947	3	1,344	2,840	265,941	447,897	740,483	1,358,272	617,789
1948	3	1,165	3,288	297,908	461,644	759,260	1,433,874	674,614
1949	3	1,133	3,116	346,415	504,743	807,860	1,506,739	698,879
1950	3	1,127	4,228	372,165	562,421	940,589	1,665,251	724,66 2
1951	3	1,229	5,337	617,628	727,844	1,249,828	2,209,352	959,524
1952	3	1,286	6,937	717,784	1,012,466	1,699,249	3,080,426	1,381,177
1953	3	1,218	7,347	925,883	1,049,460	1,831,622	3,255,345	1,423,723
1954	3	1,143	6,898	952,166	995,739	1,865,520	3,355,179	1,489,659

Table 928.-Asbestos Cement Sheets, etc.

In 1953-54 there were three factories engaged in the production of asbestos cement sheets, with a total of 1,143 employees, representing an average of 381 per establishment.

The total horse-power of engines installed in asbestos cement works in 1953-54 was 143 per cent. greater than in 1946-47, and amounted to 2,299 horse-power per establishment and 6.0 per employee.

The quantity of asbestos used in the production of asbestos cement products in 1953-54 was 10,490 tons, and the quantity of cement used was 56,844 tons. Articles produced in the same year included 9,746,407 square yards of asbestos cement building sheets.

^{*} Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

CLASS II.—BRICKS, POTTERY, GLASS, ETC.

Particulars of the principal individual industries in Class II are given in Tables 929 to 931, inclusive. These industries together represented 83 per cent. of the aggregate employment in Class II in 1953-54, and 84 per cent. of the value of production.

Brick and Tile Works.

Brickworks have been established in many parts of the State, and in some cases they are associated with tile-making and the manufacture of earthenware pipes. Particulars of the brick and tile works in 1938-39 and later years are given below:—

Year						Value of—		
ended 30th June.	No. of Establish- ments.	Persons Employed.	Horse- power Installed.	Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939	147	3,910	17,246	1,884,061	864,110	614,053	2,057,515	1,443,462
1944	66	1,300	12,609	1,307,782	382,390	342,197	868,578	526,381
1945	73	1,577	14,178	1,417,822	476,062	381,817	1,049,857	668,040
1946	112	2,532	17,979	1,737,885	709,039	560,119	1,513,324	953,205
1947	125	3,696	20,377	2,140,905	1,168,208	841,065	2,507,953	1,666,888
1948	129	4,178	22,417	2,348,127	1,523,036	1,056,756	3,178,246	2,121,490
1949	129	4,420	26,485	2,458,080	1,863,450	1,275,101	3,749,407	2,474,306
1950	133	4,313	26,719	3,002,104	2,078,358	1,486,018	4,171,581	2,685,563
1951	135	4,728	28,306	3,613,403	2,734,172	2,015,275	5,612,089	3,596,814
1952	137	4,847	29,045	4,073,710	3,494,975	2,717,865	7,518,520	4,800,655
1953	128	4,536	30,469	4,452,957	3,600,254	2,890,656	8,113,419	5,222,763
1954	124	4,859	32,016	4,713,776	4,060,016	3,404, 578	9,490,157	6,085,579

Table 929.—Brick and Tile Works.

The number of brick and tile works in 1938-39 was 147, with a total of 3,910 employees, or 27 per establishment. During the war years, production was restricted under government policy, and in 1943-44 the number of works was only 66 and the number of employees 1,300. In the following year, employment and production in the industry began to expand, and in 1953-54 there were 124 factories employing 4,859 persons, representing an average of 39 per establishment.

In 1953-54 the horse-power of engines used in the industry aggregated 32,016, or 86 per cent. more than in 1938-39. There was an average of 259 horse-power per establishment and 6.6 per employee in 1953-54, as compared with 117 and 4.4, respectively, in 1938-39.

In pre-war years, the local factories supplied all the clay bricks and terra-cotta roofing tiles required for use in New South Wales, but the failure of the industry to meet all demands in the post-war years resulted

^{*} Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

in the manufacture of considerable quantities of cement bricks and tiles by the cement goods industry, particularly in 1950-51 and 1951-52. A significant quantity of the floor and wall tiles used is imported.

The production of clay bricks reached a peak of 437 million in 1928-29, but fell to negligible proportions in the depression year 1931-32. It rose to 379 million in 1938-39, but declined steeply during the war. Although production increased rapidly in the post-war period, the highest figure recorded, viz. 376 million in 1953-54, was still less than the quantity produced in 1938-39. Apart from the depression and the war years, the production of terra-cotta roofing tiles remained fairly constant at 20-23 million, until 1952-53 and 1953-54, when it rose to 28 million and 30 million, respectively. Particulars of the principal articles produced by the brick and tile industry are as follows:—

				or Bricks			
	Clay B	ricks.			Til	es.	
Year ended S0th June.	Quantity.		Firebricks.	Roofing (Te	erra-cotta).	Floor and Wall.*	
	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	thousands.	£	£	thousands.	£	sq. yd.	£
1929	437,158	1,625,464	103,985	20,414	332,284	†	40,896
1932	28,521	81,765	71,292	1,094	13,799	Ť	6,313
1939	379,236	1,265,555	310,895	20,129	305,980	82,154	39,468
1947	249,533	1,277,385	608,511	19,523	366,897	54,085	34,230
1948	303,221	1,727,911	669,238	21,594	460,943	69,869	45,736
1949	314,323	2,029,474	790,421	22,783	556,612	90,403	67,057
1950	300,356	2,144,719	958,223	22,124	589,255	213,622	198,594
1951	341,994	2,980,419	1,323,690	22,590	726,589	204,741	167,937
1952	354,545	3,939,866	1,916,281	22,765	925,477	179,478	218,643
1953	300,328	3,821,456	2,301,902	28,034	1,273,142	174,635	238,050
1954	375,593	4,839,812	2,463,686	30,431	1,388,788	263,498	396,894

Table 930.-Output of Bricks and Tiles.

To help overcome the post-war shortage of bricks and tiles, the State Government commenced production at the State Brickworks in August, 1946, and opened the State Tileworks in October, 1949. From October, 1952, a private company assumed control and maintenance of the State Tileworks as agent of the Minister for Public Works.

Glass and Glass Bottle Works.

In the decade preceding the outbreak of war in 1939, there was substantial progress in the manufacture of glass and glassware in New South Wales, and, during the war, production was extended to new types such as glassware for scientific purposes. Articles produced by the glass and glass bottle industries include the following: plate and sheet glass, glass bricks, bottles and jars, cut crystal and scientific glass. The glass industry also includes a number of relatively small establishments carrying out further treatment of glass, such as bevelling, cutting, silvering and mirror-making.

[·] Glazed and unglazed.

[†] Not available.

In 1953-54 there were three establishments engaged in the manufacture of glass bottles and jars, and 77 in the manufacture and treatment of glass. The aggregate employment in the three glass bottle manufacturing establishments in 1953-54 was 1,321. One of the three glass bottle factories operates on a very large scale. Four of the 77 factories manufacturing and treating glass accounted for 69 per cent. of the employment in that subclass.

Further particulars of the glass and glass bottle industries are given in the following table:—

						Value of—		
Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establish- ments.	Persons Employed.	Horse- power Installed.	Land . Buildings , Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output,	Production.
1939	39	3,214	9.073	£ 1,190,167	£ 672,740	£ 852,297	£ 2,024,036	£ 1,171,739
1944	39	3,652	10,820	1,612,456	1,156,862	1,423,268	3,219,808	1,796,540
1945	40	3,919	10,502	1,723,380	1,115,996	1,571,698	3,319,059	1,747,361
1946	44 .	4,099	13,464	1,767,930	1,272,367	1,606,599	3,610,064	2,003,465
1947	51	4,416	12,909	1,880,464	1,414,320	2,226,848	4,714,748	2,487,900
194 8	58	4,465	13,899	1,854,208	1,685,336	2,526,720	5,083,736	2,557,016
1949	61	4,711	14,335	1,945,823	1,977,348	3,207,755	6,066,385	2,858,630
1950	62	4,800	15,452	2,064,665	2,011,086	3,479,189	6,884,230	3,405,041
1951	62	4,899	18,223	2,361,826	2,768,881	4,483,800	8,766,095	4,282,295
1952	72	4,880	18,262	2,733,256	3,475,543	6,011,892	11,296,123	5,284,231
1953	76	3,831	16,798	2,927,704	2,936,946	5,224,302	10,011,767	4,787,465
1954	80	4,296	19,732	3,048,565	3,313,971	6,032,487	11,507,215	5,474,728

Table 931.—Glass and Glass Bottle Works.

Between 1938-39 and 1953-54 the number of glass and bottle works rose from 39 to 80. The number of employees rose from 3,214 in 1938-39 to 4,899 in 1950-51, but fell to 4,296 in 1953-54. The total horse-power of engines installed more than doubled between 1938-39 and 1953-54.

Materials used in glass and bottle works in 1953-54 included 56,930 tons of sand and 18,772 tons of soda ash, and the articles produced included glass bottles and jars valued at £3,117,000 in 1952-53 (1953-54 is not available). The industry also produces substantial quantities of window glass, plate glass and glassware of various kinds.

CLASS III.—CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, GREASE, ETC.

Particulars of the principal individual industries in Class III are given in Tables 932 to 936, inclusive. These industries together represented 78 per cent. of the aggregate employment in Class III in 1953-54, and 81 per cent. of the value of production.

^{*} Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

Industrial and Heavy Chemicals.

The industrial and heavy chemicals industry underwent considerable development during and after the war. Particulars of the industry in 1945-46 and later years are given in the next table:—

						Value of—		
Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establish- ments.	Persons Employed.	Horse- power Installed.	Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				\ <u> </u>			l	
	1			£	£	£	£	£
1946	77	2,598	17,676	2,826,452	926,556	2,683,424	4,794,502	2,111,078
1947	87	2,861	19,387	2,918,798	1,108,700	3,367,823	5,741,254	2,373,431
1948	91	3,341	30,184	6,353,383	1,399,617	4,444,408	7,424,847	2,980,439
1949	98	3,478	22,787	3,646,813	1,594,513	5,229,173	8,651,778	3,422,605
1950	101	3,529	28,125	4,376,805	1,860,671	6,116,778	10,340,903	4,224,125
1951	110	4,255	35,415	6,442,057	2,554,886	9,920,207	16,203,493	6,283,286
1952	112	4,384	35,208	7,975,159	3,529,840	12,634,335	20,346,052	7,711,717
1953	119	4,098	45,515	16,921,510	3,422,655	11,266,090	18,643,381	7,377,291
1954	121	4,722	48,456	20,665,833	4,184,799	15,399,330	25,093,607	9,694,277

Table 932.-Industrial and Heavy Chemicals.

The number of persons employed in factories producing industrial and heavy chemicals has increased each year since the war, except for a temporary decline in 1952-53. In 1953-54 the figure was 4,722 or 82 per cent. higher than in 1945-46.

The total horse-power of engines installed in the industry in 1953-54 was 48,456, or nearly three times the horse-power in 1945-46. The 1953-54 figure represented an average of 10.3 horse-power per employee.

Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations.

Articles produced by the pharmaceutical and toilet preparations industry include proprietary medicines, pharmaceutical drugs, dentifrices, skin creams and lotions, cosmetics and hair preparations. Particulars of the industry in 1945-46 and later years are given in the following table:—

				Cullour u	101101	Licpaid	tiono.	
Year	No. of	Persons	Horse-			Value of—		
ended 30th June.	Establish- ments.	Employed.		Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Produc- tion.
1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954	142 144 140 141 130 125 127 123 121	3,008 3,207 3,068 3,158 2,974 3,115 3,107 2,640 3,006	2,817 2,859 3,071 3,495 3,764 4,057 4,182 4,421 4,457	£ 1,156,475 1,228,302 1,335,339 1,384,958 1,413,586 1,591,912 1,902,367 2,086,793 2,288,745	£ 700,899 836,023 896,287 1,052,564 1,052,811 1,356,077 1,670,876 1,641,855 1,865,322	£ 2,852,054 3,271,317 3,224,668 3,713,412 3,413,667 4,433,078 5,381,210 5,207,364 6,179,310	6,035,652 6,725,723 6,569,757 7,482,168 7,917,226 10,481,791 12,163,676 11,905,297 14,613,066	£ 3,183,598 3,454,406 3,345,089 3,768,756 4,503,559 6,048,713 6,782,466 6,697,933 8,433,756

Table 933.-Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations.

Since 1945-46, employment in factories making pharmaceutical and toilet preparations has remained fairly stable, except for a temporary decline of 15 per cent. in 1952-53. In 1953-54 it was 3,006, or almost the same as in 1945-46.

^{*} Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

^{*} Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

The total horse-power of engines installed in the industry in 1953-54 was 4,457 or 58 per cent. more than in 1945-46. The 1953-54 figure represented an average of 1.5 horse-power per employee.

Particulars of some of the pharmaceutical and toilet preparations made by the industry are given in Tables 1027 and 1029.

White Lead, Paints and Varnish.

The following table contains particulars of paint and varnish factories in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years:—

						Value of-		
Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establish- ments.	Persons Employed.	Horse- power Installed.	Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939	48	1,702	5,683	783,049	421,810	1,832,401	3,100,087	1,267,686
1944	54	1,676	7,824	887,939	534,718	2,788,153	4,043,479	1,255,326
1945	54	1,773	8,075	940,430	584,570	3,106,360	4,561,660	1,455,300
1946	58	2,180	8,601	936,913	721,122	3,133,799	4,776,482	1,642,683
1947	63	2,491	9,536	1,043,343	881,083	3,705,254	5,759,088	2,053,834
1948	67	2,691	9,611	1,568,308	1,084,747	4,983,136	7,380,076	2,396,940
1949	67	2,720	11,387	1,638,937	1,195,730	5,519,294	8,108,324	2,589,030
1950	64	2,836	11,409	1,765,544	1,329,250	6,328,255	9,402,973	3,074,718
1951	65	3,048	13,397	2,336,066	1,715,030	7,940,125	11,870,152	3,930,027
1952	69	3,044	14,472	2,602,067	2,030,103	9,340,597	13,830,148	4,489,551
1953	77	2,654	15,468	2,736,334	1,921,736	7,762,118	12,375,350	4,613,232
1954	7	2,768	15,468	2,977,392	2,119,824	10,026,355	14,776,489	4,750,134

Table 934.-White Lead, Paints and Varnish.

Between 1938-39 and 1953-54, the number of paint and varnish factories rose by 60 per cent. and the number of employees by 62 per cent. In 1953-54 there were 77 factories with a total of 2,768 employees (or 36 per factory), as compared with 48 factories and 1,702 employees (or 35 per factory) in 1938-39. The proportion of females employed in the industry in 1953-54 was 19 per cent. of the total.

During the same period, the horse-power of engines installed in the industry almost trebled. The total horse-power in 1953-54 represented an average of 201 per factory and 5.6 per employee, as compared with averages of 118 and 3.3, respectively, in 1938-39.

Materials used in the paint and varnish industry include pigments, oils (especially linseed), gums and resins, solvents (especially mineral turpentine and petroleum solvents), varnishes, pig lead and zinc. In the postwar years, a decline in the proportion of paint based on linseed oil has been accompanied by an increase in the proportion of ready-mixed and water paints based on synthetic resins. Particulars of the production of paints, enamels, varnishes, etc., in all factories in New South Wales are given in Table 1018.

^{*} Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

Mineral Oil Treatment Plants.

Since 1938-39, there has been a very considerable expansion in mineral oil treatment plants in New South Wales. A large plant producing fuel oil and bitumen was opened at Matraville in 1948, and the Caltex Oil Company commenced the construction of a large petroleum refinery at Kurnell in 1953. Particulars of imports of crude oil are given in the chapter "Oversea Trade", and details of oil plants in the State in 1938-39 and later years are shown below:—

Year					,	Value of—		
ended 30th June.	No. of Establish- ments.	Establish Employed. power		Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Produc-
				£	£	£	£	£
1939	13	231	528	288,810	51,475	567,981	953,360	385,379
1945	22	929	3,758	1,470,110	321,188	1,207,350	1,572,434	365,084
1946	20	857	5,042	1,751,809	312,853	1,286,474	1,896,346	£09,872
1947	23	923	3,257	2,017,598	349,680	2,805,052	3,614,522	809,470
1948	22	883	9,491	2,060,501	378,775	4,588,694	5,394,785	806,091
1949	26	1,142	13,191	3,134,954	556,830	6,704,375	8,409,294	1,704,919
1950	27	1,143	14,380	3,116,477	618,202	8,008,140	11,100,140	3,092,000
1951	27	1,099	14,871	3,206,462	721,724	11,231,389	15,867,751	4,636,362
1952	29	1,115	15,478	3,676,606	892,153	16,018,955	21,697,946	5,678,991
1953	31	874	6,702	3,405,503	751,076	15,638,981	21,063,771	5,424,790
1954	28	954	7,709	3,705,792	11.	13,334,209	20,255,521	6,921,312

Table 935.-Mineral Oil Treatment Plants.

Between 1938-39 and 1953-54, the number of mineral oil plants more than doubled, and the number of employees more than quadrupled. In 1953-54 there were 28 plants with a total of 954 employees, as compared with 13 plants and 231 employees in 1938-39.

During the same period, the horse-power of engines installed increased from 528 to 7,709. The total horse-power in 1953-54 represented an average of 8.1 per employee, as compared with 2.3 in 1938-39. The decline from 15,478 horse-power in 1951-52 to 6,702 in 1952-53 was due to the cessation of production at the Glen Davis works of National Oil Pty. Ltd. (see page 1165).

The quantity of motor spirit refined in New South Wales in 1953-54 was 100,977,792 gallons, as compared with only 7,914,459 gallons in 1945-46.

Soap and Candle Factories.

A wide variety of household and toilet soaps and soap extracts and powders is produced in New South Wales, as well as the comparatively small quantity of candles required for local use. Since the war (1939-1945), production of these items (excluding candles) has undergone considerable expansion.

^{*} Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

Particulars of soap and candle factories in 1938-39 and later years are given in the next table:—

						Value of—		
Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establish- ments.	Persons Employed.	Horse- power Installed.	Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Produce
				£	£	£	£	£
1939	27	1,460	3,952	559,919	284,580	826,837	1,825,877	999,040
1944	33	1,670	4,376	569,659	465,930	1,648,484	3,135,574	1,487,090
1945 1946	$\frac{34}{40}$	$1,642 \\ 1,721$	$\frac{4,336}{4,280}$	534,911	440,541 495,275	1,690,781 $1,736,800$	3,230,507 3,408,769	1,539,726 1,671,969
1946	41	1,867	4,342	537,967 560,948	555,515	1,663,173	3,328,880	1,665,707
1948	50	1,896	4,460	574.068	676,146	2,463,301	4,363,984	1,900,683
1949	50	2,117	4,717	607,971	870,273	3,015,929	5,467,044	2,451,115
1950	47	2,227	4,890	1.073.094	972,888	3,351,864	6,240,160	2,888,296
1951	51	2,099	4,729	1,280,982	1,214,121	3,869,262	6,691,288	2,822,026
1952	49	2,042	5,512	1,375,293	1,625,365	4,864,101	7,842,185	2,978,084
1953	47	1,805	5,645	1,582,323	1,566,784	5,264,038	9,570,522	4,306,484
1954	48	1,884	5,861	1,534,180	1,631,281	5,972,229	10,291,706	4,319,477

Table 936.-Soap and Candle Factories.

Between 1938-39 and 1953-54, the number of soap and candle factories increased from 27 to 48, and the number of employees from 1,460 (or an average of 54 per establishment) to 1,884 (or 39 per establishment). In the same period, the aggregate horse-power of engines installed rose by 48 per cent.; in 1953-54 there was an average of 128 horse-power per factory and 3.1 per employee, as compared with 146 and 2.7, respectively, in 1938-39. The number of females employed in 1953-54 was 481, or 26 per cent. of the total employment.

Materials treated in the industry in 1953-54 included 540,283 cwt. of tallow, 72,212 cwt. of alkali, and 46,379 cwt. of coconut oil. The quantity of soap and soap extracts and powders produced in the industry in 1953-54 was 1,036,688 cwt. as compared with 605,082 cwt. in 1946-47 and 534,435 cwt. in 1938-39. Further particulars of articles produced (including quantities produced in other industries) are given in Table 1017.

CLASS IV .- INDUSTRIAL METALS, MACHINES, CONVEYANCES, ETC.

Factories engaged in the treatment of industrial metals and the manufacture of machinery, conveyances, etc., comprise the largest group of manufacturing industries in New South Wales, representing 35 per cent. of the total number of factories and 44 per cent. of all factory employment in 1953-54. During the war years, development was accelerated, and munitions, aircraft, ships, machine tools, and mechanical equipment of types and in quantities not formerly manufactured in New South Wales were produced, but with the transition of production to a peace-time basis, activity in these wartime industries declined. During the post-war years from 1945-46 onwards, however, there has been considerable further expansion in the metals and machinery industries, although, for some time, prices and costs of production rose rapidly and labour and many basic materials were in short supply. The number of establishments in this industrial group in 1953-54, viz. 7,010, was 166 per cent. greater than in 1938-39 and the number of employees (176,527) was 114 per cent. greater.

^{*} Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

Particulars of metal and machinery works in 1920-21 and later years are given below:—

Table 937.—Metal	and	Machinery	Works.
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	ended June.	Number of Establish- ments.	Persons Employed.	Horse-power Installed.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Value of Materials and Fuel Used.	Value of Output.	Value of Production.
						£ thousa	ind.	
1921		1,262	45,603	132,263	9,897	23,789	37,064	13,275
1929		2,170	62,090	199,475	15,045	31,922	54,995	23,073
1932		1,956	38,981	234,910	7.845	16,332	27,730	11,398
1939		2,634	82,452	383,350	18,495	48,172	79,863	31,691
1944	:	3,127	163,023	529,279	53,452	101,273	179,798	78,525
1945	:::	3,296	151,076	537,033	48,040	92,038	164,697	72,659
1946		3,530	136,602	549,596	42,478	77,319	139,890	62,571
1947		4,066	143,652	571,062	47,444	94,185	168,721	74,536
1948		4,486	153,367	603,223	58,279	113,293	204,190	90,897
1949		4,792	156,844	639,634	66,844	123,145	224,762	101,617
1950		4,931	157,987	686,398	73,200	142,270	255,330	113,060
1951		5,297	172,256	770,276	98,474	204,004	356,042	152,038
1952		5,856	176,689	786,233	125,979	261,982	452,180	190,198
1953		6,444	168,247	820,607	127,031	259,600	452,642	193,042
1954		7,010	176,527	881,557	137,660	301,522	514,534	213,012

^{*} Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

The number of females employed in the group in 1953-54 was 17,998 or 10 per cent. of all employment in these industries, and 18 per cent. of all females employed in factories.

The total horse-power installed in 1953-54 was 45 per cent. of the total horse-power of engines installed in all factories except electricity generating establishments. There was an average of 5.0 horse-power per employee in 1953-54, as compared with 4.6 in 1938-39.

The following table shows particulars of the principal industries in the metal and machinery group in 1953-54:—

Table 938.—Metal and Machinery Works-Individual Industries, 1953-54.

		Persons	:	1	Value	of—	
Industries.	No. of Establish- ments.	Em- ployed.	Horse- power Installed.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Materials and Fuel Used.	Output.	Produc- tion.
Iron and Steel Smelting, Con-					£ thous	and.	
verting, Refining and Rolling		15,218	307,230	14,302	100,831	126,275	25,444
Foundries (Ferrous)	91	2,599	12,649	2,110	1,717	4,498	2,781
Pipes, Tubes and Fittings	15	3,443	21,367	3,088	10,059	14,946	4,887
Wireworking	111	4,536	23,146	3,801	10,397	16,636	6,239
Iron and Steel Sheets and Sheet							
Metal Working	273	10,323	45,831	8,599	22,666	36,425	13,759
Plant, Equipment, Machinery and other Engineering	1,696	29,653	115,408	23,078	32,523	69,297	36,774
†Extracting and Refining, Non-	1,000	20,000	110,400	20,010	32,020	00,201	00,114
ferrous	27	1,363	11,045	1,254	10,536	12,641	2,105
Rolling and Extrusion, Non-		1,000	12,010	1,201	10,000	12,011	_,_0
ferrous	6	2,741	27,123	2,503	12,602	16,617	4,015
Founding, Casting, etc., Non-			,	_,-		,	_,
ferrous	180	3,717	19,828	2,888	7,020	11,585	4,565
Electrical and Wireless Equip-			,				
ment	588	30,565	69,992	23,474	48,322	87,600	39,278
Motor Vehicles and Cycles	3,450	28,470	53,073	18,764	24,194	55,101	30,907
Railway and Tramway Rolling	_						
Stock	54	19,190	56,293	14,363	8,879	26,757	17,878
Ship and Boat Building	133	11,316	67,666	9,080	3,934	14,671	10,737
Aircraft	29	4,968	12,874	3,718	2,017	6,730	4,713
Other	338	8,425	38,032	6,638	5,825	14,755	8,930
Total, Metal and Machinery							_
Works	7,010	176,527	881,557	137,660	301,522	514,534	213,012
		,	/	,	,	,	l /

^{*} Average over whole year, including working proprietors. † See note to Table 948.

The largest establishments are in the iron and steel smelting and rolling works. Other industries with a high average employment per establishment were electrical and wireless equipment and railway and tramway rolling stock. Small establishments predominate in the plant and machinery and the motor vehicle and cycle industries.

Further particulars of the industries listed in Table 938 are given in Tables 939 to 956 inclusive. Owing to changes effected in the factory classification in 1945-46, comparable particulars for some of the individual industries are not available for earlier years.

Iron and Steel Smelting and Rolling.

The great expansion of the metal and machinery works group was bound up with the remarkable progress of the iron and steel industry in New South Wales. A brief review of the history of the industry is presented in the 1937-38 issue of the Year Book on page 628.

The principal iron and steel works are at Newcastle and Port Kembla in proximity to the northern and southern coalfields respectively. These works are modern and efficient, and they are controlled by an organisation which owns the coke works and iron and steel furnaces, large deposits of iron ore, limestone, coal and other minerals, and a fleet of ships for the transport of iron ore interstate and other raw materials. The iron and steel works at Newcastle and Port Kembla, in addition to smelting iron ore, produce an almost complete range of basic steel shapes, viz., ingots, castings, blooms, billets and slabs, plates and sheets, structural steel shapes, rails, bars and rods, hoop, band, strip, etc.

Details of the smelting and rolling works in each year since 1945-46 are shown below:—

Table 939.—Iron and Steel Smelting, Converting, Refining and Rolling.

				Value of—						
Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establish- ments.*	Persons Employed.	Horse- power Installed.	Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Produc- tion.		
				£	£.	£.	£.	£		
1946	16	9,213	214,346	6,754,325	3,736,678	21,281,903				
1947	16	11,131	215,093	6,677,751	4,610,609	24,629,604	34,924,753	10,295,149		
1948	17	11,246	217,695	6,966,006	5,177,738	28,184,678	39,288,670	11,103,992		
1949	17	11,058	218,219	7,916,364	5,907,752	29,917,687	40,738,228	10,820,541		
1950	16	10,226	228,753	9,138,482	6,228,555	33,706,515	45,312,832	11,606,317		
1951	17	12,173	230,237	11,768,885	8,369,530	46,645,987	61,822,671	15,176,684		
1952	17	12,861	232,822	18,354,945	10,783,823	61,667,447	80,106,173	18,438,726		
1953	18	14,726	269,654	24,648,253	13,213,672	87,748,726	112,232,940	24,484,214		
1954	19	15,218	307,230	29,314,597	14,302,365	100,831,551	126,275,380	25,443,829		

^{*} See text below. † Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

Although the steelworks at Newcastle and Port Kembla are completely integrated, the blast furnace, steel furnace and rolling mill sections are counted as separate establishments.

Between 1945-46 and 1949-50, the development of the smelting industry was uneven, largely because of shortages of labour and coal and the dislocations caused by industrial disputes, but in the next four years there was a substantial increase in employment and production. The number of persons employed in 1953-54 was 15,218, as compared with 9,213 persons in 1945-46. The total horse-power of engines installed in the industry in 1953-54 was 307,230.

The expansion in the value of land, buildings, plant, etc., in the last three years was largely due to the construction of extensive new rolling mills at Port Kembla.

Iron and Steel-Production, Prices, etc.

The following table shows the production of pig iron and steel in New South Wales since 1925-26:—

Year ended May.	Pig Iron.	Steel Ingots.	Steel Rails, Bars and Sections.	Year ended May.	Pig Iron.	Steel Ingots.	Steel Rails, Bars and Sections.
1926	tons.	tons, 385,231	tons. 339,463	1947	tons. 925,679	tons.	tons.
1932	190,132	221,488	178,740	1948	1,029,998	1,343,153	1,116,187
1939	1,104,605	1,168,305	972,799	1949	899,160	1,175,922	1,005,540
1942	1,376,893	1,696,606	1,388,620	1950	970,617	1,213,786	1,020,641
1943	1,276,395	1,625,829	1,266,768	1951	1,163,558	1,440,872	1,197,812
1944	1,192,803	1,523,489	1,217,201	1952	1,234,065	1,514,996	1,263,806
1945	1,117,709	1,345,626	1,089,509	1953	1,484,637	1,799,568	1,480,209
1946	852,197	,054,483	853,431	1954	1,624,871	2,111,41	1,639,259

Table 940.-Production of Iron and Steel.

The divergence of iron and steel output in the early war years reflects the commencement in May, 1941, of the Whyalla blast furnace in South Australia, which supplies pig iron, in addition to that produced in Newcastle and Port Kembla, for conversion to steel in New South Wales. The production of iron and steel reached record heights during the war (1939-45), but for some years thereafter it was seriously affected by inadequate and irregular supplies of coal, shortage of labour, and industrial disputes. However, by 1950-51 these difficulties had been largely overcome, the result being that production since that year has been well above prewar levels.

The quantities of iron and steel produced in 1953-54 were the highest ever recorded. The production of pig iron in that year was 1.6 million tons, or 47 per cent. greater than in 1938-39, and the production of steel ingots was 2.1 million tons, or 81 per cent. more than in the pre-war year. The quantity of steel rails, bars and sections produced was 1.6 million tons, or 68 per cent. more than before the war.

Particulars of oversea exports of iron and steel (excluding scrap iron) from Australia in 1938-39 and later years are given in the following table, together with imports from oversea:—

	Ves	r ended		Exp	ports.	Imports.			
	30th June.			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
				tons.	£A. f.o.b.	tons.	£A. f.o.b.		
1939				197,062	1,802,697	141,377	4,267,524		
1946				171,401	2,713,582	81,902	4,052,689		
1947	•••	•••		333,195	4,491,211	110,039	5,530,367		
1948	•••			129,608	2,561,197	118,701	7,313,399		
[949]		•••		102,345	2,430,897	156,727	10,588,946		
1950	•••	•••		56,122	1,528,667	540,085	27,881,831		
1951	•••	•••		43,3 79	1,355,669	810,531	45,63 6,242		
1952	•••	•••		50,931	2,102,297	825,739	68,921,870		
1953		•••		309,876	9,559,556	334,33 0	30,554,232		
1954				337,479	11,525,853	215,638	20,973,325		

Table 941.-Iron and Steel-Oversea Exports and Imports, Australia.

As a result of the shortage of steel in Australia, the quantity of iron and steel exported oversea declined by 61 per cent. in 1947-48 compared with the previous year and diminished further in later years, when exports were practically restricted to New Zealand. The quantity exported rose again from 50,931 tons in 1951-52 to 309,876 tons in 1952-53 and 337,479 tons in 1953-54.

Oversea imports of iron and steel rose from 81,902 tons (valued at £4 million) in 1945-46 to 825,739 tons (valued at £69 million) in 1951-52, but fell sharply to 215,638 tons (valued at £21 million) in 1953-54. The bulk of the iron and steel imported comes from the United Kingdom, Belgium, France and the United States.

The following statement gives comparable prices of pig iron, steel merchant bars and structural steel to domestic purchasers in Australia, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America in 1954 and earlier years:—

Table	942.—Prices	of	Iron	and	Steel,	Australia	and	Overseas*	•
			(Rate	per	long to	on.)			

		Pig Iron.			Steel Merchant Bars.			Structural Steel.		
At 30th June.	Aus- tralia.	United King- dom.	U.S.A.	Aus- tralia.	United King- dom.	U.S.A.	Aus- tralia.	United King- dom.	U.S.A.	
1938 1946	£A. 4·500 5·750	£A. 8.00 10.53	£A. 5.08 8.28	£A. 10·13 12·63	£A. 14·31 22·10	£A. 12-81 17-51	£A. 10·13 12·63	£A. 12.85 19.35	£A. 11.96 16.46	
1947 1948 1949 1950 1951	6.750 6.750 7.875 9.875 12.875	10.88 12.50 14.78 15.03 15.47	10·47 12·34 14·51 20·88 23·57	14·13 14·13 15·88 17·88 20·38	22.69 24.38 27.88 27.88 28.44	18·20 20·12 23·41 34·69 37·21	14·13 14·13 15·88 17·88 20·38	19.66 21.13 25.22 25.22 25.72	17·50 19·37 22·71 34·19 36·70	
1951 1952 1953 1954	18·125 18·125	16.97 20.75 22.16	23·71 24·89 25·19	28.63 29.88 31.20	39·72 40·28 40·44	37·42 41·51 41·45	27·63 29·88 29·98	35·44 36·22 37·16	36·92 41·01 40·95	

^{*} Source-Annual Report of Australian Tariff Board.

Note.—Prices are in Australian currency net c.i.f. State capital ports for Australia; delivered consumers' works (net) for United Kingdom; and f.o.b. basing points for U.S.A.

Although the prices of Australian iron and steel have trebled since 1938, they have remained substantially lower than oversea prices, except in 1952, when Australian pig iron was slightly dearer (7 per cent.) than

that of the United Kingdom. In 1954 the Australian price of steel merchant bars was 23 per cent. less than the United Kingdom price, and 25 per cent. less than the United States price. There were similar differences in 1954 between the Australian and oversea prices of structural steel.

Foundries (Ferrous).

Particulars of the iron foundries in New South Wales in 1945-46 and later years are given in the following table:—

							Value of-		
Yea ende 30th J	\mathbf{d}	No. of Establish- ments.	Persons Em- ployed.*	Horse- power Installed.	Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Pro- duction.
					£	£	£	£	£
1946		60	1,243	3,221	373,461	393,962	303,861	867,196	563,335
1947		68	1,526	3,450	432,546	541,411	417,211	1,193,889	776,678
1948		76	2,568	6,240	699,520	1,083,259	672,294	2,182,765	1,510,471
1949		92	2,735	8,163	871,924	1,233,024	837,891	2,473,891	1,636,000
1950		93	2,650	8,358	915,274	1,299,252	954,951	3,060,501	2,105,550
1951			3,137	11,381	1,151,252	1,899,858	1,604,337	4,230,460	2,626,123
1952			2 964	12,475	1,280,892	2,299,068	2,069,289	5,276,609	3,207,320
1953		93	2,522	12,197	1,616,236	2,045,101	1,727,311	4,486,716	2,759,405
1954		91	2,599	12,649	1,868,423	2,110,312	1,717,192	4,497,925	2,780,733

Table 943.—Iron Foundries.

Since the war, employment in iron foundries has undergone considerable expansion. The number of persons employed rose from 1,243 in 1945-46 to a peak of 3,137 in 1950-51, but fell to 2,599 in 1953-54. There was an average of 29 employees per establishment in 1953-54, as compared with 21 in 1945-46.

The horse-power of engines installed in 1953-54 was nearly four times as great as in 1945-46. There was an average of 139 horse-power per establishment and 4.9 per employee in 1953-54, as compared with 54 and 2.6, respectively, in the earlier year.

Pipes, Tubes and Fittings.

Particulars of factories engaged in the manufacture of iron and steel pipes and tubes, and fittings therefor, are shown in the following table:—

						•		_	
							Value of—		
Yea ende 30th J	ed	No. of Establish- ments.	Persons Em- ployed.*	Horse- power Installed.	Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Pro- duction.
			i						
				J	£	£	£	£	£
1946		14	3,265	13,928	682,806	1,062,755	2,096,536	3,753,538	1,657,002
1947		14	3,624	14,166	769,652	1,331,838	2,492,572	4,747,422	2,254,850
1948		14	3,175	13,670	744,896	1,332,004	2,651,910	4,690,240	2,038,330
1949		18	3,339	15,439	1,108,411	1,585,477	3,051,201	5,281,171	2,229,970
1950		21	3,611	19,573	1,339,327	1,703,481	3,610,964	5,897,486	2,286,522
1951		17	3,692	21,457	1,464,275	2,182,548	5,253,781	8,470,118	3,216,337
1952	• • • •	17	3,540	21,338	4,331,163	2,753,715	6,762,356	10,912,684	4,150,328
1953	•••	16	3,413	21,519	4,109,246	2,963,574	8,060,504	13,056,236	4,995,732
1954	•••	15	3,443	21,367	3,916,089	3,087,647	10,058,616	14,945,577	4,886,961

Table 944.-Iron and Steel Pipes, Tubes and Fittings.

^{*} Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

In spite of some fluctuation in employment, there appears to have been relatively little change in the structure of the pipe and tube industry since the war. The number of persons employed in 1953-54 was 3,443. The number of females employed was 227, or 7 per cent. of the total.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1953-54 was 53 per cent. more than in 1945-46. There was an average of 6.2 horse-power per employee, as compared with 4.3 in 1945-46.

Most of the pipes, tubes and fittings manufactured in New South Wales are for plumbing installations—galvanised for water pipes and black for gas pipes. The quantity of iron and steel tubes manufactured in 1953-54 was 215,000 tons, as compared with 135,000 tons in 1947-48. The value of iron and steel tubes produced in 1953-54 was £11,566,000 and the value of parts and fittings of tubes £2,144,000.

Wireworking (including Nails).

The next table shows particulars of wireworking establishments in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years:—

					Value of—						
Yea ende 30th Ju	d	No. of Establish- ments.	Persons Em- ployed.*	Horse- power Installed.	Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Pro- duction.		
					£	£	£	£	£		
1939		43	2,812	11,922	1,049,593	659,791	2,115,517	3,276,708	1,161,191		
1944		53	3,094	14,442	1,129,531	952,324	2,704,584	4,068,582	1,363,998		
1945		51	2,697	14,736	1,078,929	937,353	2,635,592	4,129,528	1,493,936		
1946		72	2,931	16,869	1,214,806	939,238	2,087,815	3,511,485	1,423,670		
1947		83	3,690	17,197	1,408,650	1,381,844	3,168,736	5,370,163	2,201,427		
1948	• • • •	91	3,739	17,708	1,393,523	1,438,770	3,411,610	5,798,957	2,387,347		
1949		99	3,711	18,687	1,561,389	1,594,162	3,485,252	6,078,830	2,593,578		
1950		99	3,617	18,185	1,552,461	1,662,450	4,111,293	6,942,201	2,830,908		
1951		103	3,918	20,801	1,754,045	2,263,435	5,754,340	9,832,358	4,078,018		
1952		103	4,038	21,396	1,896,937	2,975,273	7,436,214	12,451,187	5,014,973		
1953		110	4,227	22,871	2,099,747	3,282,612	8,955,340	14,365,858	5,410,518		
1954		111	4,536	23,146	2,220,815	3,800,567	10,397,611	16,636,360	6,238,749		

Table 945 .- Wireworking (including Nails).

The wireworking industry consists of two large establishments drawing steel wire from rod, and manufacturing black and galvanised wire, barbed wire, wire netting and nails, and a large number of small establishments making miscellaneous wire products, including wire rope, wire fences, nails, gates and mattresses. The manufacture of non-ferrous wire/is not included here but in non-ferrous rolling and extrusion, nor is the manufacture of covered cable, which is classed under "Electrical machinery, cables and apparatus".

Employment in the wireworking industry increased from 2,812 in 1938-39 to 3,094 in 1943-44, but in the following year it fell by nearly 400. However, there were substantial increases in 1945-46 and later years, and in 1953-54 the total number employed, viz. 4,536, was 61 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. The number of females employed in 1953-54 was 524 or 12 per cent. of the total.

^{*} Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1953-54 was nearly double the 1938-39 figure. There was an average of 5.1 horse-power per employee in 1953-54.

Particulars of wire manufactured are not available for publication, but the quantity and value of nails produced are shown in Table 1022.

Iron and Steel Sheets and Sheet Metal Working.

The manufacture of iron and steel sheets is classed with sheet metal working in the statistics given in Table 946, because separation would disclose the particulars of a single establishment. For this reason, no significant comparisons of average employment or average horse-power can be made. The sheet rolling mills, located at Newcastle, produce plain, galvanised and corrugated sheet, supplying the Australian building industry, and motor body, refrigeration, and other factories using these types of sheet metal. Tinplate is not yet manufactured in Australia.

The principal articles produced in the sheet metal working industry are metal cans and canisters, their production in 1953-54 being valued at £6,777,000. This includes the output of some establishments ancillary to factories in industries such as food and paint. The industry also produces crown seals for bottles, petrol tanks, wheel barrows, metal tiles, etc. Motor body factories are in a separate sub-class.

Employment in the steel sheet and sheet metal working industries increased from 6,481 in 1938-39 to 9,616 in 1946-47, but declined slightly in each of the next three years. However, there was a substantial rise in 1950-51, and in 1953-54 it reached the record figure of 10,323, or 59 per cent. higher than in 1938-39. Further particulars of the industry are given in the following table:—

							Value of—		
Yez ende 30th J	ed	No. of Establish- ments.	Persons Em- ployed.*	Horse- power Installed.	Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Pro- duction,
					£	£	£	£	£
1939		106	6,481	23,637	2,493,199	1,332,522	3,883,720	6,110,242	2,226,522
1944		123	8,810	27,965	2,493,237	2,721,618	7,046,460	11,020,438	3,973,978
1945		140	8,660	29,714	2,609,291	2,646,447	6,912,427	10,901,892	3,989,465
1946		183	9,165	33,525	2,973,726	2,717,459	6,857,856	10,918,970	4,061,114
1947		206	9,616	32,505	3,021,023	3,079,740	7,935,764	12,723,876	4,788,112
1948		218	9,411	34,046	3,279,751	3,540,101	9,084,053	14,725,305	5,641,252
1949		216	9,308	33,578	3,354,442	3,927,110	9,169,433	15,111,516	5,942,083
1950		233	9,214	36,620	4,651,391	4,161,012	10,880,091	17,706,602	6,826,511
1951		263	10,090	40,454	5,829,374	5,672,346	14,203,107	23,286,612	9,083,505
1952		0.00	10,169	41,972	6,860,243	7,168,334	18,919,169	29,889,813	10,970,644
1953		27.	9,519	42,458	7,121,387	7,469,194	20,889,825	32,154,218	11,264,393
1954		273	10,323	45,831	8,333,124	8,598,884	22,665,920	36,425,066	13,759,146

Table 946.-Iron and Steel Sheets and Sheet Metal Working.

The number of females employed in 1953-54 was 1,752, or 17 per cent. of the total.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1953-54 was 94 per cent. more than in 1938-39.

^{*} Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

Plant, Equipment, Machinery, and Other Engineering.

The sub-classes plant, equipment and machinery, and other engineering, together have more employees than any individual industry in the manufacturing classification (see page 1060). Between 1945-46 and 1953-54, the number of establishments in the industry increased from 930 to 1,696, or by 82 per cent., and the number of persons employed from 26,264 to 29,653, or by 13 per cent. Particulars since 1945-46 are shown below:—

-			Bornons			•	Value of—		
Yea ende 30th J	ed	No. of Establish- ments.	Persons Employed	Horse- power Installed.	Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Produc- tion.
					£	£	£	£	£
1946	•••	930	26,264	58,899	9,422,607	8,024,927	9,143,020	21,012,456	11,869,436
1947		1,127	28,218	62,273	9,829,654	9,079,205	11,657,771	25,102,457	13,444,686
1948		1,231	30,128	69,665	11,889,984	11,177,849	15,092,123	32,034,965	16,942,842
1949		1,301	30,868	80,322	14,559,236	12,936,552	17,127,866	36,674,291	19,546,425
1950	• • • •		31,145	90,080		14,321,216	20,590,753	42,855,522	22,264,769
1951			33,169	134,874	17,631,231	19,227,674	29,160,517	60,268,646	31,108,129
1952			34,517	120,829	21,065,651	25,095,457	38,166,689	79,348,660	41,181,971
1953			31,393	119,742	23,330,235	23,979,461	34,139,893	72,630,033	38,190,140
1954		1,696	29,653	115,408	24,709,291	23,078,858	32,522,693	69,296,985	36,774,292

Table 947.—Plant, Equipment, Machinery and Other Engineering.

In 1953-54 there was an average of 18 employees per establishment in the plant, machinery and engineering industry, as compared with 28 per factory in 1945-46. The number of females employed in 1953-54 was 10 per cent. of the total employment.

Between 1945-46 and 1953-54, the total horse-power of engines installed rose by approximately 100 per cent. In 1953-54 there was an average of 68 horse-power per factory and 3.9 per employee, as compared with 62 and 2.2. respectively, in 1945-46.

Particulars of the production of machinery and other plant are given in Table 1021.

Extracting and Refining of Non-ferrous Metals.

The main operations in this sub-class are the extraction of concentrates from silver-lead-zinc ores at Broken Hill mines, the electrolytic refining of copper at Port Kembla, and the smelting of tin ores. Refining of silver-lead-zinc concentrates takes place at Port Pirie, South Australia, and zinc concentrates at Risdon, Tasmania. Since 1952-53, the sub-class has not included plants treating or crushing ore, etc., at the site where the material was obtained.

The following table shows particulars of the industry since 1938-39. Employment increased considerably during the war years, contracted temporarily in 1944-45 and 1945-46, but continued to expand each year thereafter until 1952-53, when it was affected by the exclusion of the plants mentioned in the previous paragraph. In spite of this, and largely because of the growth in the number of small works (treating scrap metals), there were nearly three times as many establishments as in 1938-39, and 28 per cent. more employees.

^{*} Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

						Value of		
Year ended 30th June.		Persons Employed.	Horse- power Installed.	Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939	10	1.071	33,682	1,185,588	313,143	9,995,133	11,261,700	1,266,567
1944	14	1,665	31,502	1,520,425	623,972	9,324,704	11,143,117	1,818,413
1945	16	1,408	35,500	1,467,899	506,722	8,278,930	9,812,589	1,533,659
1946	17	1,372	38,430	1,435,165	506,885	8,161,191	10,113,113	1,951,922
1947	18	1,570	38,175	1,453,236	638,884	11,723,436	15,120,801	3,397,365
1948	21	1,684	38,426	1,407,974	825,182	14,266,465	17,539,312	3,272,847
1949	22	1.720	41,199	1,522,237	1,016,898	16,931,218	22,104,570	5,173,352
1950	28	1,863	40,405	1,962,898	1,131,224	16,887,177	21,745,633	4,858,456
1951	29	2,051	40,563	2,277,297	1,554,265	26,149,011	31,524,460	5,375,449
1952	29	2,113	35,783	2,424,765	2,011,569	30,875,224	37,243,642	6,368,418
† 1953	25	1,457	14,269	1,304,404	1,289,666	10,664,453	13,168,232	2,503,779
† 1954	27	1,363	11,045	1,354,200	1,253,657	10,536,121	12,641,459	2,105,338

Table 948.—Extraction and Refiming of Non-ferrous Metals.

In 1953-54 there were twenty-seven establishments engaged in extracting and refining non-ferrous metals, with a total of 1,363 employees, as compared with ten establishments and 1,071 employees in 1938-39.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1953-54 was 11,045.

Details of non-ferrous metals extracted in New South Wales are given in the chapter "Mining Industry".

Rolling and Extrusion of Non-ferrous Metals.

This industry produces brass, aluminium and copper pipes, tubes, rods, sheets and wire, as well as zinc sheet and strip. Particulars of the industry in 1945-46 and later years are given in the following table:—

Year ended 30th June.			Horse- power Installed.	Value of—						
	No. of Establish- ments.	Persons Employed.		Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.		
				£	£	£	£	£		
1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952	3 6 7 7 5 5 5 5 5 5	2,425 2,666 3,105 2,932 2,699 2,947 2,956 2,621	17,512 18,979 19,729 19,255 19,474 22,729 24,308 25,015	1,588,308 1,667,504 1,785,750 1,889,710 1,840,229 2,501,856 2,689,409 2,919,784	810,086 989,784 1,336,659 1,366,206 1,371,675 1,832,396 2,304,302 2,249,512	2,813,372 4,432,172 5,970,587 5,790,287 5,848,719 9,315,731 12,715,245 12,677,469	4,273,906 6,326,973 8,680,169 7,948,147 8,417,403 12,183,695 15,753,418 16,062,271	1,460,534 1,894,801 2,709,582 2,157,860 2,568,684 2,867,964 3,038,173 3,384,802		

Table 949.—Rolling and Extrusion of Non-ferrous Metals.

In 1953-54 there were six establishments engaged in the rolling and extrusion of non-ferrous metals, as compared with seven in 1948-49 and three in 1945-46. The number of persons employed in the industry reached a peak in 1947-48, and after a decline, rose again in 1953-54 to 2,741, or 13 per cent. more than in 1945-46.

Between 1945-46 and 1953-54, the horse-power of engines installed rose by 55 per cent. In 1953-54 there was an average of 9.9 horse-power per employee.

^{*} Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

[†] Excludes plants treating or crushing ore, etc., at the site where the material was obtained.

^{*}Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

Founding and Casting of Non-ferrous Metals.

The founding and casting of non-ferrous metals includes the manufacture of aluminium kitchenware, and the moulding and finishing of brassware such as taps and other steam, gas and water fittings, valves and parts, as well as window and door fittings, furniture fittings, etc. Particulars of the industry in 1945-46 and later years are given in the following table:—

				Value of—						
Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establish- ments.	Persons Employed	Horse- power Installed.	Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.		
				£	£	£	£	£		
1946	116	2.077	6,518	767,057	618,491	1,277,832	2,285,224	1,007,392		
1947	130	2,772	9,136	966,263	885,765	1,930,776	3,302,177	1,371,401		
1948	137	2,980	9,450	1,101,051	1,205,210	2,640,974	4,455,725	1,814,751		
1949	152	3,047	10,247	1,169,496	1,264,350	2,892,844	4,929,300	2,036,456		
1950	159	2,971	11,680	1,406,397	1,327,254	3,537,935	5,702,067	2,164,132		
1951	162	3,307	13,246	1,190,888	1,793,027	4,823,871	7,834,522	3,010,651		
1952	166	3,329	15,671	2,116,579	2,349,279	6,701,106	10,116,929	3,415,823		
1953	175	3,354	17,484	2,562,007	2,390,008	5,531,872	9,265,561	3,733,689		
1954	180	3,717	19,828	3,139,339	2,887,986	7,020,019	11,584,920	4,564,901		

Table 950.-Founding and Casting of Non-ferrous Metals.

The number of establishments engaged in the founding and casting of non-ferrous metals rose each year from 116 in 1945-46 to 180 in 1953-54. During the same period, the number of persons employed in the industry also increased in each year, except 1949-50, when there was a slight decline, and in 1953-54 it was 79 per cent. higher than in 1945-46.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1953-54 was three times as great as in 1945-46, and represented an average of 5.3 horse-power per employee.

Electrical and Wireless Equipment Factories.

The following table shows particulars of factories engaged in the manufacture of electrical and wireless equipment in 1938-39 and later years:—

				Value of—						
Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establish- ments.	Persons Employed.	Horse- power Installed.	Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.		
							-			
				£	£	£	£	£		
1939	194	10,102	9.970	2,164,045	1.844.011	3,156,607	6,263,839	3,107,232		
1944	253	22,238	21,529	3,974,417	6,134,314	7,779,461	16,187,075	8,407,614		
1945	275	27,207	18,002	4,168,171	6,054,370	7,616,319	15,976,740			
1946	324	21,316	21,604	2,761,919	5,879,235	7,280,026	15,651,748	8,371,722		
1947	392	22,986	25,197	5,295,706	6,861,821	9,588,903	19,460,849	9,871,946		
1948	432	25,051	29,170	5,991,275	8,535,686	12,161,847	24,509,434	12,347,587		
1949	449	26,199	33,515		10,197,157	14,327,424	29,467,324	15,139,900		
1950	458	27,180	42,521		11,782,778	18,869,912	36,727,221	17,857,309		
1951	501	30,831	50,431		16,204,704	27,638,872	53,600,629	25,961,757		
1952	524	30,082	55,225	11,609,429	20,055,783	33,299,416	64,083,395	30,783,979		
1953	548	24,865	60,691	13,668,869	18,069,859	29,828,891	58,957,123	29,128,232		
1954	588	30,565	69,992	16,628,201	23,473,995	48,322,072	87,599,849	139,277,777		

Table 951.—Electrical and Wireless Equipment.

These statistics relate to the two sub-classes "electrical machinery, cables", and "wireless and amplifying apparatus" in the manufacturing

^{*}Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

^{*} Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

classification given on page 1023. Some wireless equipment is also manufactured in the sub-class "gramophones and records", and some electrical domestic appliances are manufactured in various other sub-classes.

Employment in electrical and wireless equipment factories increased rapidly from 10,102 in 1938-39 to 27,207 in 1944-45, but in the following year it fell by nearly 6,000 as a result of the change to peace-time production. Thereafter, employment in the industry began to increase again, and in 1950-51 it reached a peak of 30,831, or more than three times the figure for 1938-39. It fell to 24,865 in 1952-53, but rose again to 30,565 in 1953-54.

The particulars shown in Table 951 in respect of 1953-54 relate to 495 electrical factories, with 25,481 employees, and 93 wireless factories, with 5,084 employees. The share of each industry in their combined value of production in 1953-54 was: electrical, £34,571,341, or 88 per cent.; and wireless, £4,706,436, or 12 per cent. Electrical factories accounted for 88 per cent. of the combined value of output, and wireless factories for 12 per cent.

Details of articles produced in electrical and wireless factories are shown in Tables 1019 and 1020.

Motor Vehicles and Cycles.

Factory activity in the motor vehicle industry in New South Wales is mainly repair work, with some assembly of chassis and manufacture of motor bodies and accessories. Table 952 below shows particulars of production in the motor vehicle and cycle industries in 1938-39 and later years. The figures exclude factories manufacturing tractors, tyres and tubes, and certain parts and accessories, but they include motor and cycle repair shops and assembly works, motor body works, and most motor accessory works.

The motor assembly and motor accessory works include a high proportion of large establishments; 29 per cent. of the assembly works in 1953-54 accounted for 91 per cent. of the total employment in such works, while 8 per cent. of the accessory factories accounted for 58 per cent. of the employment in all such factories. Small establishments predominate among the motor repair works and motor body factories.

					•	Value of—		
Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establish- ments.	Persons Employed.	Horse- power Installed.	Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939	1,295	11,186	9,980	4.297.382	2,051,854	1,956,096	5,275,202	3,319,106
1944	1,189	11,098	11,452	3,748,311	2,513,983	3,311,706	7,325,624	4,013,918
1945	1,237	11,043	11,240	3,878,643	2,450,201	3,008,732	6,924,680	3,915,948
1946	1,369	11,414	12,616	4,688,434	2,772,166	3,816,262	8,101,255	4,284,993
1947	1,580	15,097	16,512	5,693,697	4,117,186	3,516,893	10,790,879	7,273,986
1948	1,795	17,778	20,203	7,657,195	5,750,595	5,723,524	15,400,377	9,676,853
1949	1,973	19,534	23,886	8,758,456	7,080,149	7,771,255	19,007,655	11,236,400
1950	2,054	21,162	27,863	10,178,135	8,372,239	9,660,030	23,009,626	13,349,596
1951	2,236	23,665	33,516	12,833,849	11,771,950	15,705,877	33,862,386	18,156,509
1952	2,604	25,912	43,440	17,686,155	15,813,947	21,491,752	45,456,013	23,964,261
1953	3,039	26,613	48,423	23.878,174	16,677,422	19,486,516	45,990,359	26,503,843
1954	3,450	28,470	53,073	26,486,020	18,763,850	24,194,434	55,102,056	30,907,622

Table 952.—Motor Vehicles and Cycles.

^{*} Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

Employment in the motor vehicle and cycle industries fell from 11,186 in 1938-39 to 8,682 in 1941-42, mainly owing to the decline in private motoring caused by wartime factors, such as petrol rationing, but there was an increase in the next two years as a result of the conversion of some establishments to wartime production. From 1945-46, the first postwar year, the number of persons employed rose each year, and in 1953-54 it was 28,470, or more than double the pre-war figure. The proportionate increase in employment in each sub-class between 1945-46 and 1953-54 was as follows: Motor vehicle assembly, 207 per cent.; motor repairs, 131 per cent.; motor bodies, 215 per cent.; motor accessories, 240 per cent.; foot cycles and accessories declined by 8 per cent.

The aggregate horse-power of engines installed in the motor vehicle industries in 1953-54 was more than five times as great as in 1938-39, and represented an average of 1.9 horse-power per employee, as compared with 0.9 in the pre-war year.

Particulars of the sub-classes combined in Table 952 are given below in respect of the year 1953-54:—

Table 953.—Motor Vehicles and Cycles-Individual Industries, 1953-54.

				Value of—				
Industry.	No. of Estab- lish ments.	Persons Em- ployed.	Horse- power Installed.	Salaries and Wages Paid,	Fuel and Materials Used.	Output.	Produc-	
·					0.43			
Motor Vehicle Assembly	17	3,539	6,238	2,745	£ thous: 4,773	9,372	4,599	
Motor Repairs	2,877	18,695	22,330	11,445	11,628	29,570	17,942	
Motor Bodies	442	3,127	7,428	2,110	5,104	9,485	4,381	
Motor Accessories	78	2,791	16,185	2,279	2,391	6,072	3,681	
Foot Cycles and Accessor	es 36	318	892	185	299	603	304	
Total	3,450	28,470	53,073	18,764	24,195	55,102	30,907	

^{*} Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

Of the total employment in the motor vehicle and cycle industries in 1953-54, motor repair shops accounted for 66 per cent. Next in order were motor vehicle assembly works with 13 per cent., motor body works with 11 per cent., and motor accessory factories with 10 per cent. Of the aggregate horse-power, 42 per cent. was installed in motor repair shops and 35 per cent. in motor accessory establishments.

Particulars of the motor bodies built and motor parts and accessories made are given in Table 1021. Details of the quantity and value of tyres and tubes manufactured are shown in Table 1023.

Tramway and Railway Rolling Stock.

Particulars of tramway and railway rolling stock establishments are shown in the next table:—

**			_		Value of						
Yea ende 30th J	ed	No. of Establish- ments.	Persons Employed.	Horse- power Installed.	Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Produc-		
					£	£	£	£	£		
1939		41	13,262	30,596	6,345,393	3,257,453	2,715,295	6,593,144	3,877,849		
1944	•	41	16,890	36,794	6,408,158	5,804,711	4,027,311	10,870,288	6,842,977		
1945		41	17,075	37,092	6,618,191	5,566,379	3,692,769	10,283,716	6,590,947		
1946		41	17,882	35,437	6,902,157	5,502,339	4,143,558	10,621,705	6,478,147		
1947		41	18,887	37,821	7,298,139	6,297,268	4,596,153	11,969,614	7,373,461		
1948		54†	19,327	41,132	8,262,438	7,808,521	5,345,180	14,871,339	9,526,159		
1949		54	18,988	42,328	9,013,202	8,382,745	4,879,766	14,771,831	9,892,065		
1950		57	18,982	44,631	9,565,164	9,015,102	5,952,420	16,801,121	10,848,701		
1951		56	19,112	45,216	10,658,915	11,098,329	7,513,354	21,020,746	13,507,392		
1952		56	19,199	49,146	12,334,316	14,161,866	10,409,812	27,396,816	16,987,004		
1953		54	18,721	51,570	13,183,987	14,155,943	9,236,228	26,166,607	16,930,379		
1954		54	19,190	56,293	14,888,324	14,362,715	8,878,968	26,756,625	17,877,657		

Table 954.-Railway and Tramway Rolling Stock.

This industry comprises 44 government and 10 private establishments, the former having 86 per cent. of the employees. Most of the government establishments are railway and tramway repair and maintenance shops, situated at Eveleigh, Chullora, Enfield, Randwick (trams), Goulburn, Newcastle, and other country centres.

There was a steady expansion in employment in railway and tramway rolling stock establishments from 13,262 in 1938-39 to 19,327 in 1947-48, since when the number has varied only slightly. An increase in the number of establishments occurred in 1947-48 as a result of the inclusion of tramway and omnibus depots for the first time.

In 1953-54 the total horse-power of engines installed was 84 per cent. more than in 1938-39. There was an average of 2.9 horse-power per employee in 1953-54, as compared with 2.1 in 1938-39.

The number of railway cars and wagons made in 1953-54 was 1,701, as compared with 744 in 1938-39.

Ship and Boat Building.

The ship and boat building establishments in 1953-54 included five government undertakings with a total of 4,680 employees—namely Captain Cook Graving Dock, Sydney Harbour Transport Board, Maritime Services Board (two), and the State Government Dockyard at Newcastle.

^{*} Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

[†] Tramway and omnibus depots included for first time.

The following table contains particulars of establishments engaged in ship and boat building in 1938-39 and later years:—

					Value of—						
Yea endd 30th J	edi	No. of Establish- ments.	Persons Employed.	Horse- power Installed.	Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Produc-		
					£	£	£	£	£		
1939	•••	51	4,820	8,622	3,097,922	1,292,256	688,878	2,258,519	1,569,641		
1945	•••	-82	13,126	33,529	4,097,125	5,270,071	3,099,541	9,402,372	6,302,831		
1946	•	.87	13,160	43,889	4,359,628	4,891,907	2,769,824	8,972,977	6,203,153		
1947		98	10,425	50,959	4,376,672	3,865,998	2,131,099	6,789,138	4,658,039		
1948	•••	104	11,071	54,599	4,336,557	4,694,055	2,476,620	8,337,549	5,860,929		
1949	•••	107	11,217	58,749	4,432,178	5,358,137	2,455,387	8,808,080	6,352,693		
1950	•	111	10,633	59,048	4,761,286	5,397,041	2,658,016	8,807,797	6,149,781		
1951		115	10,664	60,599	5,126,702	6,739,482	3,155,965	10,947,771	7,791,806		
1952		114	10,671	64,866	5,486,673	8,311,443	3,565,055	13,444,319	9,879,264		
1953		132	11,623	65,870	5,747,303	9,370,457	3,925,730	14,867,275	10,941,545		
1954		133	11,316	.67,666	5,989,358	9,079,628	3,934,207	14,671,271	10,737,064		

Table 955.—Ship and Boat Building.

Under wartime influences, there was a rapid increase in employment in the ship and boat building industry from 4,820 in 1938-39 to 13,160 in 1945-46, but in the following year employment fell to 10,425. Thereafter there was some degree of fluctuation, but the number in 1953-54, viz. 11,316, was still more than double the 1938-39 figure.

Between 1938-39 and 1953-54, the total horse-power of engines installed rose by approximately six times. The average per employee rose from 1.8 to 5.9.

The major activity of shipbuilding establishments consists of repairs and alterations. Vessels built in 1953-54 included 6 of wood (aggregating 288 tons), and 373 small boats of less than five tons gross, as compared with 43 wooden vessels (aggregate 554 tons) and 370 small boats in 1938-39. Six steel vessels were completed in 1953-54 with an aggregate tonnage of 9,957, as compared with four steel vessels, aggregating 962 tons, in 1938-39.

Aircraft Factories.

Relatively few complete aircraft are either manufactured or assembled in New South Wales, the main activity of the industry being the assembly, manufacture and repair of aircraft components.

Prior to the war, the aircraft industry in New South Wales was of negligible importance, but after the outbreak of war, considerable expansion took place, and in 1944-45 the number of persons employed was 10,412, as compared with 130 in 1938-39. The change to peace-time production caused employment to fall to 6,400 in 1945-46 and 3,523 in 1947-48, but thereafter it began to increase again, and in 1953-54 the number was 4,968, including 530 females.

^{*} Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

Further particulars of the industry in 1938-39 and later years are shown

			_		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				
					{		Value of—		
Yes end 30th J	ed	No. of Establish- ments.	Persons Employed.	Horse- power Installed.	Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Produc- tion.
					í				
					£	£	£	£	£
1939		8	130	47	29,200	27,039	44,168	82,800	38,632
1945		33	10,412	10,182	2,520,332	3,375,846	5,849,456	11,359,087	5,509,631
1946		25	6,400	9,904	2,868,015	2,029,704	2,945,346	5,547,861	2,602,515
1947		17	3,664	7,129	1,113,838	1,233,349	3,473,554	5,016,575	1,543,021
1948		16	3,523	9,298	1,247,736	1,378,170	2,635,312	4,662,379	2,027,067
1949		18	3,988	10,012	1,465,179	1,629,478	1,163,988	3,196,638	2,032,650
1950	•••	20	3,921	11,761	1,558,567	1,880,246	1,355,458	3,720,655	2,365,197
1951	•••	24	4,392	12,068	1,651,173	2,695,045	1,348,256	4,436,187	3,087,931
1952		27	5,109	12,361	1,670,905	3,475,449	1,671,164	5,594,553	3,923,389
1953	•••	32	5,189	12,358	1,718,581	3,755,713	1,889,349	6,560,015	4,670,666
1954		. 29	4,968	12,874	1,884,464	3,717,997	2,017,081	6,730,393	4,713,312

Table 956.—Aircraft Factories.

The average horse-power of engines installed in the aircraft industry in 1953-54 amounted to 2.6 per employee.

CLASS VI.—TEXTILES.

Particulars of the principal individual industries in Class VI are given in Tables 957 to 963, inclusive. These industries together represented 83 per cent. of the aggregate employment in Class VI in 1953-54 and 81 per cent. of the value of production.

Cotton Spinning and Weaving.

During the war years, the cotton spinning and weaving industry expanded rapidly, and its range of products was extended to include duck, drills, canvas, towelling, tyre cord and tyre cord fabric. Employment rose from 1,716 in 1938-39 to 4,116 in 1942-43, but fell to 3,381 in 1945-46. It rose again to 4,365 in 1950-51, fell to 3,750 in 1952-53 and rose to 4,237 in 1953-54.

Further particulars of the industry are given in the next table:—

						,	Value of—			
Year ended 30th June.		No. of Establish- ments.	Persons Employed.	Horse- power Installed.	Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Produc- tion.	
					£	£	£	£	£	
1939	•••	13	1,716	3,395	549,053	217,003	641,053	1,046,892	405,839	
1944	•••	37	4,006	8,263	1,392,900	885,957	2,914,662	4,661,179	1,746,517	
1945	•••	39	3,946	8,835	1,502,455	872,166	2,807,450	4,554,404	1,746,954	
1946	•••	40	3,381	8,805	1,270,610	776,932	2,391,679	3,804,932	1,413,253	
1947	•••	42	3,615	9,591	1,369,653	1,018,669	3,035,597	4,747,245	1,711,648	
1948	• • •	41	3,525	9,453	1,453,552	1,137,289	3,117,317	5,022,168	1,904,851	
1949	•••	45	3,854	11,294	2,159,888	1,331,975	3,795,157	5,960,689	2,165,532	
1950	•••	42	4,075	14,230	3,227,209	1,510,387	4,907,061	8,025,765	3,118,704	
1951		40	4,365	14,769	3,346,926	2,035,703	8,164,111	11,842,399	3,678,288	
1952		43	4,122	15,620	3,931,934	2,378,581	9,384,465	14,080,307	4,695,842	
1953		43	3,750	19,938	4,160,825	2,338,365	7,626,008	11,491,992	3,865,984	
1954		45	4.237	19,993	4,255,825	2,914,282	9,092,559	14,241,896	5,149,337	

Table 957.—Cotton Mills (Spinning and Weaving).

^{*} Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

^{*} Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

The average number of employees per establishment in this industry was 132 in 1938-39 and 94 in 1953-54. Females comprised 53 per cent. of employees in the latter year.

The horse-power of engines installed in 1953-54 was nearly six times as great as in 1938-39, and represented an average of 444 horse-power per establishment and 4.7 per employee, as compared with 261 and 1.9, respectively, in the pre-war year.

The quantity of cotton piecegoods produced in 1953-54 was 15,508,457 square yards, as compared with only 1,909,000 square yards in 1938-39. This was small, however, in comparison with the quantity of cotton piecegoods imported from oversea into New South Wales, which amounted to 126 million square yards in 1953-54. Most of the State's requirements in the finer and lighter piecegoods such as dress materials and shirtings are still imported. Sheeting is not made in New South Wales, but is imported from South Australia and from oversea.

Wool Carding, Spinning and Weaving.

Most of the woollen goods required in New South Wales are manufactured in Australia. Woollen mills have been established in Sydney, St. Mary's, Goulburn, Albury, Lithgow and Orange. In some of the factories, all the processes are carried out, from scouring of the greasy wool to weaving of the cloth. Others are concerned with topmaking, or spinning, or weaving only. Tops are made for export as well as for local use.

Under the influence of the wartime demands of the armed services, the number of persons employed in woollen and worsted mills reached a peak of 9,382 in 1942-43, but with the contraction of wartime demands it fell to 6,801 in 1945-46. Since then, the number has fluctuated from year to year, and in 1953-54 it was 7,133, or 6 per cent. more than in 1938-39. Further particulars of the industry are given in the following table:—

						7	Value of—		
Yea ende 30th J	d	No. of Establish- ments.	Persons Employed.	Horse- power Installed.	Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Produc-
					£	£	£	£	£
1939		22	6,712	11,845	1,748,311	974,382	2,643,000	4,299,710	1,656,710
1944		35	8,165	13,491	1,997,115	1,876,402	4,931,609	7,891,709	2,960,100
1945		37	7,021	13,753	2,010,777	1,626,473	4,022,880	6,666,216	2,643,336
1946	• • •	37	6,801	14,778	2,235,822	1,655,356	4,139,343	6,884,484	2,745,141
1947		46	7,577	15,036	2,237,376	1,906,997	4,900,288	8,323,671	3,423,383
1948		52	8,107	15,688	2,651,178	2,404,414	5,255,048	9,269,076	4,014,028
1949	•••	52	8,378	16,354	2,808,675	2,738,624	6,935,400	11,318,063	4,382,663
1950		57	7,987	19,219	3,242,083	2,900,595	9,683,923	14,005,877	4,321,954
1951		62	8,225	23,118	4,022,615	3,758,972	15,883,714	21,771,051	5,887,337
1952	•••	64	7,198	24,396	4,779,302	3,769,233	12,947,919	18,123,217	5,175,298
1953		62	6,421	25,051	5,033,904	3,911,400	10,993,098	16,525,439	5,532,341
1954		56	7,133	26,557	5,482,955	4,523,982	14,510,299	21,984,970	7,474,671

Table 958.-Wool Carding, Spinning and Weaving.

^{*} Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

Numerous small woollen mills were opened in the post-war years, and the number of mills in 1953-54, viz. 56, was two and a half times as great as in 1938-39. The average number of persons employed was 305 per mill in 1938-39 and 127 in 1953-54. Females in 1953-54 numbered 57 per cent. of all employees.

The horse-power of engines installed in 1953-54 was more than double the figure for 1938-39. In 1953-54 there was an average of 474 horse-power per establishment and 3.7 per employee, as compared with 538 and 1.8, respectively, in 1938-39.

The quantity of scoured wool processed for different purposes in New South Wales factories—in woollen and worsted mills and other textile factories and in hat and cap factories—in 1938-39 and later years is shown in the next table. A wide range of wools is consumed in the factories, from the best merinos and comebacks for worsteds to broader comebacks and crossbreds for knitting yarns, as well as considerable quantities of crutchings, locks, and lambs in the shorter wool group for flannels, blankets, and felts of all descriptions.

Table 959.—Scoured Wool Processed in N.S.W. Factories.

Year ended	Used in Text for Mal	ile Factories king—	Used in Textile	Used in Hat and	Total Scoured Wool Processed.			
30th June—	Wool Tops and Noils,	Woollen Yarns and Mixture.	Factories for Making Felt, etc.	Cap Factories.				
			thousand lb.					
1939	11,865	2,286	1,610	186	15,947			
1946	10,361	2,918	3,845	155	17,279			
1947	10,786	3,693	4,457	184	19,120			
1948	12,524	4,136	4,602	190	21,452			
1949	11,111	4,053	4,336	173	19,673			
1950	8,640	3,715	3,272	113	15,740			
1951	8,131	3,509	2,583	108.	14,331			
1952	8,052	2,811	1,621	41	12,525			
1953	8,681	2,216	1,682	45	12,624			
1954	10,062	2,956	2,462	52	15,532			

The production of wool tops and noils and woollen and worsted yarn in textile factories during 1938-39 and later years is recorded in the following table. The total production shown comprises both the marketable output of tops, noils, and yarn, and also the quantities produced for further processing in the mills.

Table 960.—Production	of Wool	Tops and	Noils,	and	Woollen	and
	Worste	d Yarn.				

Item.	1938-39.	1947-48.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.
Tops and Noils—	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
For sale or addition to stocks	7,045,824	6,793,533	3,381,284	3,613,300	4,976,669	5,671,654
For further processing in the mills	9 000 007	5,585,538	4,393,475	4,329,287	3,651,409	4,347,299
Total—Tops Noils	. 10,121,972 910,489	11,009,293 1,369,778	7,102,115 672,644	6,947,136 995,451	7,613,793 1,014,285	8,798,394 1,220,559
Total	. 11,032,461	12,379,071	7,774,759	7,942,587	8,628,078	10,018,953
Yarn, Woollen and Worsted* For sale or addition to stocks For further processing in th mills	6 490 070	4,804,296 7,915,182	3,973,355 8,189,395	3,048,332 6,692,718	2,880,857 5,939,047	4,175,597 6,542,728
Total—Woollen* Worsted*	0 115 510	4,122,394 8,597,084	3,944,396 8,218,354	3,284,393 6,456,657	2,524,594 6,295,310	3,693,129 7,025,196
Total*	10,491,450	12,719,478	12,162,750	9,741,050	8,819,904	10,718,325

*Including mixtures of wool.

In recent years there has been a marked increase in the manufacture of yarns containing a mixture of wool and other substances such as rayon or nylon. The production of woollen yarns in 1953-54 was 3,693,129 lb., of which 405,696 lb. (or 11 per cent.) consisted of mixtures. The production of worsted yarns in the same year was 7,025,196 lb., including 1,049,068 lb. (or 15 per cent.) of mixtures.

Particulars of the production of woollen and worsted textiles are given in Table 1016.

Hosiery and Knitting Mills.

The following table shows particulars of hosiery and knitting mills in 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 961.—Hosiery and Knitting Mills.

						Value of-		
Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establish- ments.	Persons Employed.	Horse- power Installed.	Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939	78	5,298	2,857	1,324,263	697,004	1,519,611	2,619,764	1,100,153
1944	95	5,030	3,333	1,198,625	980,884	2,915,084	4,778,157	1,863,073 1,855,596
$1945 \\ 1946$	97	5,100	3,413	1,207,586	997,553	2,504,968	4,360,564	1,834,592
1947	$\frac{104}{112}$	5,049	3,990	1,268,113	1,086,669	2,444,984	4,279,576 $5,529,227$	2,508,434
1948	120	5,581	4,420	1,396,028	1,267,001	$3,020,793 \\ 3,752,710$	6,614,347	2,861,637
1949	130	$\begin{array}{c} 5,911 \\ 6,208 \end{array}$	4,804	1,604,982	1,608,754		8,023,157	3,334,697
1950	143	6,471	$5,462 \\ 6,462$	1,917,266 $2,213,168$	1,960,721 $2,243,082$	4,688,460 5,484,604	9,220,795	3,736,191
1951	154	7.095	7,675	2,757,030	3,014,544	7,932,726	13,029,793	5.097.067
1952	162	6.883	8,908	3,368,359	3,616,752	8,315,586	14.513,915	6,198,329
1953	180	6,690	8,975	3,771,031	3,872,813	7,892,806	14,832,881	6,940,075
1954	194	7,567	9,513	4,272,463	4,627,712	10,282,883	18,378,450	8,095,567

^{*} Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

Since 1938-39, there has been a steady increase in the number of hosiery and knitting mills, the number in 1953-54, viz. 194, being more than double the figure for 1938-39. The number of employees declined slightly during the war, but increased from 5,049 in 1945-46 to 7,567 in 1953-54. The average number of persons employed per establishment was 68 in 1938-39 and 39 in 1953-54. Females comprised 75 per cent. of the employees in 1953-54.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1953-54 was more than three times as great as in 1938-39. There was an average of 49 horse-power per establishment and 1.3 per employee in 1953-54, as compared with 37 and 0.5, respectively, in 1938-39.

Particulars of the yarn used in hosiery and knitting mills are given in the next table:—

				oler y all	u	5				
Year ended 30th June.	Woollen and Worsted.	Cotton.	Silk.	Rayon.	Year ended 30th June.	Woollen and Worsted.	Cotton.	Silk.	Rayon.	Nylon.
		1	<u></u>	<u>'</u>		\ <u> </u>	<u>' </u>		'	'
		thousa	nd lb.				thou	sand lb.		
1929 1932 1939 1947 1948	1,274 1,170 1,537 2,252 1,720	1,942 2,020 2,579 4,051 4,901	103 127 224 29 46	2,283 1,351 3,031 2,701 2,040	1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954	1,626 1,707 1,632 1,338 1,409 1,887	5,223 4,605 4,368 3,426 3,139 4,574	67 46 44 36 7	3,326 3,348 4,605 4,504 4,006 4,374	49 97 139 156 265 361

Table 962.—Hosiery and Knitting Mills—Yarns Used.

The most significant feature of Table 962 is the increase in recent years in the quantity of cotton, rayon, and nylon yarns used in hosiery and knitting mills, and the steep decline in the quantity of silk yarns used. In 1953-54, as compared with 1938-39, the quantities of cotton and rayon yarn used were greater by 77 per cent. and 44 per cent., respectively. The quantity of nylon yarn used in 1953-54, viz. 361,000 lb., was seven times as great as in 1948-49.

Particulars of the production of hosiery and knitted apparel are given in Table 1016.

Rayon and Nylon, etc.

Certain quantities of rayon and nylon piecegoods are produced in New South Wales factories, but in relation to demand the output is small. Most of the rayon and nylon cloth consumed in this State is imported from overseas supplemented by imports from Victoria. Important quantities of rayon tyre and cord fabric were produced in New South Wales in 1952-53 and 1953-54.

The following table contains particulars of factories engaged in the production of rayon and nylon piecegoods and ribbons in each year since 1947-48, the first year for which they are available:—

	ı					Value of-		
Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establish- ments.	Persons Employed.	Horse- power Installed.	Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954	8 7 7 8 7 7 9	1,118 1,076 1,128 1,342 1,162 1,131 1,297	2,127 2,808 2,653 2,905 3,243 3,534 3,661	1,048,944 1,273,599 1,278,262 1,543,372 1,549,126 1,164,407 1,131,622	373,217 404,846 517,735 646,228 706,303 747,502 905,151	671,990 857,084 921,739 1,258,298 1,457,257 1,836,331 1,992,742	1,694,901 1,759,670 2,125,300 2,701,467 2,666,073 3,477,050 3,450,083	1,022,911 902,586 1,203,561 1,443,169 1,208,816 1,640,719 1,457,341

Table 963.—Rayon, Nylon, etc.

^{*} Not available prior to 1948-49.

^{*} Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

Employment in rayon and nylon weaving mills increased from 1,118 in 1947-48 to 1,342 in 1950-51, but declined to 1,131 in 1952-53. In 1953-54 it rose again to 1,297, representing an average of 144 employees per establishment. The proportion of females employed in 1953-54 was 31 per cent.

The average horse-power of engines installed in 1953-54 was 407 per establishment and 2.9 per employee.

Particulars of rayon textiles produced are given in Table 1016.

CLASS VII.—SKINS AND LEATHER (NOT CLOTHING OR FOOTWEAR).

Particulars of the principal individual industries in Class VII are given in Tables 964 to 968 inclusive. These industries together represented 91 per cent. of the aggregate employment in Class VII in 1953-54, and 89 per cent. of the value of production.

Woolscouring and Fellmongering.

The woolscouring and fellmongering industry in 1953-54 consisted of 8 works scouring only, on commission or for sale, 3 works fellmongering only, and 13 carrying out both operations. Woolscouring by woollen mills or topmakers is not included here. Comparatively little wool is exported in the scoured state, and the industry mainly serves the local textile mills. About half the skins produced by slaughterhouses in New South Wales are fellmongered in this State; most of the remainder are exported overseas.

Most of the scoured wool produced in New South Wales is required for local woollen mills. Oversea manufacturers generally prefer to buy wool in the grease and to treat it according to the purposes for which it is to be used.

Under wartime conditions, there was a substantial increase in employment in woolscouring and fellmongering works, viz., from 871 in 1938-39 to 1,500 in 1943-44, but thereafter the number declined, and in 1953-54 it was only 1,081, or 24 per cent. more than in the pre-war year. Further particulars of the industry are given in the following table:—

							<u> </u>	
						Value of—		
Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establish- ments.	Persons Employed,	Horse- power Installed.	Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used. †	Output.	Production.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954	29 29 30 31 32 29 26 29 25 26 24	871 1,500 1,388 1,310 1,302 1,148 1,128 1,128 1,125 926 974 1,081	3,590 4,736 4,261 4,606 5,050 4,843 4,957 5,279 5,455 5,554 5,832 6,180	313,500 420,844 384,065 396,925 405,862 389,163 381,617 468,725 709,455 818,475 1,139,895 1,338,374	208,292 528,074 482,993 438,840 439,011 506,753 569,403 628,384 761,281 709,496 801,478 976,178	1,074,827 1,672,042 1,363,666 1,406,148 3,013,337 3,414,843 3,919,336 6,149,045 13,088,704 6,919,617 6,064,324 7,338,821	1,344,895 2,327,906 1,958,240 2,018,145 3,805,449 4,354,877 4,787,337 7,447,980 14,724,882 7,944,708 8,7473,931 8,963,479	270,068 655,864 594,574 611,997 792,112 940,034 868,001 1,298,935 1,636,178 1,025,091 1,409,607 1,624,658

Table 964.—Woolscouring and Fellmongering.

^{*} Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

[†] Excludes value of large quantities of wool and skins treated on commission basis-

In 1953-54 there was an average of 45 employees per establishment, as compared with 30 in 1938-39.

The horse-power of engines installed in 1953-54 represented an average of 258 per establishment and 5.8 per employee, as compared with averages of 124 and 4.1, respectively, in 1938-39.

Materials treated in woolscouring and fellmongering works in 1953-54 included 35,082,353 lb. of greasy wool, 3,294,725 skins and 877,136 lb. of skin pieces. Articles produced in these establishments in 1953-54 included 29,865,080 lb. of scoured wool and 2,325,896 pelts, as compared with 30,025,000 lb. of scoured wool and 1,752,626 pelts in 1938-39.

Scoured wool is also produced in the wool-washing plants of woollen mills for sale, for addition to stocks, and for further processing in the mills. Particulars of the total quantity of scoured wool produced in New South Wales factories in 1938-39 and later years are shown below:—

Produced in Woolscouring and Fellmongering Works from Total Total Year Produced in Woollen Scoured Wool ended 30th Produced. Mills. June. Fell-Scouring. Total. mongering. thousand lb. 11,905 0,025 5,917 35,942 18.120 1939 10,517 43.758 17,772 33,241 15,469 1946 10,769 52,772 28,544 13,459 42,063 1947 10,599 46,469 25,720 10,150 35,870 1948 10,932 20,996 9.931 30,927 41,859 1949 10,199 46,055 1950 23,901 11,955 35,856 8,549 22,445 9,932 32,377 40,926 1951 7,483 1952 16,215 23,698 7.468 31,166 16,528 26,538 1953 10.010 32,552 6.014 11,382 1954 18,483 29,865 6,746 36,611

Table 965 .- Scoured Wool Produced in New South Wales Factories.

Since the war, there has been considerable fluctuation in the quantity of scoured wool produced in New South Wales factories. In 1946-47 the quantity was 53 million lb., or 47 per cent. greater than in 1938-39, but in 1953-54 it was only 37 million lb., or 2 per cent. more than in 1938-39.

Tanneries.

The tanning industry is able to meet almost all local requirements of leather. The supply of hides and skins for treatment is dependent principally on livestock slaughterings, which in turn are affected by the level of meat and wool prices and the nature of the seasons.

The following table shows particulars of New South Wales tanneries in 1938-39 and later years:—

						Value of-		
Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establish- ments.	Persons Em- ployed.*	Horse- power Installed.	Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Pro- duction.
				,				
				£	£	£	£	£
1939	60	1,632	5,180	506,338	357,210	1,335,197	1,910,085	574,888
1944	73	1,909	8,161	643,699	665,304	2,269,594	3,283,040	1,013,446
1945	76	1,880	6,910	672,082	610,547	2,234,979	3,234,137	999,158
1946	76	1,945	7,462	719,054	631,168	2,263,852	3,293,731	1,029,879
$1947 \\ 1948$	77	2,005	8,602	762,103	741,559	2,622,647	3,847,996	1,225,349
1948	74 71	1,969	9,718	832,611	818,405	2,604,927	3,805,662	1,200,735
1950	71	$^{1,969}_{1,901}$	$12,214 \\ 13,014$	$951,403 \\ 1,096,642$	$945,031 \\ 1,001.042$	2,762,883	4,238,091 4,337,125	1,475,208 1,505,522
1951	69	1,845	13,037	1,030,042	1,001,042 $1,173,258$	$2,831,603 \ 3,675,240$	5,444,054	1,768,814
1952	69	1,829	13,927	1,365,750	1,470,113	3,932,090	6,037,821	2,105,731
1953	68	1,874	13,821	1,437,856	1,548,004	3,941,451	6,127,038	2,185,587
1954	69	1,989	14,511	1,574,305	1,732,081	4,445,019	6,877,801	2,432,782

Table 966.—Tanneries.

The number of employees in tanneries in 1953-54 was 1,989, or 22 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. The average number of employees per establishment in 1953-54 was 29 as compared with 27 in the pre-war year. Females employed in 1953-54 numbered 146, or 7 per cent. of the total employment.

Since 1938-39, the total horse-power of engines installed has more than doubled. In 1953-54 there was an average of 210 horse-power per establishment and 7.3 per employee, as compared with 86 and 3.2, respectively, in 1938-39.

The next table shows details of materials used and articles produced in tanneries in 1953-54 and earlier years:—

Ta	able 967.—Tanneries—Materials	Treated	and Lea	ther Produced.
	Materials Treated etc		il i	Articles Produced

			M	aterials T		Articles Produced.				
Year ended	i		Hides ar	d Skins.			Tanning	Lea	ther.	
30th June.		Cattle.	Sheep.	Goat.	Other.	Bark Used.	Extract (veg.) Used.	Sold by Area.*	Sold by Weight.†	Basils.
			thous	ands.		tons.	tons.	thousand sq. ft.	thousand lb.	thousands
1932 1939 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954		928 1,254 1,590 1,436 1,407 1,470 1,377 1,520 1,560 1,834	3,630 3,010 3,207 3,265 2,512 2,655 2,704 2,492 2,205 2,082	364 989 824 1,113 980 851 775 650 297 425	4 2 49 57 66 63 56 45 45 58	9,265 8,092 3,724 3,788 3,723 3,960 3,561 3,493 3,501 3,990	‡ 1,731 5,544 4,992 4,760 4,149 3,971 4,542 3,251 3,111	18,325 26,059 38,448 39,934 37,282 35,424 34,830 35,113 32,717 38,298	9,840 11,120 13,442 13,022 13,453 12,445 12,802 13,197 12,350 11,757	1,881 1,386 681 726 586 865 1,231 845 746 574

^{*} Dressed and upper from hides and skins and upholstery leather.

^{*} Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

[†] Sole, harness, some dressed and upper from hides. ‡ Not availab

^{* 26539—3} K5279

Since the war, the number of cattle skins treated in tanneries has been consistently higher than in 1938-39, the number in 1953-54 being 46 per cent. higher than in the pre-war year. The number of sheep skins treated was less than the 1938-39 figure in each of the last six years. In the postwar period, a steep decline in the quantity of bark consumed by the industry was accompanied by a substantial increase in the consumption of tanning extract.

The production of leather sold by area was 38 million square feet in 1953-54, or 45 per cent. more than in 1938-39, and the production of leather sold by weight in the same year was 12 million lb., or slightly more than in the pre-war year.

Bags, Trunks, etc.

The industry "bags, trunks, etc.", includes only establishments working in leather and leather substitutes such as fibre, board and plastic sheeting. Besides the few relatively large factories making travelling bags, suitcases, etc., there is a number of establishments making mainly ladies' handbags, belts, etc. Many of the latter have commenced since the war.

Employment in factories engaged in the manufacture of bags, trunks, etc., rose from 1,179 in 1938-39 to a peak of 2,772 in 1946-47, but this high level was not sustained, and in 1953-54 the number was only 2,132, although this figure was still 81 per cent. higher than that for 1938-39. Further particulars of the industry are shown in the next table:—

							Value of-		
Yea ende 30th J	ed	No. of Establish- ments.	Persons Employed.	Horse- power Installed.	Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
					£	£	£	£	£
1939		47	1,179	377	178,402	160.015	276,967	521,295	244.328
1944		89	2,012	633	362,545	397,599	881,033	1,720,991	839,958
1945		98	1,965	658	411,628	401,728	826,419	1,607,478	781,059
1946		118	2,438	611	480,691	518,571	1,002,005	1,916,620	914,615
1947	•••	136	2,772	787	567,696	662,484	1,282,079	2,410,274	1,128,195
1948	• • • •	142	2,566	787	569,207	698,307	1,308,304	2,435,894	1,127,590
1949		142	2,682	858	585,997	823,939	1,446,149	2,890,974	1,444,825
1950	• • • •	147	2,732	951	634,889	936,341	1,582,070	3,213,260	1,631,190
1951	•••	163	2,651	1,197	670,564	1.064,698	1,751,577	3,437,086	1,685,509
1952	•••	174	2,179	1,298	740,752	1,048,778	1,618,371	3,174,333	1,555,962
1953	•••	175	2,066	1,225	772,810	1,053,358	1,752,661	3,417,894	1,665,233
1954	•••	177	2,132	1,203	825,657	1,181,274	1,996,015	3,832,648	1,836,633

Table 968.—Bags, Trunks, etc.

In 1953-54 there was an average of 12 employees per establishment, as compared with 25 in 1938-39. The proportion of females employed in 1953-54 was 58 per cent. of the total employment.

Between 1938-39 and 1953-54, the horse-power of engines installed more than trebled. In 1953-54 there was an average of 6.8 horse-power per establishment and 0.6 per employee, as compared with 8.0 and 0.3, respectively, in the pre-war year.

Particulars of bags and trunks manufactured are shown in Table 1023.

^{*} Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

CLASS VIII.—CLOTHING.

Particulars of the principal individual industries in Class VIII are given in Table 969 to 974, inclusive. These industries together represented 98 per cent. of the aggregate employment in Class VIII in 1953-54, and 95 per cent. of the value of production.

Clothing Factories (excluding Boots and Shoes).

The next table contains particulars of the clothing factories in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years, excluding (a) establishments engaged in the manufacture or repair of boots and shoes, which are treated in Tables 971 and 973, and (b) hosiery and knitting establishments, which belong to Class VI and are treated in Table 961.

Table 969.—Clothing Factories (excluding Knitted Goods and Boots and Shoes).

				Horse- power Installed.			Value of-	_	
Ye. end L J		No. of Establish- ments.	Persons Employed		Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
					£	£	£	£	£
1939		819	23,281	3,875	3,227,757	2,681,594	4,436,311	8,646,110	4,209,799
1944	•••	929	22,323	5,440	3,899,676	3,961,040	8,479,187	14,999,611	6,520,424
1945		1,033	24,543	5,843	4,391,053	4,379,964	8,950,537	16,237,697	7,287,160
1946		1,164	26,747	7,040	5,034,671	4,910,432	8,689,922	17,109,219	8,419,297
1947		1,350	31,230	8,039	5,951,913	6,458,227	12,188,342	22,279,292	10,090,950
1948		1,457	27,414	9,211	6,410,519	7,604,071	15,048,315	26,919,987	11,871,672
1949		1,560	34,635	11,504	7,268,378	9,244,126	18,259,962	32,825,654	14,565,692
1950		1,546	33,705	13,897	7,611,876	9,963,339	20,603,864	36,183,344	15,579,480
1951		1,594	35,154	15,934	8,542,842	12,639,334	27,455,041	47,446,689	19,991,648
1952		1,649	32,665	17,460	9,699,159	14,413,969	28,754,634	50,739,297	21,984,663
1953		1,623	28,380	16,228	9,645,268	13,588,845	25,538,538	47,006,920	21,468,382
1954		1,671	30,390	16,127	10,506,935	15,657,390	31,537,901	56,427,333	24,889,432

^{*} Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

During the war years, employment in clothing factories remained fairly stable, but since the war considerable expansion has taken place, although there has been some degree of fluctuation from one year to another. The number reached a peak in 1950-51, but in 1953-54 was still 24 per cent. higher than in 1944-45. Females in 1953-54 comprised 80 per cent. of the persons employed. Since the war, the clothing industry has undergone some degree of decentralisation, the proportion of employees in the metropolitan area having declined from 95 per cent. in 1938-39 to 85 per cent. in 1953-54.

Since 1938-39, there has been a steady increase in the number of establishments, and the number in 1953-54, viz. 1,671, was more than double the pre-war figure. The average number of employees per establishment was 29 in 1938-39 and 18 in 1953-54.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1953-54 was more than four times the 1938-39 figure. There was an average of 9.6 horse-power per establishment and 0.5 per employee in 1953-54, as compared with 4.7 and 0.2, respectively, in 1938-39.

Particulars of the individual industries comprised in Table 969 are shown below in respect of the year 1953-54:—

	No of	Persons	Warne		Value	of-	
Industry.	No. of Establishments, ments, †		Horse- power Installed.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Materials and Fuel Used.	Output.	Pro- duction.
					£ thou	sand.	
Tailoring, Ready-made Cloth	. 914	17,086	7,459	8,742	17,171	30,251	13,080
Clothing (Waterproof and Oil skin)	1 7.0	697	303	380	842	1,532	690
Dressmaking	. 330	2,452	665	1,001	1,615	3,190	1,575
Millinery	. 128	1,710	446	843	1,343	2,779	1,436
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing.	148	3,745	. 2,658	1,929	4,944	7,951	3,007
Foundation Garments	. 40	1,545	1,006	854	2,333	4,433	2,100
Handkerehiefs, Ties, Scarves.	. 45	1,223	422	640	1,798	2,934	1,136
Hats and Caps	25	1,437	2,885	1,022	1,082	2,540	1,458
Gloves	25	495	283	246	410	817	407
Total	1.671	30.390	16.127	15.657	31,538	56,427	24,889

Table 970.—Clothing Factories*—Individual Industries, 1953-54.

The most important industry among the clothing group is tailoring and ready-made clothing, which accounted for 56 per cent. of the total employment in the group in 1953-54, and 52 per cent. of the value of production. Shirt and underclothing factories accounted for 12 per cent. of the employment in 1953-54, dressmaking and millinery establishments for 14 per cent., and foundation garments for 5 per cent.

Boot and Shoe Factories.

Employment in boot and shoe factories was fairly stable during the war, but many new factories were opened in the post-war period, and there was a substantial increase in employment. The number of persons employed rose from 5,741 in 1938-39 to 8,111 in 1950-51, but fell to 7,544 in 1953-54.

Further details of the boot and shoe industry are given in the next table. Factories making rubber shoes and goloshes are classified as rubber works, and therefore are not included below. The figures also exclude boot and shoe repairing works (which produce a small quantity of boots, shoes and slippers), and factories producing boot accessories.

Excluding hosiery and other knitted goods (Class VI) and boots and shoes (Table 971).
 † Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

Value of... Vear No. of Persons Horse. ended 30th June Establish-Employed nower ments Installed Fuel, Salaries and Wages Paid. Power and Production Buildings, Output. Plant, etc. Used. £. ¢ £ 1939 5,741 5,779 5,742 101 2,323 669.182 848,733 1.385.946 2,610,578 1,224,632 $1944 \\ 1945$ 2,694 2,816 3,349 887,576 895,746 947,621 2,509,396 2,457,029 1,894,889 1,929,167 109 1,306,389 4,404,285 .. 1,306,389 1,279,481 1,432,430 1,914,165 2,214,984 2,577,929 110 4 386 196 $1946 \\ 1947 \\ 1948$ 6,053 134 2,370.8732,066,807 4,437,680 . . 2,370,873 2,928,322 3,180,988 3,374,766 3,809,134 4,756,418 5,479,693 1,118,638 1,180,435 1,291,815 183 188 7,415 7,626 3,711 5,788,868 6,347,017 2,860,546 3,166,029 4,000 5,169 6,538 7,664 1949 202 7.923 7,079,044 3,704,278 ... 7,779 8,111 7,596 6,733 1,291,813 1,436,167 1,744,333 1,854,753 1,879,373 1950 4,073,251 5,006,455 196 2,732,956 3.393,162 7,882,385 9,762,873 1951 201 . . 7,664 8,068 7,679 7,543 $1952 \\ 1953$ 200 4,124,451 11,376,870 11,371,593 5,897,177 5,677,452... 187 4,023,161 4,735,496 5,694,141 6,409,320 1954 7.544 2.046,153 12,986,825

Table 971.-Boot and Shoe Factories.

In 1953-54 there was an average of 39 employees per establishment, as compared with 57 in 1938-39. The proportion of females employed in 1953-54 was 50 per cent. of the total.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1953-54 was more than three times as great as in 1938-39. There was an average of 39 horse-power per establishment and 1.0 per employee in 1953-54, as compared with 23 and 0.4, respectively, in 1938-39.

The following table shows particulars of materials treated and articles produced in boot and shoe factories in 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 972.—Boot and Shoe Factories—Materials Used and Articles Produced.

Year ended		Ma	terials Used.			Articles	Produced.
30th June.	Sole Leather.	Upper Leather.	Ready- made Soles.	Ready- made Heels.	Felt Piecegoods.	Boots, Shoes and Sandals.	Slippers.
	thous. lb.	thous, sq. ft.	thous. prs.	thous. prs.	thous.	thous, prs.	thous. prs
 946	5,079 6,980	9,100 12,045	† 1,193	† 1,179	140 350	4,762 6,137	$3,107 \\ 2,197$
947	8,012	14,164	1,677	2,059	666	7,196	3,041
948	7,461	14,466	1,768	3,104	639	6,245	3,139
949 950	$6,020 \\ 5,586$	11,538 13,570	1,957	$2,220 \\ 2,486$	554 370	$6,111 \\ 6,021$	$^{2,802}_{2,821}$
951	5,286	14,693	$^{1,663}_{1,910}$	$\frac{2,480}{1,742}$	289	6,278	2,754
952	5,778	14,270	1,907	1,965	231	6,126	2,465
953	5,969	14,458	1,631	1,458	196	5,871	2,444
954	5,731	13,644	2,465	1,992	123	6,666	2,902

^{*} Includes articles of rubber, composition, etc. † Not available.

The quantity of boots and shoes produced in boot and shoe factories in 1953-54, viz. 6.7 million pairs, was 40 per cent. greater than in 1938-39, but the quantity of slippers (2.9 million pairs) was 7 per cent. less than in the pre-war year. Particulars of boots, shoes, etc., produced in all New South Wales factories are given in Table 1023.

^{*} Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

Boot and Shoe Repairing.

The following statement contains particulars of boot and shoe repairing establishments in 1938-39 and later years:—

Waa-	N	Persons .	Value	e of-	Materials Used.				
Year ended 30th June			Materials and Fuel Used.	Output.	Sole Leather.	Upper Leather.	Ready- made Soles.	Ready- made Heels.	
			£	£	lb.	sq. ft.	pairs.	pairs.	
1939 .	621	1,091	138,209	414,961	836,925	13,551	İ	l t	
1044	747	1,378	229,166	696,393	1,119,184	24,550	161,175	58,619	
1945 .	779	1,459	255,345	768,628	1,244,031	24,033	117,615	49,312	
1946 .	793	1,526	266,249	768,350	1,302,634	17,189	156,266	71,989	
1947 .	794	1,614	290,735	858,668	1,275,722	29,428	219,224	176,973	
1948 .	798	1,587	325,384	941,289	1,382,531	32,515	181,938	66,835	
1949 .		1,554	336,917	1,014,665	1,402,639	23,005	180,957	124,673	
	762	1,498	376,530	1,085,997	1,466,629	16,545	211,289	121,945	
1951 .		1,489	446,313	1,265,461	1,670,321	21,853	188,861	195,843	
1952 .		1,425	510,701	1,460,681	1,463,461	14,970	282,797	224,922	
1953		1,502	587,111	1,726,005	1,522,932	14,171	278,548	262,664	
1954	. 914	1,553	605,533	1,816,438	1,452,204	19,251	375,896	373,917	

Table 973.-Boot Repairing Establishments.

The number of persons employed in boot repairing establishments rose from 1,091 in 1938-39 to a peak of 1,614 in 1946-47, but it declined each year thereafter to 1,425 in 1951-52; it rose again to 1,553 in 1953-54. There was an average of less than two employees per establishment in 1953-54 and the proportion of females employed in that year was 5 per cent. of the total.

The horse-power of engines installed in the industry in 1953-54 averaged 1.4 per establishment.

The quantity of sole leather used for repairing boots and shoes in 1953-54, viz. 1,452,204 lb., was 74 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. In recent years, the demand for ready-made soles and heels has resulted in considerable increase in output.

Dyeworks and Cleaning Establishments.

Particulars of dyeworks and cleaning establishments in 1938-39 and later years are given in the following table:—

					7	Value of—		
Year ended 30th Jui	No. of Establish- ments.	Persons Employed.	Horse- power Installed.	Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Produc-
	-			£	£	£	£	£
1939	52	1.185	1.444	425,493	202,552	106,189	453,524	347,335
1044	105	2,017	2.358	635,727	455,909	305,461	1,141,927	836,466
1945	131	2,252	2,924	813,022	525,194	325,553	1,314,809	989,256
	166	2,836	3,311	1,018,350	683,942	383,346	1,625,129	1,241,783
1049	222	3,608 4,013	4,227 5,153	1,299,374 1,616,975	970,844 1,149,532	551,770 618,423	2,262,689 2,644,241	1,710,9 1 9 2,025,818
1040	315	4,347	6,589	1,881,745	1,405,167	725,547	3,108,004	2,382,457
1950	325	4,117	5,415	1,926,928	1,377,714	495,495	2,883,916	2,388,421
	335	4,332	6.402	2.041,768	1,704,180	577,993	3,492,787	2,914,794
1059	385	4,394	6,647	2,342,366	2,138,740	810,443 882,881	4.301,191	3,490,748 3,876,765
1954	413	4,440	6,392	2,811,499	2,367,990 2 438 573	920 437	4,759,646 5,206,727	4.286.290

Table 974.—Dyeworks and Cleaning Establishments.

^{*} Average over whole year, including working proprietors. † Includes articles of rubber, composition, etc. ‡ Not available.

^{*} Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

Since 1938-39, there has been a remarkable expansion in the dyeing and cleaning industry. The number of establishments in 1953-54, viz. 445, was nearly nine times the number in 1938-39, and the number of persons employed, viz. 4,408, was nearly four times as large as in the pre-war year. There was an average of 23 employees per establishment in 1938-39 and 10 in 1953-54. The proportion of females employed in 1953-54 was 49 per cent. of the total employment.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1953-54 was nearly five times as great as in 1938-39. There was an average of 15 horse-power per establishment and 1.5 per employee in 1953-54, as compared with 28 and 1.2, respectively, in the pre-war year.

CLASS IX.—FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO.

Particulars of the principal individual industries in Class IX are given in Tables 975 to 996, inclusive. These industries together represented 89 per cent. of the aggregate employment in Class IX in 1953-54, and 88 per cent. of the value of production. Details of foodstuffs and drinks produced are given in Tables 1014 and 1015, respectively.

Flour Mills.

The amount of mill power available for grinding and dressing grain is ample for manufacturing the flour consumed in New South Wales. A large export trade in flour is maintained, chiefly with the United Kingdom, Eastern countries, and islands of the Pacific, but it is subject to fluctuation according to variations in wheat production.

To provide finance for assistance to wheat farmers, a tax at the rate of £2 18s. 10d. per 2,000 lb. net weight of flour was imposed by the Commonwealth Government on flour for home consumption from 23rd October, 1940, until 22nd December, 1947.

Particulars of flour mills in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years are given in the following table:—

							Value of—		
Ye end 30th	ed	No. of Establish- ments.	Persons Employed.	Horse- power Installed.	Land, Building, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Produc- tion.
			1		£	£	£	£	£
1939		54	1,356	10,503	1,515,223	312,778	4,384,058	5,281,514	897,456
1944	•••	53	1,360	12,359	1,497,955	459,483	5,581,964	6,668,262	1,086,298
1945		53	1,436	$12,\!176$	1,535,813	501,287	6,238,607	7,430,722	1,192,115
1946	• • • •	54	1,403	12,864	1,579,485	487,008	5,366,974	6,276,225	909,251
1947		55	1,497	13,528	1,719,324	570,657	6,695,288	8,052,985	1,357,697
1948		56	1.674	14,335	1,833,515	701,324	8,944,778	10,489,850	1,545,072
1949		56	1.823	14,666	2,050,655	910,252	12,184,523	14,058,489	1,873,966
1950		55	1,712	15,820	2,220,389		11,180,179	12,900,688	1,720,509
1951		56	1.881	17.373	2,634,747	1,186,549	14,167,023	16,600,297	2,433,274
1952		55	1.651	18,226	3,292,843	1,258,488	16,163,215	19,032,978	2,869,763
1953	•••	54	1,707	19,635	3,613,727	1,409,527	17,199,835	20,608,814	3,408,979
1954	• • • •	53	1,723	20,324	3,619,921	1,492,078	21,040,434	24,353,889	3,313,455
1001	•••	00	1,720	20,324	3,019,921	1,402,070	21,040,404	24,000,000	0,010,400

Table 975.—Flour Mills.

The number of flour mills has been virtually stationary since 1938-39, but the number of persons employed has undergone considerable fluctuation, partly because of variations in the wheat harvest and the oversea

^{*} Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

export trade (see page 848). After declining during the war, the number of persons employed reached a peak of 1,881 in 1950-51. In 1953-54 it was 1,723, or 27 per cent. higher than in 1938-39.

In 1953-54 there was an average of 33 employees per establishment, as compared with 25 in 1938-39. The number of females employed in 1953-54 was 129, or 7 per cent. of the total.

Since 1938-39, there has been a substantial increase in the horse-power of engines installed in flour mills, the figure in 1953-54 being approximately double the figure for the pre-war year. In 1953-54 there was an average of 383 horse-power per establishment and 11.8 per employee, as compared with 195 and 7.7, respectively, in 1938-39.

The next table shows the quantity of wheat treated in flour mills and the articles produced therefrom.

				Ar	icles Produced			
Year ended 30th June,		Wheat Treated.		Bran,	Wheat Meal for—			
			Flour.	Pollard, etc.	Baking.	Granulating.	Stock Food.	
	l	bush.	tons *	tons *	tons *	tons *	tons *	
1939		26,427,132	547,112	222,116	ŧ	l +	†	
1948		26,450,698	533,975	222,251	18,809	1,691	 	
1949		31,771,885	646,199	274,572	21,446	562	23,223	
1950		28,703,049	570,961	236,593	15,924	674	22,567	
1951		32,425,376	677,682	266,633	-16,352	2,128	28,974	
1952		28,584,571	563,325	236,855	15,361	2,403	40,833	
1953		25,502,272	520,907	216,403	13,905	1,824	24,231	
1954)	27,964,321	579,743	232,438	14,998	1,767	30,220	

Table 976.-Flour Mills-Wheat Treated and Articles Produced.

The quantity of flour milled in 1953-54, viz. 579,743 tons, was slightly greater than in 1938-39.

Cereal Foods and Starch.

The following table shows particulars of factories engaged in the production of cereal foods and starch in 1938-39 and later years:—

	l					7	Value of—		
Yea ende 30th Ju	d	No. of Establish- ments,	Persons Employed.	Horse- power Installed.	Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Produc- tion.
		<u> </u>							
					£	£	£	£	£
1939	•••	. 26	996	4,412	813,388	197,505	990.299	1,760,832	770.533
1944		30	1,297	6,518	961,899	358,640	1,908,587	2,846,452	937,865
1945		30	1,261	6,727	961,993	354,657	1,799,555	2,771,804	972,249
1946		32	1,305	6,828	998,004	375,946	1,745,787	2,703,432	957,645
1947		30	1,462	7,115	1,035,124	467,800	2.086,130	3,225,988	1,139,858
1948			1,557	7,306	1,120,035	534,732	2,327,239	3,577,488	1,250,249
1949	•••		1,615	7,752	1.182,016	594,080	2,576,107	4,084,268	1,508,161
1950		27	1,559	9,018	1,239,572	665,469	2,798,677	4,526,434	1,727,757
1951		28	1,560	9,531	1,451,493	777,728	3,722,106	5,925,559	2,203,453
1952	•••	28	1,576	10,498	1,797,010	1,000,501	4,436,293	7,129,484	2,693,191
1953			1,523	12,575	2,047,708	1,099,842	5,572,049	8,630,494	3,058,445
1954		34	1,513	13,247	2,390,858	1,169,717	6,922,549	10,875,577	3,953,028

Table 977.—Cereal Foods and Starch.

^{*} Tons of 2,060 lb. † Not available. ‡ Includes quantities produced in other factories.

^{*} Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

The number of persons employed in factories producing cereals and starch in 1953-54 was 1,513, or 52 per cent. more than in 1938-39. There were 373 females employed in the industry in 1953-54 or 25 per cent. of the total employment.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1953-54 was three times as great as in 1938-39. There was an average of 8.8 horse-power per employee in 1953-54, as compared with 4.4 in the pre-war year.

Bakeries (Including Cakes and Pastry).

The following table shows particulars of bakeries engaged in the production of bread, cakes, pastry, etc.:—

									
							Value of-		
Yez ende 30th J	ed	No. of Establish- ments.	Persons Employed	Horse- power Installed.	Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Produc- tion.
					£	£	£	£	£
1939		789	4,462	3,847	3,091,583	827,018	2,684,695	4,478,124	1,793,429
1944		857	4,649	4,440	3,342,798	1,057,207	3,880,569	6,200,274	2,319,705
1945		935	5,132	4,607	3,660,123	1,164,221	4,248,080	7,017,296	2,769,216
1946		975	5,478	4,945	3,802,591	1,303,470	4,513,296	7,431,375	2,918,079
1947		1,040	6,285	5,473	4,310,258	1,571,957	4,896,802	8,268,068	3,371,266
1948		1,107	6,597	5,954	4,780,958	1,800,734	5,543,504	9,225,808	3,682,304
1949		1,143	6,802	6,477	4,929,678	2,098,524	6,597,899	10,916,701	4,318,802
1950		1,144	6,864	7,032	5,338,993	2,323,372	7,254,629	12,285,863	5,031,234
1951		1,170	6,846	7,406	5,577,476	2,745,354	8,026,837	14,005,780	5,978,943
1952		1,258	7,004	7,928	6,250,063	3,412,785	10,323,611	17,797,484	7,473,873
1953		1,375	7,057	8,594	7,358,601	3,691,675	11,661,168	20,032,836	8,371,668
1954	 .	1,470	7,343	9,147	8,325,514	3,876,974	12,371,864	21,286,880	8,915,016

Table 978.—Bakeries (Including Cakes and Pastry).

Employment in bakeries was fairly stable during the war, but, with the exception of 1950-51, there has been an increase in every year since 1944-45, and the number in 1953-54, viz. 7,343, was 65 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. The average number of employees per establishment in 1953-54, viz. five, was slightly less than in the pre-war year. The number of females employed in 1953-54 was 1,657, or 23 per cent. of the total employment.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1953-54 was more than double the pre-war figure. There was an average of 6.2 horse-power per establishment and 1.2 per employee in 1953-54, as compared with 4.9 and 0.8, respectively, in 1938-39.

^{*} Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

Biscuit Factories.

Particulars of biscuit factories in 1938-39 and later years are given in the following table:—

				Value of—						
Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establish- ments.	Persons Employed *	Horse- power Installed.	Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Produc-		
				£	£	£	£	£		
1939 1944 1945 1947 1947 1948 1950 1951 1952 1953	16 16 17 21 22 22 28 26 24 23 21 20	2,667 2,710 2,111 1,873 1,855 1,895 2,104 2,410 2,574 2,644 2,406 2,416	4,734 5,469 5,540 5,705 5,364 5,550 5,587 6,114 6,895 7,648 8,088 8,586	642,432 728,424 719,379 834,908 880,072 976,975 1,099,199 1,336,432 1,546,589 1,781,199 2,083,371 2,229,245	375,701 622,784 511,548 463,531 480,711 545,766 674,869 853,132 1,112,469 1,496,501 1,548,764 1,625,010	868,544 1,385,158 1,119,729 936,048 955,715 1,106,363 1,395,327 1,841,796 1,930,303 2,754,890 3,243,853 3,327,000	1,663,976 2,830,782 2,422,435 1,856,179 1,883,160 2,114,040 2,704,225 3,334,947 3,947,264 5,584,256 6,295,769 6,547,500	795,432 1,445,624 1,362,706 920,131 897,445 1,007,677 1,308,898 1,493,151 2,016,961 2,829,366 3,051,916 3,220,500		

Table 979.—Biscuit Factories.

There was a substantial increase in employment in biscuit factories during the war years, but the number subsequently declined, and in 1953-54 it was only 2,416, or 9 per cent. less than in 1938-39. More females than males are employed in the industry, the number in 1953-54 being 1,426, or 59 per cent. of the total.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1953-54 was 81 per cent. more than in 1938-39. There was an average of 429 horse-power per establishment and 3.6 per employee in 1953-54, as compared with 296 and 1.8, respectively, in the pre-war year.

The next table contains particulars of the flour and sugar consumed in biscuit factories and the quantity of biscuits manufactured:—

Year ended 30th June.		Materials	Treated.	Biscuits	Year ended	Materials	Biscuits	
		Flour.	Sugar,	Produced.	30th June.	Flour.	Sugar.	Produced.
		tons *	tons.	thous, lb.		tons *	tons.	thous. !b.
1929		13,808	3,455	43,290	1950	19,578	5,409	60,972
1932		9.865	2,402	30,619	1951	21,684	6,079	67.878
1939		14,838	3,526	43,235	1952	24,716	6,970	77,224
1948		15,477	4,154	48,249	1953	22.824	6,810	73,648
1949		17.048	4.697	53.272	1954	23,627	6,711	73,829

Table 980.—Biscuit Factories—Materials Treated and Biscuits Produced.

In spite of the smaller employment in the post-war years, the quantity of biscuits produced has been consistently higher than before the war. The quantity in 1953-54 was 73.8 million lb., or 71 per cent. more than in 1938-39.

^{*} Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

^{*} Tons of 2,000 lb.

[†] Including ice cream cones, but excluding dog biscuits.

There is an export trade in biscuits, chiefly with Eastern countries and the islands of the Pacific. In 1953-54, 2,622,000 lb. of biscuits were exported oversea from New South Wales, compared with an average of 1,835,000 lb. in the pre-war years 1936-37 to 1938-39.

Sugar Mills and Sugar Refining.

Sugar cane is cultivated in the lower valleys of the northern coastal rivers of New South Wales, and the cane is crushed at three large mills, situated at Harwood Island on the Clarence River, at Broadwater on the Richmond, and at Condong on the Tweed. The number employed in these mills rose from 212 in 1938-39 to 317 in 1943-44, but it was only 156 in 1953-54. The output of raw sugar was 34,004 tons in 1953-54, as compared with 45,106 tons in 1938-39 and 33,003 tons in 1948-49.

There is one sugar refinery in New South Wales (situated at Pyrmont, Sydney), which treats raw sugar from Queensland mills as well as those on the North Coast. Employment in the refinery was 928 in 1953-54, as compared with 691 in 1938-39 and 950 in 1944-45.

The sugar industry is subject to an agreement between the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments, particulars of which are given in the chapter "Agriculture". The term of the current agreement extends to 31st August. 1956.

Particulars of the quantities of sugar used in food-producing factories are given in the chapter "Food and Prices" (see Table 603).

Confectionery Factories.

During the war years, there was a substantial decline in employment in confectionery factories, and the number employed in 1945-46 was 21 per cent. less than in 1938-39. Since 1945-46 there has been some increase in employment, but the number of persons employed in 1953-54 was 14 per cent. less than in the pre-war year.

Further particulars of the confectionery industry are given in the following table:—

						,	Value of		
Yes ende 30th J	eđ	No. of Establish- ments.	Persons Em- ployed.*	Horse- power Installed.	Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Pro- duction.
						·			
		ĺ			£	£	£	£	£
1939		59	3,413	8,337	1,512,559	500,902	1,667,010	3,054,750	1,387,740
1944	•••	62	2,801	8,880	1,422,508	649,095	2,273,087	3,862,830	1,589,743
1945	•••	69	2,746	8,921	1,397,460	657,767	2,354,845	3,977,499	1,622,654
1946		73	2,693	9,353	1,404,804	670,741	2,471,964	4,066,895	1,594,931
1947	•••	94	2,904	9,524	1,493,829	774,993	3,091,121	4,846,231	1,755,110
1948	•••	98	3,084	10,161	1,578,013	918,362	3,531,937	5,594,325	2,062,388
1949	•••	108	3,218	11,105	1,752,099	1,073,753	4,655,261	7,361,071	2,705,810
1950	•••	104	3,335	11,912	1,881,904	1,279,842	4,727,900	7,794,968	3,067,068
1951	•••	99	3,294	13,053	2,101,647	1,534,465	5,354,408	8,720,182	3,365,774
$\frac{1952}{1953}$	•••	92	$\frac{3,035}{2.938}$	13.815	2,275,117	1,797,485	6,354,264	10,044.404	3,690,140
1954	•••	99 97		15,031	2,463,506	1,878,470	6,446,481	10,658,341	4.211,860
1004	•••	91	2,930	15,228	2,578,500	1,939,654	6,773,239	11,154,869	4,381,630

Table 981.—Confectionery Factories.

^{*} Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

There was an average of 30 employees per establishment in 1953-54, as compared with 58 in 1938-39. The number of females employed in 1953-54 was 49 per cent. of the total.

The horse-power of engines installed in 1953-54 represented an average of 157 horse-power per establishment and 5.2 per employee, as compared with 141 and 2.4, respectively, in the pre-war year.

Jam, Pickles, Fruit and Vegetable Canning, etc.

The following table shows particulars of factories engaged in canning jam, pickles, fruit, vegetables, etc.:—

							alue of—	-	
Yea ende 30th Ju	d	No. of Establish- ments.	Persons Employed	Horse- power Installed.	Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Produc- tion.
			l						
					£	£	£	£	£
1939	• • • •	31	1,659	2,576	599,112	304,424	1,191,343	1,911,173	719,830
1944		53	3,549	5,137	1,105,939	893,097	3,671,223	5,179,193	1,507,970
1945		57	3,871	6,448	1,458,065	963,869	3,933,865	5,731,632	1,797,767
1946	•••	55	3,596	6,758	1,205,798	956,757	3,678,975	5,370,604	1,691,629
1947		58	3,299	7,301	1,385,636	971,311	3,779,335	5,507,249	1,727,914
1948	•••	62	3,323	8,489	1,481,885	1,125,199	4,455,273	6,508,245	2,052,972
1949		60	3,062	7,805	1,640,011	1,134,566	3,952,911	5,996,052	2,043,141
1950		70	3,321	9,554	1,939,502	1,372,409	4,865,924	7,137,136	2,271,212
1951	•••	66	3,472	8,854	2,105,144	1,661,077	5,480,608	8,247,575	2,766,967
1952		64	3,411	10,407	2,277,629	2.036,419	7,628,067	11,104,179	3,476,112
1953	•••	63	.2,818	10,237	3,193,060	1,987,100	7,714,852	11,198,270	3,483,418
1954	•••	59	2,734	10,754	3,174,964	1,990,566	6,975,898	10,101,835	3,125,937

Table 982.-Jam, Pickles, Fruit and Vegetable Canning, etc.

About 40 per cent. of employees in this industry work in the country, mainly seasonally, in canneries near the place where the fruit or vegetables are grown. During the war, there was a very steep increase in employment in this industry, viz., from 1,659 in 1938-39 to 3,871 in 1944-45. There was some reduction in the post-war period, but the number in 1953-54, viz. 2,734, was still 65 per cent. greater than the 1938-39 figure.

There were nearly twice as many factories in the canning industry in 1953-54 as before the war. There was an average of 53 persons per establishment in 1938-39 and 46 in 1953-54. The proportion of females employed in the industry in 1953-54 was 45 per cent.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1953-54 was about four times the pre-war figure. There was an average of 182 horse-power per establishment and 3.9 per employee in 1953-54, as compared with 83 and 1.5, respectively, in 1938-39.

Materials used by the industry in 1953-54 included 10,104 tons of sugar, 572,605 cwt. of fresh fruit and 203,009 cwt. of vegetables.

Butter Factories.

Butter-making is one of the chief food processing industries, and about 95 per cent. of the butter made in New South Wales is made in butter factories, most of which are situated in country districts. The

^{*}Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

quantity of butter produced in these factories depends mainly on the prevailing seasonal conditions in the dairying districts, but is also affected by variations in the use of milk for processing.

Production reached its highest level (143,208,344 lb.) in the bountiful season of 1933-34. In recent years, seasonal conditions have frequently been unfavourable, the industry has been under-manned and handicapped by shortages of materials, and there has been marked expansion in processed milk products and the consumption of fresh milk. The production of butter fell from 114 million lb. in 1938-39 to 60 million lb. in 1946-47. It rose to 83 million lb. in 1952-53, but in 1953-54 it fell to 67 million lb., or slightly more than half the 1938-39 figure.

Most of the butter factories are organised on a co-operative basis and each dairy farmer who supplies cream is paid according to its butter-fat content. The factories are under the general oversight of government officials who advise and instruct dairy farmers and factory managers in matters connected with the industry to promote and maintain high quality in its products. Most of the butter produced in New South Wales factories is of the "choicest" quality, and very little is classified as second or lower grade.

Arrangements for regulating the marketing of butter for both local consumption and export are described in the chapter "Dairying Industry".

Particulars of butter factories in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years are shown below:—

		{					Value of—	•	
Yea ende 30th J	ed .	No. of Establish- ments.	Persons Employed	Horse- power Installed.	Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used,	Output.	Production.
						ļ 		<u> </u>	
					£	£	£	£	£
1939		94	1,186	19,891	1,188,703	302,037	6,756,283	7,342,631	586,348
1944		96	1,343	22,633	1,283,110	401,944	6,350,962	6,843,915	492,953
1945		88	1,338	23,693	1,272,473	404,373	5,185,114	5,739,811	554,697
1946		87	1,389	23,449	1,308,548	447,712	5,921,419	6,517,676	596,257
1947		83	1,296	21,697	1,328,479	421,737	5,015,105	5,815,530	800,425
1948		76	1,335	20.989	1,564,802	498,292	7,227,598	8,143,267	915,669
1949		70	1,386	22,086	1,739,392	574,422	8,209,367	9,643,342	1,433,975
1950		68	1,484	22,533	1,885,371	682,938	10,056,034	11,030,159	974,125
1951		62	1,479	23,115	2,335,204	813,519	9,241,973	10,417,747	1,175,774
1952		60	1,410	23,077	2,735,366	921,940	8,305,131	9,444,743	1,139,612
1953		55	1,484	25,292	3,249,145	1,178,983	16,368,375	18,335,090	1,966,715
1954		53	1,438	26,982	3,694,811	1,173,885	12,691,195	14,931,468	2,240.273

Table 983.—Butter Factories.

Between 1938-39 and 1953-54 the number of butter factories declined by 44 per cent. from 94 to 53, whereas in the same period the number of employees increased from 1,186 to 1,438, or by 21 per cent. There was an average of 27 employees per establishment in 1953-54, as compared with 13 in 1938-39. The proportion of females employed in 1953-54 was 11 per cent. of the total.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1953-54 was 35 per cent. more than in 1938-39. There was an average of 507 horse-power per establishment and 18.8 per employee in 1953-54, as compared with 212 and 16.8, respectively, in the pre-war year.

^{*} Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

The next table shows details of the cream used in New South Wales butter factories, and the quantity of butter produced therefrom in 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 984.—Butter Factories—Cream Used and Butter Prod
--

				Butter Produced.	
Year ended 30th June.	- 1	Cream Used.	From N.S.W. Cream.	From Cream from Other States.	Total.
		thous. lb.	lb. —	1b.	lb.
1939		211,250	113.091.595	749,139	113,840,734
1947	•••	125,298	59,853,304	531,368	60,384,672
1948		157,838	75,359,972	706,454	76,066,426
1949		154,626	73,863,855	654,664	74,518,519
1950		171,124	81,719,942	749,536	82,469,478
1951		159,511	76,193,407	679,537	76,872,944
1952		108,939	51,939,426	561,829	52,501,255
1953		172,382	82,201,943	873,856	83,075,799
1954		138,106	65,810,010	746,817	66,556,827

Cheese, Bacon and Preserved Milk Factories.

In addition to butter factories, there are numerous other establishments engaged in the treatment of dairy produce. In 1953-54 there were 17 cheese factories with 140 employees, 32 bacon and ham curing establishments with 608 employees, and 8 factories with 834 employees manufacturing condensed and powdered milk and other milk products. The number of these factories has varied only slightly since 1938-39, but the aggregate number of employees in 1953-54, viz. 1,582, was more than double the pre-war average. The greatest relative increase was recorded in respect of condensed and dried milk factories, employment having risen from 235 persons in 1938-39 to 834 in 1953-54.

Further details of cheese, bacon and preserved milk factories are given in the following table:—

Table 985.—Cheese, Bacon and Preserved Milk Factories.

					Value of—		
Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establish- ments.	Persons Employed.	Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Production.
			£	£	£	£	£
1939	60	730	473,116	161,053	1,484,822	1,850,840	366,018
1944	56	1,154	663,958	326,342	3,225,213	3,992,740	767,527
1945	59	1,304	683,076	391,651	3,919,324	4,978,110	1,058,786
1946	62	1,289	749,072	399,132	3,621,398	4,562,194	940,796
1947	66	1,272	759,637	423,233	3,247,871	4,051,245	803,374
1948	65	1,307	1,044,469	491,590	3,653,052	4,559,762	906,710
1949	66	1,348	1,169,498	577,604	4,340,366	5,493,682	1,153,316
1950	66	1,487	1,263,445	704,720	6,735,765	8,142,697	1,406,932
1951	63	1,538	1,594,097	876,987	5,796,721	7,577,891	1,781,170
1952	63	1,450	1,914,786	984,150	6,814,362	8,514,314	1,699,952
1953	56	1,436	2,800,370	1,106,860	8,578,226	10,726,215	2,147,989
1954	57	1,582	3,686,744	1,242,721	9,168,558	11,462,148	2,293,590

^{*} Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

Since 1938-39, there has been a remarkable increase in the production of various types of preserved milk, although there is considerable fluctuation from year to year, largely caused by seasonal factors. The production of concentrated whole milk was 20 million lb. in 1953-54, or nearly nine times as great as in 1938-39. The production of condensed milk in 1953-54 was 3.8 million lb., virtually the same as in 1938-39. The production of other processed milk in 1953-54, viz. 40 million lb., was more than eight times as great as in the pre-war year.

Year ended 30th June.	Con- centrated Whole Milk.	Con- densed Whole Milk,	Other Processed Milk.	Year ended 30th June.	Con- centrated Whole Milk.	Con- densed Whole Milk.	Other Processed Milk.
1939 1947 1948 1949	thous. lb. 2,332 20,436 20,633 18,241 20,980	thous. lb. 3,816 1,082 4,851 1,741 3,496	thous, lb, 4,734 16,784 20,991 26,547 30,857	1951 1952 1953 1954	thous. lb. 19,977 12,143 11,150 19,580	thous, lb, 1,603 6,730 9,362 3,827	thous. lb. 28,573 21,496 43,410 39,647

Table 986.—Production of Preserved Milk.

Butter, cheese, bacon, and hams are produced on farms as well as in factories. Particulars of the total output of these commodities, and the arrangements for supervising their production and organising their marketing, are given in the chapter "Dairying, Poultry, Beekeeping".

Margarine Factories.

Both table and cooking margarine are made in New South Wales, from vegetable oils (mainly from copra), and from animal fats. Under the Dairy Industry Act, the manufacture of table margarine in New South Wales is subject to quota.

There were eight margarine factories with 592 employees in 1953-54, as compared with ten establishments and 494 employees in 1938-39. The value of output in 1953-54 was £5,839,782 and the value of production £1,076,437. In the same year, the salaries and wages paid amounted to £483,203, or 45 per cent. of the value of production.

The following table shows the total quantity of margarine produced in all New South Wales factories in 1938-39 and later years:—

Year		Quantity.		Value.				
ended 30th Jun	Table Margarine.	Other Margarine.	Total.	Table Margarine.	Other Margarine.	Total.		
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	£	£	£		
939	40,107	200,670	240.777	162,692	566,627	729,319		
0.45	242,670	275,312	517,982	1,435,733	842,900	2,278,633		
0.40	135,420	226,009	361,429	758,896	726,931	1,485,827		
0.47	82,196	192,590	274,786	459,402	614,293	1,073,695		
.948	46,223	249,447	295,670	313,738	958,663	1,272,401		
.949 .	121,063	299,973	421,036	945,160	1,424,916	2,370,076		
.950 .	75,509	341,446	416,955	621,212	1,523,357	2,144,569		
.951 ,	50,170	324,357	374,527	495,795	1,452,148	1,947,943		
	99,518	366,223	465,741	1,015,129	1,828,017	2,843,146		
	82,312	312,402	394,714	901,211	2,134,351	3,035,562		
.954 .	128,128	326,724	454,852	1,345,626	2,308,969	3,654,595		

Table 987.-Production of Margarine.

^{*} Includes skim and butter milk products.

In spite of the small increase in employment in margarine factories since 1938-39, there has been a very considerable increase in production since that year. Production expanded during the war years in particular, largely owing to the demand for a substitute for butter, then subject to rationing. Production of all types of margarine in all factories rose from 240,777 cwt. in 1938-39 to 517,982 cwt. in 1944-45. After the cessation of wartime demands, it fell to 274,786 cwt. in 1946-47, but it increased again in the following years, and in 1953-54 it was 454,852 cwt. or nearly double the pre-war figure, and 23 per cent. less than the production of butter in 1953-54.

The proportion of table margarine has varied substantially from year to year, mainly owing to changes in quantities exported overseas. Production totalled 40,107 cwt. in 1938-39, 242,670 cwt. in 1944-45, 50,170 cwt. in 1950-51, and 128,128 cwt. in 1953-54. In 1951-52, the quota for production of table margarine, other than for export, was raised from 2.8 million lb. to 5.6 million lb. per annum.

Meat and Fish Preserving.

The following table contains particulars of the operations of meat and fish preserving factories in 1938-39 and later years. These factories produce quantities of edible fats in addition to preserved meat and fish, and various types of meat and fish pastes and extracts. They do not include establishments engaged in the production of bacon and ham.

							Value of—		
Year ended 36th June,		No. of Establish- ments.	Persons Em- ployed.*	Horse- power Installed.	Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Pro- duction.
					£	£	£	£	£
1939	• • •	6	211	246	. 81,778	39,183	125,077	158,311	33,234
1944		14	1,171	1,090	285,645	329,312	2,091,304	2,828,833	737,529
1945	•••	13	993	1,043	301,035	290,393	1,922,552	2,497,302	574,750
1946		12	946	1,277	240,140	264,169	1,527,631	2,001,593	473,962
1947		7	696	1,282	202,088	215,565	1,291,030	1,739,895	448,865
1948		8	668	1,225	261,075	224,830	1,175,138	1,541,608	366,470
1949		8	647	1,381	277,688	246,135	1,161,962	1,582,035	420,073
1950		8	665	1,831	307,343	274,317	1,173,671	1,735,841	562,170
1951		10	609	1,878	359,159	298,708	1,461,940	1,796,024	328,084
1952		12	777	3,114	580,974	467,944	2,561,517	3,419,055	857,538
1953		13	836	3,147	641,437	574,366	4,126,223	5,447,025	1,320,802
1954		14	849	3,409	778,663	585,586	3,238,687	4,400,318	1,161,631

Table 988.-Meat and Fish Preserving Factories.

A strong impetus to the development of the meat and fish preserving industry was given by the wartime demand of the armed forces. Employment in the industry rose from 211 in 1938-39 to 1,171 in 1943-44, but declined rapidly after the end of the war, and in 1950-51 it was only 609. In 1953-54, however, the number rose again to 849.

There was an average of 61 employees per establishment in 1953-54, as compared with 35 in 1938-39. The proportion of females employed in 1953-54 was 39 per cent. of the total.

^{*} Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

The total horse-power of engines installed increased from 246 in 1938-39 to 1,878 in 1950-51 and 3,409 in 1953-54. There was an average of 244 horse-power per establishment and 4.0 per employee in 1953-54 as compared with 41 and 1.2, respectively, in 1938-39.

The quantity of preserved meat produced was 3.4 million lb. in 1938-39, 29.1 million lb. in 1943-44, and 28.8 million lb. in 1953-54. During the war, dehydrated meat was produced for the defence services; production declined from 4,970,557 lb. in 1943-44 to 658,124 lb. in 1945-46, and then ceased.

The production of tinned fish was 1,698,906 lb. in 1948-49, but later figures are not available for publication.

Condiments, Spices, etc.

The sub-class "Condiments, Spices, etc.", comprises factories engaged in the preparation of numerous grocery items such as coffee and coffee essences, flavouring essences, jelly crystals, pepper and other spices, as well as the re-packing of certain imported commodities such as tea. Particulars of this sub-class in 1938-39 and later years are given in the following table:—

							Value of—		
Yea ende 30th J	ed	No. of Establish- ments.	Persons Em- ployed.*	Horse- power Installed.	Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Pro- duction
	_				£	£	£.		
1939		53	1,510	1,662	532,547	217,620	1,033,120	£ 2,122,759	£ 1,089,639
1944		58	1,892	2,060	665,241	387,665	1,800,019	3,067,495	1,267,476
1945	•••	58	1,885	2,232	669,672	393,065	1,911,716	3,186,296	1,274,580
	•••	57	· '	,	,	· '			
1946	•••		1,898	3,008	727,325	426,514	1,911,830	3,236,532	1,324,702
1947	•••	64	2,082	3,235	805,992	542,401	2,489,548	3,529,357	1,039,809
1948	•••	65	2,086	2,979	890,584	569,575	2,487,893	3,886,626	1,398,733
1949		68	2,065	3,034	878,230	628,710	2,998,406	4,795,902	1,797,496
1950		64	2,110	3,659	1,096,041	756,149	3,671,086	5,609,765	1,938,679
1951		63	1,987	3,519	1,143,124	831,306	4,042,147	6,298,237	2,256,090
1952		67	1,973	4,113	1,544,837	1,005,868	7,739,339	10,509,545	2,770,206
1953		70	1,571	3,604	1,125,227	964,091	5,244,747	8,019,603	2,774,856
1954		67	1,509	3,775	1,241,904	936,889	5,259,062	8,033,901	2,774,839

Table 989.—Condiments, Spices, etc.

Employment in condiment and spice factories rose gradually throughout the war and post-war years from 1,510 in 1938-39 to 2,110 in 1949-50, but it declined steadily thereafter to 1,509 in 1953-54. There was an average of 29 employees per establishment in 1938-39, and 23 in 1953-54. Females comprised 55 per cent. of employees in 1953-54.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1953-54 was 127 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. There was an average of 56 horse-power per establishment and 2.5 per employee in 1953-54, as compared with 31 and 1.1, respectively, in the pre-war year.

st Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

Ice and Refrigerating Works.

Particulars of ice and refrigerating works in 1938-39 and later years are shown below:—

			_				Value of-		
Yea ende 30th J	ed	No. of Establish- ments.	Persons Em- ployed.	Horse- power Installed.	Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Pro- duction.
		l							
					£	£	£	£	£
1939		202	1,436	28,386	2,545,248	303,814	274,036	875,321	601,285
1944		205	1,861	30,949	2,500,583	486,530	525,206	1,492,514	987,308
1945	•••	211	1,831	33,045	2,454,378	516,337	590,016	1,707,807	1,117,791
1946	•••	222	2,030	33,620	2,586,106	567,094	550,998	1,776,301	1,225,303
1947	•••	235	2,097	35,458	2,820,078	642,838	711,539	1,975,998	1,264,459
1948	•••	242	1,986	36,126	2,879,760	659,722	746,786	1,857,179	1,110,393
1949	• • • •	250	2,103	37,084	2,919,963	788,578	604,610	1,975,452	1,370,842
1950	•••	250	2,120	37,090	3,097,908	883,009	708,977	2,193,883	1,484,906
1951	• • • •	252	2,006	37,227	3,231,772	970,955	777,346	2,374,071	1,596,725
1952	•••	233	1,797	34,354	3,069,439	1,066,842	930,214	2,824,211	1,893,997
1953	•••	236	1,958	35,609	3,327,246	1,351,915	1,105,177	3,529,526	2,424,349
1954		234	1.933	36,814	3,731,367	1.364.877	1.093.828	3.291,073	2,197,245

Table 990 .- Ice and Refrigerating Works.

The industry "ice and refrigerating works" consists of a large number of small ice works, suburban and country, supplying ice for domestic use, and a few relatively large chilling and freezing works treating carcases for the wholesale meat trade and for export.

Employment in ice and refrigerating works rose from 1,436 in 1938-39 to 1,933 in 1953-54, or by 35 per cent.

Average horse-power per employee in 1953-54 was 19.0, as compared with 19.8 in 1938-39.

Aerated Waters, Cordials, etc.

The following table contains particulars of factories producing aerated waters, cordials, etc.:—

					,		<u>'</u>	
Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establish- ments.	Persons Em- ployed.	Horse- power Installed.	Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Pro- duction.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949	172 174 179 184 194 203 205 208	1,149 1,488 1,596 1,689 1,755 1,844 1,907 2,132	2,344 2,931 2,857 3,141 3,649 3,943 4,417 5,490	639,815 764,545 799,100 833,385 935,688 1,107,310 1,268,290 1,613,007	186,738 321,540 359,758 416,486 469,612 551,632 638,331 749,596	583,284 1,458,648 1,553,501 1,614,046 1,395,456 1,645,971 1,896,413 2,391,205	1,141,576 2,362,990 2,649,318 2,836,693 2,660,498 2,956,035 3,436,942 4,137,748	558,292 904,342 1,095,817 1,222,647 1,265,042 1,310,064 1,540,529 1,746,543
1951 1952 1953 1954	one	2,273 2,245 1,965 1,936	6,091 6,793 7,331 10,203	2,004,200 2,435,240 2,817,574 2,820,352	940,618 1,203,032 1,216,755 1,197,893	2,904,474 3,315,783 3,168,949 3,469,115	5,166,335 5,972,907 5,823,989 6,664,354	2,261,861 2,657,124 2,655,040 3,195,239

Table 991.—Aerated Waters, Cordials, etc.

^{*} Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

^{*} Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

Most of the establishments in this industry are small country factories; metropolitan needs are mostly supplied by a few relatively large plants.

Since 1938-39, there has been considerable expansion in the soft drink industry, and the number of persons employed in 1953-54 was 69 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. Of the total employment in 1953-54, females comprised 21 per cent.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1953-54 was nearly five times the pre-war figure. There was an average of 5.2 horse-power per employee in 1953-54, as compared with 2.0 in 1938-39.

Materials used by the soft drink industry in 1953-54 included 16,257 tons of sugar and 121,737 cwt. of fresh fruit.

Breweries.

In 1952-53 the number of breweries in New South Wales rose from eight to nine, five of them being situated in the metropolitan area. The first increase in the number of breweries for many years occurred in 1951-52, there being a marked tendency in this industry towards concentration in large units. The following summary of the brewing operations of these establishments in 1938-39 and later years excludes all subsidiary operations (malting, manufacture of aerated waters, etc.) performed by the breweries:—

Yea	_	WE	Persons	Horse-			Value of—		
ende 30th Ju	ed	No. of Establish- ments.	Em- ployed.	power Installed.	Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Pro- duction.
					£	£	£	£	£
1939		6	1,009	9,936	1,731,790	310,682	1,125,936	3,492,243	2,366, 3 97
1944		6	1,065	11,479	1,873,582	362,744	1,392,129	3,784,024	2,391,895
1945		6	1,112	11,487	1,821,440	397,676	1,462,491	3,920,889	2,458,398
1946		6	1,162	11,499	1,782,982	426,156	1,445,955	3,836,829	2,390,874
1947		6	1,306	11,762	1,855,364	499,780	1,923,087	4,933,400	3,010,313
1948		6	1,428	12,774	1,895,208	600,586	1,784,711	4,405,365	2,620,654
1949	•••	6	1,503	11,146	1,983,039	730,602	2,215,345	5,187,857	2,972,512
1950	•••	6	1,493	11,875	2,062,087	796,172	2,504,503	5,300,803	2,796,300
1951		6	1,552	12,031	2,311,885	1,035,562	3,198,618	6,217,177	3,018,559
1952	•••	. 8	1,658	13,934	2,808,090	1,328,419	4,424,298	8,038,421	3,614,123
1953		9	1,736	15,161	3,717,415	1,586,443	5,940,668	10,139,842	4,199,174
1954		9	1,737	19,835	4,622,881	1,674,080	6,906,004	12,006,953	5,100,949
		1	Į.	į.	1	1	I	1	

Table 992.—Breweries.

Employment in breweries began to increase after the war (1939-45), and in 1953-54 it was 72 per cent. higher than in 1938-39. The number of females employed in 1953-54 was 124, or 7 per cent. of the total.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1953-54 was 99 per cent. more than in 1938-39. There was an average of 11.4 horse-power per employee in 1953-54, as compared with 9.8 in the pre-war year.

^{*} Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

The next table shows particulars of the materials treated in breweries and the quantity of ale and beer produced in 1953-54 and earlier years:—

Table	993Breweries-	-Materials	Treated	and	Beer	Produced.

$_{ m ended}^{ m Year}$		Materials Treated.		Ale, Beer and
30th June.	Malt.	Hops.	Sugar.	Stout Produced
	bushels.	Ib.	tons.	gallons.
1929	. 992,385	935,989	5,505	29,420,920
1932	. 586,106	539,455	3,054	17,346,770
1939	. 1,059,628	931,922	6,922	33,899,023
1949	. 1,587,723	1,184,991	11,790	54,104,068
1950	. 1,587,665	1,321,337	11,832	54,704,328
1951	. 1,760,666	1,614,890	13,537	61,965,773
1952	. 1,832,180	1,734,282	15,512	66,798,994
1953	. 2,119,835	1,989,491	16,368	72,671,682
1954	. 2,234,154	2,094,935	18,325	79,942,636

^{*} Excluding waste beer.

The quantity of ale, beer and stout produced in 1953-54, viz. 80 million gallons, was a record, and was more than double the quantity produced in 1938-39.

Information relating to the consumption of beer in New South Wales is given in the chapter "Social Condition".

Details of excise on locally manufactured beer are given in the chapter "Oversea Trade".

Miscellaneous Food Industries.

The following table shows particulars for the year 1953-54 in respect of certain food industries not discussed in the preceding pages:—

Table 994.—Wine-making, Bottling, Ice Cream, etc., 1953-54.

	No. of	Persons	Horse-		Value o	f—	
Industry.	Estab- lish- ments.	Em- ployed.*	power In- stalled.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Materials and Fuel Used.	Out- put.	Pro- duction,
					£ thousan	d.	
Wine-making	28	197	1,249	144	586	1,097	511
Bottling Dehydrated Fruit and Vege-	49	853	833	629	1,166	3,562	2,396
tables	12	196	174	129	354	588	234
Ice Cream	17	681	5,699	469	1,822	2,946	1,124
Sausage Skins	8	192	141	161	225	447	222

^{*} Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

The most important of the industries shown in Table 994 are bottling and ice cream manufacture. Employment in the bottling industry increased from 432 in 1938-39 to 853 in 1953-54. In the case of ice cream factories, employment rose from 479 in 1938-39 to 681 in 1953-54. The number of persons employed in the wine-making industry in 1953-54 was 197 as compared with 58 in 1938-39.

Tobacco Factories

The tobacco industry is highly organised, the bulk of the output being produced in three large establishments. Most of the tobacco leaf treated in New South Wales factories is imported from the United States of America; in 1953-54 only 11 per cent. was Australian leaf, mostly purchased from Queensland, as very little is grown in New South Wales. Large quantities of tobacco and cigarettes are exported from New South Wales, mainly to the other States.

Employment in tobacco factories was fairly stable during the war years, but it has declined steadily since 1946-47. In 1953-54 the number of persons employed was 21 per cent. less than in 1938-39, although the number of establishments increased from 10 to 15 between 1946-47 and 1953-54, and the quantity of output was considerably higher than before the war. Further particulars of the industry are given in the following table:—

						Value of-		
Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establish- ments.	Persons Employed.	Horse- power Installed.	Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Pro- duction.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954	8 8 8 10 12 14 14 13 15	3,108 2,969 3,012 2,997 3,049 2,986 2,828 2,771 2,606 2,555 2,428 2,451	6,104 6,341 5,799 5,761 5,965 6,141 6,196 5,799 5,651 5,085 5,434 6,288	1,271,480 1,099,837 1,046,913 1,020,888 1,191,519 1,205,809 1,242,941 1,211,583 1,188,968 1,219,954 1,193,289 1,422,126	623,799 724,912 712,209 749,800 876,006 876,006 1,009,553 1,068,637 1,246,641 1,540,243 1,697,584 1,804,984	4,830,744 6,953,042 7,098,118 7,059,349 9,232,338 9,333,611 9,033,672 9,728,081 10,386,190 11,898,704 13,317,373 15,952,247	6,039,442 8,529,942 8,384,985 8,260,290 10,486,303 11,061,168 10,960,378 11,536,427 12,768,089 14,346,649 16,821,946 19,903,898	1,208,698 1,576,900 1,286,867 1,200,941 1,253,965 1,727,557 1,926,706 1,808,346 2,381,899 2,447,945 3,504,573 3,951,651

Table 995.-Tobacco Factories.

Females in 1953-54 comprised 48 per cent. of total employment.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1953-54 was slightly greater than in 1938-39. There was an average of 2.6 horse-power per employee in 1953-54, as compared with 1.9 in the pre-war year.

The next table shows particulars of materials treated and articles produced in tobacco factories:—

Table 996.—Tobacco Factories—Materials Treated and Articles Produced.

Year ended	Material	s Treated.	Articles 1	Produced.	Year ended	Mate Trea	erials ated.	Arti Produ	
30th June.	Aust. Leaf.	Imported Leaf.	Tobacco.	Cigar- ettes.	30th June.	Aust. Leaf.	Im- ported Leaf.	Tobacco.	Cigar- ettes.
1929 1939 1946 1948	505 2,641 2,449 1,467 1,339	thousar 13,362 10,882 12,683 15,926 15,364	10,134 10,756 11,548 12,849 12,568	5,118 4,496 5,525 6,716 6,131	1950 1951 1952 1953 1954	1,356 1,513 1,533 1,785 2,408	thousar 15,976 15,931 16,585 17,351 19,899	12,874 13,113 13,666 14,470 15,374	6,471 6,444 6,775 7,289 9,698

^{*} Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

The quantity of tobacco produced in 1953-54 was 15.4 million lb., or 43 per cent. more than 1938-39, and the quantity of cigarettes was 9.7 million lb., or more than double the pre-war figure.

CLASS X .- WOODWORKING, ETC.

Particulars of the principal individual industries in Class X are given in Tables 997 to 1000, inclusive. These industries together represented 83 per cent. of the aggregate employment in Class X in 1953-54 and 78 per cent. of the value of production.

Sawmills.

Sawmills are important in many of the forest areas, especially in the eucalyptus forests of the North and South Coast. Besides general milling, moulding and planing are undertaken at some mills. In the metropolitan area, sawmills are operated in timber merchants' yards, where imported and country timbers are resawn and joinery work is done. Plywood mills are in a separate sub-class.

Details of the operations of sawmills in 1938-39 and later years are given in the following table:—

					Value of—						
Yea ende 30th J	ed	No. of Establish- ments.	Persons Em- ployed.	Horse- power Installed.	Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Pro- duction.		
					£	£	£	£	£		
1939		435	4,981	29,096	1,343,980	970,988	2,869,444	4,464,421	1,594,977		
1944		585	5,474	36,789	1,476,949	1,367,590	3,795,271	5,996,901	2,201.630		
1945		605	5,733	41,140	1,593,982	1,421,993	3,856,804	6,235,561	2,378,757		
1946		645	6,277	44,128	1,818,480	1,575,729	4,182,580	6,792,094	2,609,514		
1947		713	7,226	51,395	2,083,081	1,982,639	5,804,800	9,145,819	3,341,019		
1948		818	8,162	58,518	2,539,543	2,540,597	7,683,549	11,554,512	4,470,963		
1949		881	8,867	70,802	3,010,275	3,053,281	8,637,734	14,108,151	5,470,417		
1950		920	9,225	78,624	3,402,430	3,457,924	9,761,567	16,014,978	6,253,411		
1951		982	9,772	93,660	4,355,976	4,401,395	13,479,016	21,614,761	8,135,745		
1952		1,043	10,635	105,026	5,115,844	6,059,670	19,223,152	30,614,166	11,391,014		
1953		1,203	10,090	117,132	5,842,503	6,173,523	16,495,126	27,015,257	10,520,131		
1954		1,108	9,947	117,496	5,978,133	6,583,314	19,082,415	30,820,090	11,737,675		

Table 997.—Sawmills.

There was some increase in employment in sawmills during the war, when imported supplies declined, but in the post-war period expansion was rapid and continuous up to 1951-52, when the number of persons employed (10,635) was more than double the number in 1938-39. Employment declined to 9,947 in 1953-54. There was an average of 11 employees per establishment in 1938-39 and 9 in 1953-54. These figures exclude timber-getters and transport workers. The number of females employed in 1953-54 was 355 or 3.6 per cent. of the total.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1953-54 was more than four times the pre-war figure. There was an average of 106 horse-power per establishment and 11.8 per employee in 1953-54, as compared with 67 and 5.8, respectively, in 1938-39.

^{*} Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

Particulars of logs sawn and timber produced in sawmills are given in the next table:—

Table 998.—Sawmills—Logs Treated and Sawn Timber Produced.

Year	Lo	gs Treate	i.		Sawn Ti	mber Produced	l .	
ended 30th	NT-41	Im-	/ / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /	Froi	n Native Log	s.	From Im-	Total
June.	Native.	ported.	Total.	Hardwood.	Softwood.	† Total.	ported Logs.*	Total.
	thousan	d cubic fe	et.		thousai	nd super feet.		
1929 1932 1939 1947 1948 1949 1950	17,795 6,824 22,914 37,865 41,616 44,462 42,958	397 425 9,817 267 594 481 1,249	18,192 7,249 32,731 38,132 42,210 44,943 44,207	$\begin{array}{c} 94,414\\ 34,251\\ 129,510\\ 212,313\\ 248,671\\ 264,378\\ 270,630\\ \end{array}$	41,63 17,85 49,84 88,61 83,92 89,30 70,51	$\begin{array}{c cccc} 1 & & 52,102 \\ 0 & 179,350 \\ 8 & 300,931 \\ 1 & 332,592 \\ 7 & 353,685 \end{array}$	3,479 3,993 101,819 2,304 5,334 4,415 10,484	139,530 56,095 281,169 303,235 337,926 358,100 351,627
				Forest Hardwoods. Scr	ibwoods.	ines		
1951 1952 1953 1954	49,610 46,664	1,498 1,041 1,007 1,520	44,096 50,651 47,671 50,736	282,157 310,249 296,107 285,452	12,120 44 18,414 51 51	338,346 ,970 380,633 ,159 347,266 ,987 370,280	12,376 8,509 8,336 12,470	350,722 389,142 355,602 382,750

^{*} Interstate and oversea.

The total quantity of sawn timber produced in 1953-54 was 36 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. The principal element in this increase was native hardwood, production of which rose from 130 million super feet in 1938-39 to 285 million super feet in 1953-54. Sawn timber produced from imported logs was only 12 million super feet in 1953-54, as compared with 102 million super feet in 1938-39. For further particulars of the timber industry, see the chapter "Forestry".

Joinery.

Articles of joinery for the building industry are usually made in workshops and transported to the building site where they are to be used. They include window frames and sashes, doors, cupboards, as well as prefabricated timber-framed houses.

Joinery workshops are usually small in size. The figures in the table below include builders' workshops where located on a fixed site and used continuously for production of joinery items. Workshops on temporary sites in connection with particular building contracts are not included.

Table 999 .- Joinery.

						Value of		
Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establish- ments.	Persons Em- ployed.	Horse- power Installed.	Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Pro- duction.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954	197 177 199 236 306 375 452 501 553 636 691 736	2,069 2,204 2,196 2,350 2,885 3,569 4,054 4,193 4,620 4,992 4,594 4,891	8,573 8,305 9,103 9,768 11,129 13,112 15,933 17,773 19,853 21,770 23,500 25,433	590,416 608,203 628,715 731,453 920,513 1,157,161 1,361,981 1,685,320 2,062,530 2,688,624 3,040,026 3,550,087	457,290 649,996 616,860 633,529 812,553 1,217,979 1,452,805 1,670,141 2,202,856 3,013,567 2,916,430 3,283,253	709,948 1,299,786 1,147,325 1,028,658 1,388,949 2,155,154 2,748,923 3,382,560 4,897,618 7,252,019 5,616,981 6,998,310	1,463,948 2,281,138 2,065,281 1,911,630 2,632,496 3,962,660 4,917,391 6,079,589 8,541,608 11,240,035	694,000 981,352 917,956 882,972 1,243,547 1,807,506 2,168,468 2,097,029 4,729,211 4,661,525 5,241,725

^{*} Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

[†] Includes most brushwoods and scrubwoods.

Employment in the joinery industry declined slightly during the war years, but after 1945-46 it rose rapidly above the pre-war level. The number employed in 1953-54 was 4,891, or more than double the figure for 1938-39. There was an average of 7 employees per establishment in 1953-54, as compared with 10 in 1938-39. The proportion of females employed in 1953-54 was 4 per cent.

The horse-power of engines installed in 1953-54 was approximately three times as great as in 1938-39. There was an average of 34 horse-power per establishment and 5.2 per employee in 1953-54, as compared with 43 and 4.1 in the pre-war year.

Boxes and Cases.

Boxes and cases for fruit and other commodities are usually made of undressed timber, although in some instances the material used is plywood. In country areas, many box and case makers operate a sawmill for cutting their materials direct from the logs. Most metropolitan manufacturers use sawn timber transported from country sawmills.

Particulars of the box and case industry in 1938-39 and later years are given in the following table:—

					Value of—						
Yea ende 30th J	ed	No. of Establish- ments.	Persons Em- ployed.	Horse- power Installed.	Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output,	Pro- duction.		
			·——	\							
					£	£	£	£	£		
1939		77	1,095	5,257	277,700	200,260	581,672	965,612	383.940		
1944		116	2,095	7,976	367,587	583,711	1,505,518	2,400,740	895,222		
1945	•••	120	2,102	8,123	384,963	578,477	1,639,816	2,586,091	946,275		
1946		118	2,026	8,360	394,410	576,610	1,539,540	2,421,144	881,604		
1947		128	2,060	9,096	427,892	589,877	1,359,511	2,219,480	859,969		
1948		138	2,142	9,569	461,902	684,593	1,729,065	2,726,307	997,242		
1949	•••	137	2,074	9,813	459,106	757,767	1,948,634	3,145,245	1,196,611		
1950	• • • •	137	1,966	10,612	573,954	788,922	1,847,892	3,033,013	1,185,121		
1951	•••	136	1,778	9,538	515,904	859,486	2,064,824	3,363,931	1,299,107		
1952	•••	141 153	1,799	10,017 11,008	603,574	1,075,507	2,783,529 2,069,232	4,422,908	1,639,379 $1,457,728$		
1953	•••	150	1,537 $1,620$	10,332	662,426 741,003	984,688 1,037,890	2,405,363	3,526,960 3,997,798	1,457,728		
1954	•••	198	1,020	10,332	741,000	1,057,890	2,400,000	0,001,100	1,002,430		

Table 1000.-Boxes and Cases.

As a result of wartime demands, employment in box and case factories rose from 1,095 in 1938-39 to a peak of 2,217 in 1942-43. Since then, the number has fluctuated from year to year, and in 1953-54 it was 1,620, or 48 per cent. greater than the 1938-39 figure. The average number of employees per establishment in 1953-54 was 10, as compared with 13 in the pre-war year. The proportion of females employed in 1953-54 was 5 per cent.

The horse-power of engines installed in 1953-54 was approximately double the pre-war figure, and represented an average of 65 horse-power per establishment and 6.4 per employee, as compared with 68 and 4.9, respectively, in 1938-39.

^{*} Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

CLASS XI.—FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

Cabinet and furniture making is the principal individual industry in Class XI. In 1953-54, this industry accounted for 66 per cent. of the aggregate employment in Class XI and 65 per cent. of the value of production.

Cabinet and Furniture Making.

In addition to the manufacture of furniture, the cabinet and furniture making industry includes french polishing, upholstery and repairs to furniture. Particulars of the industry in 1938-39 and later years are as follows:—

		Persons		Value of—						
Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establish- ments.	Em-	Horse- power Installed.	Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Pro- duction.		
				£	£	£	£	£		
1939 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1950 1951 1952 1953 1953	258 189 210 269 346 392 414 418 441 463 502 525	4,465 2,718 2,864 3,547 4,346 5,039 5,305 5,307 5,719 5,467 5,025 5,253	7,263 8,049 8,154 9,227 9,383 10,774 12,073 13,388 16,016 16,503 17,039 17,330	969,502 822,229 860,140 1,017,272 1,145,161 1,461,100 1,561,441 1,655,827 2,007,046 2,293,365 2,406,448 2,737,133	918,314 776,236 831,021 1,032,111 1,298,473 1,626,405 1,971,165 2,152,868 2,810,385 3,356,565 3,208,690 3,523,657	1,492,240 1,200,636 1,285,185 1,614,134 2,195,396 2,948,656 3,363,291 3,655,053 5,149,505 5,544,838 5,091,547 5,792,557	2,852,487 2,430,542 2,591,014 3,167,110 4,210,798 5,472,077 6,339,161 7,093,022 9,565,310 10,476,129 9,880,478 11,367,175	1,360,247 1,229,906 1,305,829 1,552,976 2,015,402 2,523,421 2,975,870 3,427,969 4,415,805 4,931,291 4,788,931 5,574,618		

Table 1001.—Cabinet and Furniture Making.

As a result of wartime restrictions, employment in the cabinet and furniture making industry fell during the war, but it rose rapidly thereafter. The number in 1953-54 was 5,253, or 18 per cent. higher than in 1938-39. There was an average of 10 employees per establishment in 1953-54, as compared with 17 in 1938-39. The proportion of females employed in 1953-54 was 6 per cent.

The horse-power of engines installed in 1953-54 was more than double the pre-war figure, and represented an average of 33 horse-power per establishment and 3.3 per employee, as compared with 28 and 1.6, respectively, in 1938-39.

The value of furniture (excluding drapery, blinds, etc.) produced in 1953-54 was £13,158,000, viz.: wood, £9,481,000; metal (including office equipment), £3,523,000; and seagrass and bamboo, £154,000. Metal furniture is a product of the metals and machinery industries (Class IV), and seagrass and bamboo furniture is a product of the basket and wickerware industry (Class X).

CLASS XII.—PAPER AND PRINTING.

Particulars of the principal individual industries in Class XII are given in Tables 1002 to 1005, inclusive. These industries together represented 85 per cent. of the aggregate employment in Class XII in 1953-54 and 82 per cent. of the value of production.

^{*} Average over whole year, including working proprietors

Newspapers and Periodicals.

The newspaper and periodical industry consists of the printing staffs of a few large newspaper offices and numerous relatively small suburban and country newspapers. Since 1938-39, there has been a decline of 14 per cent. in the number of newspaper and periodical establishments, accompanied by an increase of 28 per cent. in employment (which excludes reporters and editorial staff). Further details of the industry are given in the next table:—

		Persons				Value of-		
Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establish- ments.	Em- ployed.	Horse- power Installed.	Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Pro- duction.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1953	184 184 181 184 182 181 177 179 183 179	4,456 3,466 3,810 4,595 5,343 5,271 5,554 5,993 5,891 5,851 5,526 5,686	16,997 24,731 14,815 15,653 15,997 16,199 18,248 17,685 17,688 18,932 18,510 18,477	3,135,496 3,214,129 3,155,47 3,172,554 3,368,379 3,483,512 3,833,156 4,112,169 5,315,727 5,924,000 6,698,625 6,991,522	1,189,832 1,126,540 1,243,890 1,573,625 2,000,515 2,090,753 2,516,107 2,977,460 3,418,841 4,071,366 4,137,477 4,543,558	1,508,649 1,403,884 1,883,771 2,617,227 3,631,991 3,498,173 4,087,928 6,100,480 6,924,207 8,836,186 8,417,592 9,214,406	3,618,393 3,563,343 4,342,131 5,518,095 7,284,554 7,281,812 8,623,876 12,208,921 13,594,385 16,525,422 16,146,443 17,687,862	2,109,744 2,159,459 2,458,360 2,900,868 3,652,563 3,783,639 4,535,948 6,108,441 6,670,178 7,689,236 7,728,851 8,473,456

Table 1002.—Newspapers and Periodicals.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1953-54 was 68 per cent. more than in 1938-39. There was an average of 3.3 horse-power per employee in 1953-54 as compared with 2.4 in the pre-war year.

Printing Establishments.

The following table shows particulars of printing establishments other than newspapers in 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 1003.—Printing, General and Government, including Bookbinding.

	'	Persons				Value of—		
Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establish- ments.	Em- ployed.	Horse- power Installed.	Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used,	Output.	Pro- duction.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954	389 404 409 420 445 461	7,373 5,596 5,946 6,498 7,982 8,126 8,263 8,420 8,944 9,060 8,677 9,070	7,135 8,699 8,304 8,693 9,363 10,324 11,535 13,426 16,785 18,205 18,062 19,305	2,758,362 2,600,193 2,954,432 2,651,737 2,939,525 3,257,272 3,720,484 4,488,655 5,941,993 6,473,299 7,183,941 7,868,920	1,402,339 1,441,350 1,520,240 1,711,415 2,371,124 2,734,338 3,147,703 3,610,723 4,704,894 5,724,503 5,877,494 6,594,988	1,631,408 2,103,059 2,233,958 2,265,572 3,139,729 3,780,587 4,226,705 4,573,873 6,151,180 10,429,975 9,250,567 9,938,103	3,985,493 4,832,811 5,074,389 5,133,386 7,132,488 8,357,508 9,458,154 10,732,746 14,043,992 20,519,771 19,135,070 20,989,055	2,354,085 2,729,752 2,840,431 2,867,814 3,992,759 4,576,921 5,231,449 6,158,873 7,892,812 10,089,796 9,884,503 11,050,952

^{*} Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

^{*} Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

The number of persons employed in printing establishments declined during the war from 7,373 in 1938-39 to 5,596 in 1943-44, but thereafter it increased to 9,070 in 1953-54, or 23 per cent. more than before the war. There was an average of 19 employees per establishment in 1953-54, as compared with 22 in 1938-39. The number of females employed in 1953-54 was 2,635, or 29 per cent. of the total.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1953-54, was nearly three times as great as in 1938-39. There was an average of 40 horse-power per establishment and 2.1 per employee in 1953-54, as compared with 21 and 1.0, respectively, in the pre-war year.

The number of government printing establishments in 1953-54 was 8, or 2 per cent. of the total, and the number of persons employed therein was 851 or 9 per cent. of the total.

Manufactured Stationery.

Particulars of establishments engaged in the manufacture of stationery are given in the following table:—

						_	Value of—		
Yea ende 30th J	be	No. of Establish- ments.	Persons Em- ployed.	Horse- power Installed.	Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Pro- duction.
1939		46	1,669	1,629	£ 667,242	£ 248,094	£ 703,024	£ 1,341,579	638,555
1944		47	1,609	1,877	641,544	371,946	1,294,790	2,243,053	948,263
1945		46	1,599	1,970	640,910	390,096	1,320,548	2,250,079	929,531
1946	•••	53	1,572	3,909	638,266	397,826	1,241,391	2,054,990	813,599
1947		62	2,058	2,522	831,643	557,267	1,739,713	2,930,632	1,190,919
1948	•••	65	2,209	2,860	989,211	675,662	2,342,179	3,942,159	1,599,980
1949	•••	81	2,491	3,552	1,437,113	850,865	2,886,214	4,759,220	1,873,006
1.950		84	2,722	3,910	1,410,164	1,037,124	3,218,833	5,484,198	2,265,365
1951		83	3,013	4,778	1,908,216	1,365,015	4,510,438	7,862,812	3,352,374
1952		78	2,574	4,907	2,001,369	1,510,832	5,305,705	8,774,912	3,469,207
1953		80	2,446	3,928	2,610,424	1,580,814	4,193,037	7,674,134	3,481,097
1954		77	2,485	5,299	2,745,018	1,726,297	4,719,718	8,840,020	4,120,302

Table 1004.--Manufactured Stationery.

The number of persons employed in the manufacture of stationery declined from 1,609 in 1938-39 to 1,572 in 1945-46, but increased each year thereafter to 3,013 in 1950-51. In 1953-54 the number fell by 528 to 2,485, but this figure was still 54 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. There was an average of 32 employees per establishment in 1953-54, as compared with 35 in the pre-war year. Females represented 54 per cent. of the employees of the industry.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1953-54 was more than three times the pre-war figure. There was an average of 69 horse-power per establishment and 2.1 per employee in 1953-54, as compared with 35 and 1.0, respectively, in 1938-39.

^{*} Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc.

Particulars of factories engaged in the manufacture of cardboard boxes, cartons, etc., are shown below:—

Year No. of ended Establish- 30th June. ments.				Value of—					
	Persons Em- ployed. I	Horse- power Installed.	Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Pro- duction.		
				£	£	£	£	£	
939	 32	1,953	1,324	489,564	254,237	518,663	1,013,448	494,785	
1944	 38	1,966	1,720	590,323	414,508	1,023,625	1,907,138	883,513	
1945	 38	1,916	1,755	579,335	419,419	1,076,489	1,986,518	910,029	
1946	 41	1,827	1,813	589,853	429,116	1,042,559	1,889,747	847,188	
1947	 40	2,115	1,948	596,939	545,737	1,278,896	2,368,913	1,090,017	
1948	 47	2,268	2,193	785,060	668,698	1,815,381	3,054,072	1,238,691	
1949	 46	2,335	2,709	901,160	780,121	2,276,753	3,710,944	1,434,191	
1950	 48	2,322	3,532	942,073	864,344	2,575,290	4,216,752	1,641,462	
1951	 54	2,648	5,240	1,583,592	1,245,448	3,429,693	5,686,973	2,257,280	
1952	 58	2,941	6,350	2,304,052	1,765,024	6,684,260	10,164,074	3,479,814	
1953	 60	2,350	6,345	2,469,694	1,568,547	5,416,282	8,515,783	3,099,501	
1954	 58	2,658	6,264	2,893,584	1,910,115	6,228,974	9,797,528	3,568,554	

Table 1005.—Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc.

The number of persons employed in the manufacture of cardboard boxes, etc., was only 1,827 in 1945-46, but it rose substantially thereafter as a result of demands created by the general post-war industrial expansion. In 1953-54 the number was 2,658, or 35 per cent. more than in 1938-39. In the same year, females comprised 44 per cent. of the total number of employees.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1953-54 was nearly five times as great as in 1938-39. There was an average of 2.4 horse-power per employee in 1953-54, as compared with 0.6 in the pre-war year.

The value of cardboard boxes (other than butter boxes) produced in 1953-54 was £8,882,798.

In recent years, the demand for cardboard packaging for an increasing variety and quantity of commodities has led to a considerable increase in production.

CLASS XIII.—RUBBER.

Class XIII consists of two sub-classes, viz., (a) rubber goods, and (b) tyre repairing and retreading. In 1953-54 the sub-class rubber goods, which is discussed below, represented 87 per cent. of the total employment in the class and 83 per cent. of the total value of production.

^{*} Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

Rubber Goods.

The principal output of rubber works is motor tyres, but the sub-class includes all other rubber goods made. Particulars of the industry since 1945-46 are given below:—

Table	1006	_Rubber	Coods
Lable	1111111111111	-Kupper	Lionas.

						Value of-		
Year ended 30th June,	No. of Establish- ments.	Persons Em- ployed.	Horse- power Installed.	Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output,	Pro- duction.
							· 	
				£	£	£	£	£
1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953	24 29	3,405 4,171 4,422 5,025 5,221 5,687 5,787 4,792 5,996	28,764 29,539 30,623 34,016 38,424 42,251 48,990 48,610 49,390	1,029,634 1,161,884 1,312,446 1,497,839 1,624,759 1,830,412 2,543,905 3,399,800 3,900,419	1,108,723 1,555,099 1,848,535 2,341,305 2,789,677 3,699,571 4,766,985 3,975,948 5,198,534	3,548,800 4,921,585 5,098,296 5,771,577 7,297,841 13,399,445 16,809,727 9,962,801 13,130,233	4,814,553 6,978,391 7,237,901 8,544,179 10,498,543 17,504,026 22,901,817 15,038,172 19,783,671	1,265,753 2,056,806 2,139,605 2,772,602 3,200,702 4,104,581 6,092,090 5,075,371 6,653,438

^{*} Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

Employment in rubber goods factories rose steadily after the war, and in 1953-54 the figure was 5,996, or 76 per cent. greater than in 1945-46. The average number of employees per establishment in 1953-54 was 182, and the proportion of females employed in the same year was 25 per cent.

The horse-power of engines installed in 1953-54 was 72 per cent. greater than in 1945-46, and represented an average of 1,497 horse-power per establishment and 8.2 per employee, as compared with 2,397 and 8.4, respectively, in 1945-46.

The next table contains particulars of the crude rubber used in rubber works of all types, including tyre repair and retreading works, and the principal articles produced:—

Table 1007.—Rubber Works—Rubber Used and Articles Produced.

$\mathbf{Y}\mathbf{ear}$	Cond. Dalla	Articles Produced.					
$rac{ ext{ended}}{30 ext{th June.}}$	Crude Rubber Used.	Rubber Hose.	Tyres.	Goloshes and Rubber Shoes,			
1939 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953	25,615,627 27,979,895 31,511,629 34,984,748 36,123,335 25,621,330	feet. 5,517,879 9,732,058 9,961,209 9,950,742 9,988,741 10,224,757 6,345,590 6,898,778	number. 662,736 870,346 886,065 1,036,152 1,195,816 1,272,922 822,811 1,480,558	pairs. 3,557,914 2,250,663 2,973,884 3,221,494 3,728,275 2,789,976 2,425,394			

*Not available.

The quantity of crude rubber used in 1953-54, viz. 40 million lb., was two and a half times the figure for 1938-39. The production of rubber hose

and tyres in 1953-54 was considerably greater than in the pre-war year.

CLASS XIV.—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

The following table shows particulars of factories engaged in the manufacture of musical instruments (including gramophone records) in 1938-39 and later years:—

							Value of-	•	
Yes end 30th J	ed	No. of Establish- ments.	Persons Em- ployed.	Horse- power Installed.	Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Pro- duction.
					£	£	£	£	£
1939	•••	13	286	793	72,385	56,383	47,136	139,073	91,937
1944	•••	14	262	775	68,659	71,356	54,735	175,090	120,355
1945	•••	10	280	832	83,528	80,897	62,965	199,194	136,229
1946	•••	16	311	826	101,740	89,232	69,522	214,653	145,131
1947		18	585	1,464	188,755	184,724	167,115	439,419	272,304
1948	•••	25	657	1,557	232,714	225,567	219,200	523,944	304,744
1949		30	948	1,795	301,186	337,943	412,139	879,750	467,611
1950		25	1,155	1,860	376,014	425,752	706,345	1,267,175	560,830
1951		30	1,320	2,512	479,825	586,144	977,232	2,049,735	1,072,503
1952		32	1,271	2,945	519,842	792,869	993,129	2,154,340	1,161,211
1953		. 30	942	2,827	531,399	683,792	906,861	2,016,893	1,110,032
1954		35	1,176	3,160	705,643	841,061	1,294,021	2,764,928	1,470,907

Table 1008.-Musical Instruments.

Before the war, the musical instrument industry was very small, but, after 1945-46, employment in the industry rose very rapidly, mainly owing to an increase in the manufacture of gramophone records. The number of persons employed in 1953-54 was 1,176, or more than four times as many as in 1938-39. Of these, 66 per cent. were employed in the gramophone and records industry.

CLASS XV.—MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS.

Particulars of the principal individual industries in Class XV are given in Tables 1009 to 1011, inclusive. These industries together represented 64 per cent. of the aggregate employment in Class XV in 1953-54, and 62 per cent. of the value of production.

^{*} Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

Plastic Moulding and Products.

The following table shows particulars of factories engaged in plastic moulding and the manufacture of plastic articles in 1945-46 and later years. Details are not available prior to 1945-46.

						*	Value of—		
Year ended 30th June		No. of Establish- ments.	Persons Employed.	Horse- power Installed.	Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries nd Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Pro- duction.
					£	£	£	£	£
1946	••.	59	1,783	1,991	435,369	427,050	522,367	1,157,810	635,443
1947		88	2,291	2,381	568,954	609,887	835,426	1,803,873	968,447
1948		89	2,201	3,554	668,108	646,145	1,036,288	2,239,820	1,203,532
1949		92	2,184	3,541	861,106	819,843	1,110,714	2,404,609	1,293,895
1950	•••	88	2,044	4,550	1,001,665	882,611	1,305,499	2,743,193	1,437,694
1951		93	2,246	5,853	1,257,810	1,146,096	1,923,208	3,866,986	1,943,778
1952		94	2,013	6,413	1,432,957	1,329,090	2,213,813	4,353,089	2,139,276
1953		101	1,877	6,866	1,601,541	1,324,287	2,223,289	4,743,256	2,519,967
1954		104	2,455	6,882	2,086,144	1,770,606	3,379,555	6,563,781	3,184,226

Table 1009.—Plastic Moulding and Products.

The plastics industry produces a very wide variety of articles, ranging from bottle tops and builders' hardware to electrical goods, garden hose, handbags and kitchenware. Particulars of the production of some plastic articles are given in Table 1023.

Establishments making plastic-moulding powders and other raw materials only, are not classified here, but in the industrial chemicals industry.

Employment in the plastics industry increased from 1,783 in 1945-46 to 2,455 in 1953-54, or by 37 per cent. There was an average of 24 employees per establishment in 1953-54, as compared with 30 in 1945-46. The number of females employed in 1953-54 was 970 or 40 per cent. of the total.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1953-54 was more than three times the 1945-46 figure. There was an average of 66 horse-power per establishment and 2.8 per employee in 1953-54, as compared with 34 and 1.1, respectively, in 1945-46.

Optical, Surgical and Scientific Instruments.

During the war, there was a very rapid expansion in factories engaged in the production of optical, surgical and scientific instruments. The number of persons employed in the industry in 1945-46 was more than four

^{*} Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

times the pre-war figure. In 1953-54 the number was 15 per cent. less than in 1945-46. Further particulars are given in the following table:—

					7	Value of—		
Year ended 30th Ju		Persons Em- ployed.	Horse- power Installed.	Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Pro- duction.
	_	-		\ <u> </u>				
				£	£	£	£	£
1939	37	361	225	132,869	74.423	77.146	194,289	117,143
1944	66	1,295	909	436,657	361,178	310,333	853,747	543,414
1945	73	1.365	1,254	483,221	346,393	369,286	888,416	519,130
1946	85	1,512	1,449	567,899	379,868	487,144	1,102,581	615,437
1947	92	1,418	1,274	540,779	384,032	471,258	1,035,844	564,586
1948	95	1,421	1,416	696,506	430,931	538,301	1,142,142	603,841
1949	100	1,367	1,680	685,241	494,742	564,107	1,301,964	737,857
1950	105	1,391	1,781	765,979	545,493	608,127	1,442,631	834,5(.4
1951	108	1,438	1.801	825,984	669,915	735,019	1,822,093	1,087,074
1952	105	1,290	1,897	821,588	750,639	763,956	1,970,992	1,207,036
1953	110	1,180	1,517	921,513	779,763	710,518	1,963,639	1,253,121
1954	124	1,286	1,816	952,210	854,322	833,020	2,127,128	1,294,108

Table 1010.-Optical, Surgical and Scientific Instruments.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1953-54 was more than eight times the pre-war figure. There was an average of 1.4 horse-power per employee in 1953-54.

Articles produced in 1953-54 included optical appliances valued at £987,314, surgical and medical instruments £450,926, and scientific appliances £228,178.

Toys, Games and Sports Requisites.

Particulars of factories engaged in the production of toys, games and sports requisites are shown below:—

							Value of-			
Yea ende 30th J	d	No. of Establish- ments.	Persons Em- ployed.	Horse- power Installed.	Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Pro- duction.	
				J	£	£	£	£	£	
1939	•••	36	1,044	825	206,017	152,357	255.976	524,989	269,012	
1944	•••	43	642	738	192,697	138,163	221,914	495,900	273,986	
1945	•••	46	715	750	179,317	159,857	218,726	493,529	274,803	
1946		76	1,163	1,461	309,974	252,939	394,941	869,018	474,077	
1947	•••	105	2,003	1,953	443,094	489,483	646,173	1,611,761	965,588	
1948		113	2,388	2,871	545,734	711,921	726,794	2,148,429	1,421,635	
1949	•••	101	2,050	3,034	543,163	699,942	903,790	2,063,524	1,159,734	
1950		91	1,948	3,806	571,556	707,838	958,032	2,078,005	1,119,973	
1951	•••	92	1,772	3,840	679,946	852,137	1,150,073	2,523,102	1,373,029	
1952	•••	83	1,515	4,151	708,830	912,188	1,266,430	2,789,448	1,523,018	
1953	•••		1,642	3,783	731,953	1,014,654	1,327,441	2,988,741	1,661,300	
1954	•••	90	1,825	4,130	785,278	1,329,589	1,828,187	4,045,339	2,217,152	

Table 1011.-Toys, Games and Sports Requisites.

The number of persons employed in the manufacture of toys and sporting requisites declined steeply during the war, but increased rapidly in

^{*} Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

^{*} Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

the early post-war years. In 1947-48 the number of employees in the industry, viz. 2,388, was a record, but it declined thereafter, and in 1953-54 it was 1,825, or 75 per cent. higher than in 1938-39.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1953-54 was five times the pre-war figure.

Articles produced in 1953-54 included toys valued at £1,755,000, and 13,698 dozen golf clubs. The number of tennis racquet frames produced in 1950-51 was 12,648 dozen; figures for later years are not available for publication.

CLASS XVI.—HEAT, LIGHT AND POWER.

There are two subdivisions in Class XVI, viz., (a) electric light and power and (b) gas works. Because of their importance as a public utility, electricity generating stations are discussed under a separate heading on page 1117.

Gas Works.

The gas works in 1953-54 consisted of one governmental concern, 23 country, municipal or shire works, and 15 privately-owned.

Despite the competition of electricity, the consumption of gas in recent years has steadily increased. The quantity of gas produced in New South Wales gas works in 1953-54 (20,802 million cub. ft.) was 91 per cent. greater than in 1938-39 and 36 per cent. greater than in 1945-46. The particulars in the following table show the development of gas-producing works in 1953-54 and earlier years:—

		1					Value of—		
Year ended 30th Jun	đ	No. of Establish- ments.	Persons Em- ployed.	Horse- power Installed.	Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Pro- duction.
				————————————————————————————————————	<u> </u>				
	- 1				£	£	£	£	£
1939		43	1,092	17,409	3,961,073	288,913	970.655	2,327,850	1,357,195
1944		42	1,185	19,066	3,995,232	420,682	1,775,076	3,577,340	1,802,264
1945		40	1,211	19,383	4,036,090	435,143	1,782,697	3,574,655	1,791,958
1946		39	1,289	20,575	4.129,604	451,690	1,864,470	3,605,536	1,741,066
1947		39	1,369	20,758	3,923,211	463,562	2,070,708	3,894,055	1,823,347
1948		39	1.361	21,149	3,951,926	645,788	2,629,413	4,486,685	1,857,272
1949		39	1,367	22,487	4.161.291	686,940	3,349,918	5,149,897	1,799,979
1950		39	1,367	21,259	4,418,442	756,752	3,762,280	5,591,653	1,829,373
1951		39	1,388	22,589	4,769,529	914,957	5.017,162	7,481,328	2,464,166
1952		39	1,489	23,779	5,412,285	1,222,882	7,317,467	11,290,110	3,972,643
1953		39	1,529	23,628	6,385,351	1,316,915	8,099,788	13,300,755	5,200,967
1954		39	1,533	25,094	6,786,224	1,422,455	8,005,401	12,890,208	4,884,807

Table 1012.-Gas Works.

The number of persons employed in gas works in 1953-54, viz. 1,533, was 40 per cent. greater than in 1938-39.

The total horse-power of engines installed in 1953-54 was 44 per cent. more than in 1938-39. There was an average of 16.3 horse-power per employee in 1953-54, as compared with 15.9 in the pre-war year.

^{*} Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

in 1953-54 was 382,565 tons, representing 16 per cent. of the total quantity of coke produced in all New South Wales factories. Other by-products of gas production are coke-breeze, tar, crude tar oils, ammoniacal liquor and sulphate of ammonia.

ELECTRICITY GENERATION AND DISTRIBUTION.

The generation and distribution of electricity in New South Wales is undertaken by the Electricity Commission of New South Wales, local government authorities and a number of private undertakings. Regulation of the local government and private undertakings is a function of the Electricity Authority.

The Electricity Commission is concerned only with the generation and supply of electricity in bulk. Altogether, it generates and supplies in bulk through its Interconnected System approximately 95 per cent. of the total electricity consumed in the State. The retail supply is undertaken by local government authorities and private franchise holders.

HISTORICAL REVIEW.

The first public electricity supply in New South Wales was established in 1888 at Tamworth and Young, and in the following year the first public power station in the metropolitan area came into operation at Ultimo under the control of the Department of Railways.

The Municipal Council of Sydney Electric Lighting Act, 1896, established the electricity undertaking of the Sydney Municipal Council, which later became the largest electricity generating authority in the State.

In 1935 this electricity undertaking was transferred to the control of the Sydney County Council, specially constituted for that purpose by representatives of metropolitan municipalities.

Since 1904, municipal councils have been empowered to generate and supply electricity. Their authority at present is the Local Government Act of 1919, as amended by the Gas and Electricity Act of 1935, which permits municipal and shire councils, with the Governor's approval, to establish or extend power stations or transmission lines, and to enter into agreements with other bodies for the supply of electricity. Ordinances under the 1935 Act set out the form and basis of charges, and lay down safety rules and standards of voltage at consumers' terminals. Councils may operate either singly, or jointly as county councils.

Under these powers the number of power stations operated by local government authorities rose to 23 in 1951-52. A further 92 councils in the latter year acted as distributors only. The electricity generated by local authority power stations totalled 1,673,454,114 kilowatt hours in 1951. Most of this output was generated by the Sydney County Council, whose functions, other than distribution, were transferred in January, 1952, to the Electricity Commission of New South Wales.

Beside local authorities and private franchise-holders, the Railways Department has operated power stations in Sydney, Newcastle and Lithgow, supplying electricity for traction and for industrial and domestic use, and the Public Works Department has supplied electricity to parts of the South Coast and Southern Highlands from a power station at Port

Kembla, through a system known as the Southern Electricity Supply. These departmental undertakings have also been transferred to the Electricity Commission.

THE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Electricity Commission of New South Wales, comprising a fuiltime chairman and four part-time members appointed by the Governor for a term of seven years, was established in May, 1950, under the Electricity Commission Act, 1950-54. The Commission is subject to the direction of the Minister for Local Government.

Under the Act, the Commission was authorised to acquire the equipment of the major electricity generating organisations in the State—viz., the Southern Electricity Supply, the Sydney County Council, the Department of Railways, the Electric Light and Power Supply Corporation Ltd. (known as the Balmain Company), and the Parramatta and Granville Electric Light Supply Co. Ltd.—with the object of forming them into a unitary system capable of supplying the bulk needs of most of the electricity distributors in the State, and of other bulk users such as the Department of Railways. The Southern Electricity Supply was acquired by the Commission on 1st November, 1950, the generating stations and main transmission lines of the Sydney County Council on 1st January, 1952, and those of the Department of Railways on 1st January, 1953. Both private companies became subject to the control and direction of the Commission from the commencement of the Act, but, pending valuation, their assets had not been transferred up to June, 1955.

In general, the Commission is empowered to supply electricity to distributing bodies and, subject to the Minister's approval, to statutory authorities and large commercial or industrial consumers. It is also required to supply electricity to the Commissioner for Railways and the Commissioner for Government Transport, at cost, for traction purposes.

The Commission is vested with power to maintain and operate electricity works, to construct or acquire new works, and to engage in ancillary activities. It may purchase electricity, supply electricity within and beyond the State, and enter into arrangements with authorities such as the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission, the River Murray Commission, and the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority.

In 1953-54 the revenue of the Commission from the sale of electricity was £26,907,722, and from other sources £140,064. Expenditure totalled £26,601,525, and there was a surplus of £446,261 on the year's operations.

THE ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Electricity Authority of New South Wales was constituted in 1946 under the Electricity Development Act, to promote and regulate the co-ordination and development of electricity supply throughout the State, and especially in rural areas. The Authority does not generate or distribute electricity, but it is empowered to regulate the extension and interconnection of supply systems outside the area of operations of the Electricity Commission. Subject to the approval of the Minister, the Authority may grant subsidies or loans to assist local government councils or other

electricity supply bodies to meet the cost of electricity works, and it may fix maximum prices for electricity supplied in bulk by way of interchange. It is also empowered to levy annual contributions from electricity supply authorities up to a statutory maximum for each such body.

In August, 1946, approval was given to the Authority's ten-year programme of rural electrification designed to serve approximately 24,000 farms and 10,000 other consumers. The scheme was originally planned on the basis of a maximum capital cost of £250 per consumer, and it provided for a capital expenditure (mainly by local government authorities) of £6,000,000, to be supplemented by subsidies aggregating £1,000,000. In December, 1953, because of increasing costs, the basis of the scheme was altered to a maximum capital cost of £400 per consumer. Up to 30th June, 1954, a total of 39,363 rural consumers (including 21,887 farms) had been connected with electricity under the scheme, and the total cost of works completed to that date was £8,527,090; the total amount of subsidies paid to June, 1954, was £1,357,409.

Expenditure of the Electricity Authority in 1953-54 was £482,160, including subsidies £367,141. Contributions from electricity supply authorities in that year totalled £169,000.

THE SNOWY MOUNTAINS HYDRO-ELECTRIC AUTHORITY.

The Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority was constituted by Act of the Commonwealth Parliament in 1949, with power to construct and operate works for the storage and diversion of waters and for the generation of hydro-electric power in the Snowy Mountains area. The principal objects are to supply electricity to the Commonwealth for defence purposes and for consumption in the Australian Capital Territory, and to increase the supply of water available for irrigation purposes. The Act also provides for the sale of electricity to a State or a State authority.

The total expenditure of the Snowy Mountains Authority to June, 1955, was £58,937,249. It is estimated that the total cost of the scheme, including the cost of transmission to capital cities, will be £422 million. On 23rd April, 1955, the first installation, the Guthega Project of 60,000 kilowatts, was connected to the New South Wales system. The total generating capacity of the scheme will be 222,000 kilowatts by the end of 1958, and 380,000 kilowatts by the end of 1959. In addition, by 1959 the scheme is expected to supply about 300,000 acre-feet of water for irrigation in the Murrumbidgee Valley.

EMERGENCY ELECTRICITY CONTROL.

For some years after the war (1939-45), the electricity supply authorities were unable to meet all demands for electricity, largely as a result of coal shortages and difficulties in regard to the renewal and expansion of generating plant. In 1949 the position became so acute that the State Government appointed an Emergency Electricity Commissioner under the provisions of the Gas and Electricity Act, 1935. Subsequently, the functions of the Emergency Commissioner were exercised by the chairman of the Electricity Commission.

The first measures adopted by the Emergency Electricity Commissioner to limit the load on the Interconnected System (i.e., the system operated by the Electricity Commission since 1950), involved rationing of various

classes of consumers. In particular, a reduction of 30 per cent, as compared with a base period in 1948 was imposed on industrial users. However, further deterioration in the supply position resulted in the introduction of a system of zoning from 30th April, 1951, in addition to the general restrictions already existing. Under the zoning system, the use of electricity from the public supply for industrial and commercial purposes was prohibited within the Interconnected System between 7 a.m. and 5 p.m. (subsequently altered to 8 p.m.) on one week-day out of five. The area supplied from the Interconnected System was divided into five "load groups" or "zones", and a zoning roster was prepared, under which the "zone day" for each load group was rotated so as to fall on a different day in each week during every cycle of five weeks. This scheme largely eliminated the interference with domestic, commercial and industrial processes previously caused by load shedding. Thereafter there was a gradual improvement in the supply position, and both general and zoning restrictions were relaxed from time to time. By the latter half of 1953, all restrictions on the use of electricity had been removed.

ELECTRICITY GENERATING STATISTICS.

The following table shows particulars of the operations of the electricity generating stations in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years:—

			Horse-			Value of-		
Year ended 30th June.	No. of Establish- ments.	Persons Employed.	power of Prime Movers Installed.	Land, Buildings, Plant, etc. †	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Fuel, Power and Materials Used.	Output.	Pro- duction.
				£	£	£	£	£
1939	106	2,072	953,487	16,280,687	634,276	1,586,951	5,719,029	4,132,078
1944	102	2,521	1,189,356	15,403,242	985,142	2,823,266	8,208,762	5,385,496
1945	102	2,566	1,200,749	15,215,052	989,882	3,061,293	8,582,574	5,521,281
1946	100	2,859	1,203,094	15,055,606	1,071,363	3,188,562	8,749,030	5,560,468
1947	99	3,133	1,262,975	15,075,850	1,252,522	3,754,485	9,967,339	6,212,854
1948	93	3,613	1,238,141	16,032,099	1,742,954	4,971,094	11,477,638	6,506,544
1949	91	3,853	1,232,410	18,072,907	2,096,073	6,785,916	13,368,013	6,582,097
1950	92	3,968	1,270,624	22,216,031	2,227,383	7,820,726	15,017,542	7.196.816
1951	90	4,076	1,353,272	27,111,199	2,869,367	11,181,168	18,943,721	7,762,553
1952	85	4,459	1,379,982	33,669,572	3,561,194	15,498,385	24,243,068	8,744,683
1953	86	4.851	1,686,157	49,708,951	4,316,435	16,155,876	26,762,162	10,606,286
1954	84	5,140	1,970,787	56,395,650	4,764,853	17,405,025	31,401,278	13,996,253
	l i		' '	' '			<u> </u>	!

Table 1013.—Electricity Generating Stations.

Although the number of generating stations has declined since 1938-39, there has been a steady annual increase in the number of persons employed, and the number in 1953-54, viz. 5,140 (including 29 females), was more than double the pre-war figure. There has also been a substantial increase in the horse-power of prime-movers installed since 1938-39, the figure for 1953-54 being more than twice as great.

RETAIL DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRICITY.

At 1st July, 1954, the total number of electricity authorities in New South Wales was 135, viz.: municipal and city councils, 52; shire councils, 38; county councils, 21; government undertakings, 2; private franchise-holders, 22.

^{*} Average over whole year, including working proprietors.

[†] Excludes distribution system.

The total number of electricity consumers in the State at 1st July, 1954, was 921,229, including residential, 733,509; commercial, 76,899; and industrial, 19,442,

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY—SAFETY PROVISIONS.

The more important safety provisions in regard to the use of electricity are administered by the Electricity Authority. For instance, electrical appliances, materials and fittings may not be marketed unless approved by the Authority.

Under the Electricity Development Act, 1945-48, no person may carry out electrical wiring work unless he holds an electrical contractor's licence or an electrician's licence, or works under the supervision of a licensed person.

PRINCIPAL FACTORY PRODUCTS.

Tables 1014 to 1030, inclusive, show the total recorded production (and the value at the factory) of the principal articles manufactured in New South Wales in the years 1951-52 to 1953-54. The production of small establishments not classified for statistical purposes as factories is not included. Items which have been marked "not available" include those which could not be published under the secrecy provisions of the Census Act, 1901, because the commodity was produced in only one or two factories.

The particulars in the following tables relate only to the principal articles of manufacture so far as available; they exclude numerous articles of which details are not collected, and others which are not available for publication. Many articles are produced in more than one class of industry, and the groups in which the articles are arranged in the following pages are not related in any way to the classification of factories. The values cannot be added, because some articles are used in the manufacture of others.

The monthly production of certain commodities is shown in the monthly and quarterly publications of this Bureau and in the Monthly Bulletin of Australian Production Statistics issued by the Commonwealth Statistician.

Item and Unit of Quantity.		Quantity.			Value.	
Trom and ome of Quantity.	1951-52.	1952–53.	1953–54.	1951–52.	1952–53.	1953-54.
Milk Products—		thousands		£	thousand	·
Butter lb	. 52,501	83.076	66,557	7,852†	14,929†	12,241
Cheese lb		7,084	7,191	500	868	900
Condensed Whole Milk 1h		9,362	3,827	481	712	290
Concentrated Whole Milk lb		11,150	19,580	598	425	776
Other Processed Whole Milk Products 1b	. 19,704	33,940	26,790	2,594	4,502	1.468
Skim and Butter Milk Powder lb	. 1,792	9,471	12,857	59	460	548
Ice Cream gal	. 7,937	5,322	5,525	2,553	2,604	2,560
Meat-		ł				
Bacon and Ham (including Canned)‡ 1b Tinned and Preserved (excluding Canned	27,911	29,509	26,499	*	*	*
Bacon and Ham) lb		36,050	28,824	2,435	4,958	3,853
Extracts and Pastes lb		289	397	63	175	342
Meal cvt		550	827	538	700	778
Dripping and Lard lb		8,340	7,005	148	275	316

Table 1014.—Foodstuffs Manufactured in New South Wales.

Table 1014.—Foodstuffs Manufactured in New South Wales-continued.

		Quantity.			Value.	
Item and Unit of Quantity.	1951-52.	1952-53,	1953-54	1951-52.	1952–53.	1953-54.
Wheaten Products—		thousand	s.	£	thousand	
Flour (Wheaten) tons (2,000 lb.)	563	522	582	13.305	14,460	17,615
Bran tons (2,000 lb.)		84	91	**	11,100	***************************************
Pollard tons (2,000 lb.)		$12\bar{5}$	135	*	*	*
Sharps tons (2,000 lb.)	8§	8	7	295§	294	260
Flour (Self Raising) cwt.		372	361	877	1,040	1,206
Bread (2-lb. Loaves) No.		257,245	261,102	9,956	12,150	13,166
Biscuits lb.		73,432	73,543	5,447	6,208	6,437
Ice Cream Cones lb.		615	722	166	112	116
Wheatmeal—Baking lb.		27,810	29,996	366	391	468
Porridge (Granulated) lb.	4,806	3,648	3,534	112	91	89
Jams and Preserves—		Ì) 1)	1	Ì
Crystallized and Glace Fruit lb.	635	336	629	115	80	141
Candied and Mixed Peel lb.		1,222	1,100	83	80	81
Jams (including Fruit Sp eads, etc.) lb.		20,096	23,800	1,598	1,245	1,465
Fruit Preserved in Liquid lb.		37,118	52,592	3,269	2,471	3,082
Vegetables Preserved in Liquid lb.		35,880	19,603	2,718	2,902	1,572
Potato Crisps, Chips, Flakes, etc lb.		2,174	3,928	314	428	628
Jelly Crystals lb.	5,747	4,562	5,018	585	524	571
Condiments and Flavours—				1		
Pepper lb.		252	216	235	204	132
Pickles pints		2,657	2,951	401	273	282
Chutney pints	480	279	363	64	_37	47
Sauces—Tomato pints		5,877	6,221	865	753	848
Worcester pints		3,142	3,137	351	330	404
Other pints		1,332	1,068	119	138	175
Vinegar gal		1,222	1,225	168	173	180
Spices Ib		115	113	26 133	25	28 158
Essences—Flavouring—Culinary gal Industrial gal		34 97	35 108	677	131 620	843
		82	108	1,015	901	1,346
041		312	327	1,828	2,134	2,309
Sugar—Raw (94 per cent, net titre) ton		14	34	1,020	2,104	2,508
Icing (for sale) lb		27,104	17.216	1,028	982	664
Soup—Tinned pint		1,701	3.070	375	132	248
Types) lb		2,234	2,656	* * *	761	903
Malt bush		759	931	649	947	1.048
Rice, Cleaned cwt		586	737	1,313	1,873	2,938
Cakes, Pastry, Pies and Puddings]	1	1	7,301	7,557	7,465
Peanut Butter and Paste lb	1,693	1.762	2.228	308	436	542
Oatmeal (for Porridge) cwt		*	*	894	*	*
Semolina cwt		71	79	155	116	140
Breakfast Foods from Grain, Prepared cwt		*	*	*	*	*

^{*} Not available.

Table 1015.—Drink and Tobacco Manufactured in New South Wales.

		Quantity.			Value.	:
Item and Unit of Quantity.	1951–52.	1952–53.	1953–54.	1951–52,	1952-53.	1953-54
Aerated Waters and Cordials— Aerated Waters (incl. Ginger Beer, Hop		housands		£	thousand	I.
Beer, etc.) gal		22,317	23.910	3,721	3,789	4,290
Cordials and Syrups—			, ,	1	,	
Pure Fruit Juice gal	1,228	856	1,051	843	667	797
Flavoured gal	922	671	424	502	373	281
Imitation gal	230	209	103	131	111	81
Fruit Juices (Natural) gal	234	255	214	109	140	125
Beer and Stout—Bulk gal	57,514	61,238	64,338	5,783	6,998	7,666
Bottled gal	9,285	11,434	15,605	2,141	3,006	4,215
Liqueurs liquid gal	. 54	34	47	137	88	103
Wines—Beverage—Fortified gal	2,388	1,657	1,877	832	530	580
Unfortified gal	774	836	760	226	244	217
Distillation gal	2,618	2,015	2,666	*	*	*
Cigarettes lb	6,775	7,289	9,698†	6,345	7,290	9,764
Tobacco 1b		14,470	15,374	7,893	9,458	10,051

^{*} Not available,

[†] Excludes Government subsidy. § Includes screenings.

^{‡ &}quot;Bone-in" weight basis.

[†] Comprising 4,488 million cigarettes.

Table 1016.—Textiles and Apparel Manufactured in N.S.W.

		Quantity.	.		Value.	
Item and Unit of Quantity.	1951–52.	1952–53.	1953–54.	1951-52.	1952–53.	1953–54.
Cloth (Woven Piecegoods)—	1	housands		£	thousand	i.
Of Cotton sq. yds.	13,093	11,154	15,508	5,343	4,073	5,208
Of Wool—Woollen sq. yds.	1,728	1,872	2,194	1,176	912	1,188
Worsted sq. yds.	8,199	7,802	8,020	9,282	7,739	8,553
Woollen & Worsted Mix. sq. yds.	15	· 24	31	15	27	36 881
Of Wool and Cotton Mixture sq. yds.	648	666	1,359	470	442	3,475
Of Rayon and Rayon Mixture sq. yds.	6,226	7,817	10,415	2,661	3,126	0,475
Yarn (incl. yarn made & used in own works)—	15 700	14,043	18,161		*	
Cotton lb. Woollen (incl. Woollen Mixture) lb.	15,700 3,284	2,525	3,693		*	*
77	6,457	6,295	7,025		*	
Blankets (Woollen) pair	108	49	**	646	304	
Horse and Cow Rugs No.	100	îĭ	12	45	48	47
Quilts (Down, Feather, Cotton, etc.) No.	33	22	22	184	102	111
Tents, Flys and Marquees				338	683	412
Tarpaulins				433	430	479
Blinds and Awnings-Outdoor				202	208	243
Sails				33	34	41
Waterproof Piecegoods sq. yds. Handkerchiefs—Men's, Youths' & Boys' doz.	203	163	157	72	51	52
Handkerchiefs—Men's, Youths' & Boys' doz.	991	863	974	1 :]	
Women's, Maids' & Girls' doz.	878	777 167	1,392 266	1	*	*
Cardigans, Sweaters, etc doz. Bathing Suits, Trunks, Boxer Shorts—	182	101	200	, ,		
Knitted Fabric doz.	33	26	25	586	360	316
Woven Fabric doz.	49	68	74	*	*	*
Shirts doz.	507	388	540	*	*	*
Socks and Stockings—						- 050
Men's and Boys' doz. pr.	288	257	344	795	775	1,073
Wen's and Boys doz. pr. Women's, Maids' and Girls' doz. pr.	464	565	610	1,810	2,445	2,555 127
Infants' and Babies' doz. pr.	88	80	99	109	101	124
Pyjamas-Men's, Youths' and Boys' doz.	113	95	144	*	*	*
Women's, Maids' and Girls' doz,	51	55	66) *	
Nightdresses doz.	115	112	106	*	*	
Hats and Caps No.	3,494	3,772	4,199	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	1.050	1 444
Corsets (incl. Roll-on Girdles) doz.	46	40	56	1,004	1,056	1,444 1,837
Brassieres doz.	163	$149 \\ 225$	179 307			*
Neckties doz. Braces doz. pr.	$\frac{211}{32}$	223	307	92	86	94
Singlets, Men's, Youths' and Boys' doz. pr.	375	366	485	* 32	*	* **
Underpants doz.	209	200	245	*	*	*
Bloomers, Panties, Scanties doz.	638	710	817		*	*
Vests and Spencers doz.		260	375	816	637	984

^{*} Not available.

Table 1017.-Oils, Fats, Waxes and Soaps Manufactured in N.S.W.

			Quantity.			Value.	
Item and Unit of Quantity.		1951-52.	1952-53.	1953–54.	1951–52.	1952–53.	1953-54
		thousands.			£ thousand.		
Motor Spirit (including Benzol)	gal.	85,516	95,210	100,978	9,288	9,921	9,817
Lubricating Oil	gal.	4,994	4,865		1,878	1,801	- :
Linseed Oil-From Local Crushing	gal.	154	1,104	*	170	🗓	0.107
Refined from Imptd. Crude		2,829	1,339	2,849	3,145	T.,,	$2{,}107$ 612
7-9-1	tons	5	6	4	708	844	
	tons	13	12	12	1,962	$\frac{2,141}{1,375}$	$\frac{2,074}{1,620}$
Ozonan	cwt.	355	495	489	983	459	516
Grease	lb.	14,132	10,019	10,200	596	# 408	* 310
Polish—	cwt.	•	· •	*	•	'	
Automobile		l		l		98	151
Boot, Shoe and Leather		:::		:::	118	139	160
Floor (Solid and Liquid)		:::			444	492	585
	cwt.	55	59	60	242	262	278
Soaps—							
Household and Laundry ‡	cwt.	710	693	666	2,722	3,742	3,746
	cwt.	56	67	75	154	197	251
	cwt.	265	*	*	2,564	*	*
	cwt.		73	81	218	230	272
Soft Soap and Sand Soap	cwt.	30	21	17	83	72	48

^{*} Not available. † A further classification is shown in Table 1027.

[‡] Solid soap, extracts, powders, flakes and chips.

Table 1018.-Paints and Varnishes Manufactured in N.S.W.

		Quantity.		Value.		
Item and Unit of Quantity.	1951-52.	1952-53,	1953–54.	1951–52.	1952-53,	1953-54.
Paints— Ready Mixed gg Water 1	1. 2,598	housands.	2,363	4,629 822	thousand 4,001 1,080	4,350 1,259
Other ga Enamels gg Lacquers (Nitro-cell.) ga	l. 1,108 l. 663	$\begin{array}{c} 16,321 \\ 447 \\ 1,144 \\ 581 \end{array}$	16,317 395 1,539 749	2,039 1,051	395 2,230 936	369 3,063 1,257
Stains (Oil, Varnish, etc.) ga Varnishes (for sale) ga Paint and Varnish Removers ga Thinners—for Enamels ga	l. 873 l. 41	$\begin{array}{c} 62 \\ 726 \\ 39 \\ 104 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 94 \\ 615 \\ 31 \\ 156 \end{array} $	74 939 36 64	$\begin{array}{c} 67 \\ 915 \\ 34 \\ 58 \end{array}$	90 620 27 80
for Lacquers ga Synthetic Resins for Paint, etc cw Paint and Varnish Brushes do	l. 710 1. 154	623 155 138	760 249 160	437 * 403	395 * 395	475 * 468

^{*} Not available.

Table 1019.—Household Appliances Manufactured in N.S.W.

Thom 2 77-11	of O (?)				Quantity		'	Value.	
Item and Unit	or Quanti	ty.		1951-52.	1952-53.	1953–54.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54
Household Refrigerator	3						4	thousand	i.
Electric			No.	83,736	86,345	159,287	8,145	8,813	15,871
Gas and Kerosene .		•••	No.	17,459	•	5 100,201	1,104	•	5 10,011
Stoves, Ovens and Rang For Domestic Cooking	ges— g—				11.010	10 500	210		
Solid Fuel Electric—Fixed Ra	n	•••	No. No.	15,214	11,316 (8,137	13,582 13,263	213	187	401 682
Portable	nges Ranges	•••	No.	46,461	17,522	20,150	1.210	344	383
Grill Boil			No.])	5,906	5,908	}	26	24
			No.	25,232	17,556	22,729	928	551	783
Oil		•••	No.	•	•	* /	•	*	•
For Space Heating— Solid Fuel (Slow Co	mhustion)		No.	16,332	14,096	15,162	273	239	279
Gas Fires and Room	n Heaters		No.	*	*,000	***************************************	*	*	*
Oil-Kerosene Roon			No.	*		•		*	*
Other		•••	No.	107.110	.::·	70.510			****
Toasters, Electric .		•••	No.	107,448	47,049	72,510	199	88	132
Washing Machines—									
			No.	23,097	14,669	43,815	1,475	895	2,353
Other		•••	No.	•	*	•	*	*	
Coppers—									
221 4-4 -			No.	21,712	10,979	14,521	263	132	160
Gas			No.	19,974	12,396	•	167	119	•
Clothes Wringers .		•••	No.	*	•	•		•	•
Bath Heaters—									
T31 4 1			No.	8,777	n		96)	
Gas		•••	No.	16,396	47,523	49,511	282	→ 421	521
Solid Fuel and Kerose	ene	•••	No.	37,319)		155)	
Hot Water Storage Syst	ems-								
Electric			No.	21,525	} 18,170	25,418	717	} 651	789
Other		•••	No.	7,182	5 10,170	20,410	227	} 051	109
Sink Heaters-									
2014-1-			No.		5,807 *	1 0 051		53)
Gas			No.	*	*	8,351	*	*	} 79
Hot Water Jugs, Electr	ic	•••	No.	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	*	*	*	*	•
Irons, Electric Radiators and Fires, Ele	ectric		No. No.	139,239 19,415	122,274 8,196	$175,469 \\ 30,472$	256 45	$\frac{254}{23}$	409 80
			110.	10,110	0,100	00,112	40	20	30
Lawn Mowers (complete			37.						
Electric Petrol		•••	No. No.		1,140	3,488		:	
***			No.	*	+,140	3,488			
******* · · · · ·		•••	110.						

^{*} Not available.

Table 1020.—Electrical Equipment (Excluding Household Appliances)

Manufactured in N.S.W.

Item and Unit of Quantity			Quantity.			Value.			
rem and one of Quantity	•		1951-52.	1952-53.	1953–54.	1951-52.	1952–53.	1953-54.	
Dynamos—							thousand.		
Alternators		No.	*						
Generators		No.	7,535	4,812	5,412	604	772	914	
Transformers and Converters-			,						
Above $20 \text{ KVA} \dots \dots$		No.	1,970	2,046	1,830	893	1,403	1,640	
Below 20 KVA—									
For Neon Signs	• • •	No.	9,311	9,177	•	50	44	*	
For Radio, Electric Toys, etc.		No.	97,527	56,409	51,591	149	67	55	
For Industrial Power and Light	t	No.	13,979	13,914	16,618	251	149	233	
For Other Industrial Uses		No.	32,781	58,590	120,449	164	156	232	
Regulating etc., Apparatus						4,180	4,491	4,625	
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus	S	•••				5,709	5,189	4,497	
Intercommunication Systems	•••	• • •				•		23	
Motors †—					1 1		ĭ	l	
Under 1 H.P	•••	No.	417,945	353,820	682,480				
1 H.P. and Over		No.	34,255	21,251	22,410			•	
‡Batteries, Wet Cell Type—							1		
Auto, Radio, etc		No.		731,570	849,464	2,825	2,832	3,585	
For Power Plants	•••	No.	124,146	101,698	120,874	545	478	528	
Other	•••	No.	57,592	30,591	40,314	403	371	508	
Insulators, Porcelain						136	66	103	
Household Fittings		•••				515	330	491	
Wireless				ļ		H		1	
Receiving Sets (Complete)—			1						
Radiograms		No.	45,655	40,787	60,196	2,157	1,945	2,991	
Portable		No.	165,511	51,780	78,221	2,522	935	1,348	
Mantel, Table and Console		No.	3100,011	(80,797	124,949	1 2,022	1,221	1,660	
Chassis Unmounted (Made for Sa		No.	*	20,457	20,450		14	13	
Valves and Other Parts of Rece	iving	Sets		1	1	lí			
(Made for Sale)						2,071	1,521	2,071	
Transmitting Apparatus (incl. Va	lves)					1,740	2,032	2,856	
Other Wireless and Amplifying Ap	para					630	614	892	
Refrigerators, Commercial		No.	1,538	347	979	643	150	377	
Fans	•••	No.	64,949	32,643	34,215	5 78	324	408	
Tools and Appliances (Portable)	• • •					. •	73	217	
Cold Lighting (Neon Signs, etc.)						924	1,054	1,370	

^{*} Not available. † Includes all electric motors, whether made for sale or for incorporation in further products in the same factory. † Particulars of dry batteries are not available.

Table 1021.—Machinery (Excluding Electrical) and Vehicles and Parts Manufactured in N.S.W.

The county Walter CO. 114		Quantity,			Value.	
Item and Unit of Quantity.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.
Woodworking and Sawmilling Other	363	 349	 310	1,043 805 437 1,707 1,974 837 3,064 * 526 433	thousand 1,300 1,253 437 2,196 1,814 656 2,739 197 411 351 143	1,056 1,479 528 792 1,998 1,671 856 4,362 167 344 311
† Other (excl. Motor Car) No Ploughs (all kinds) No Harrows (all kinds) No	20,593 o. 3,152	10,986 3,273	16,189 2,156			:
Boats and Ships—Steel N Concrete Mixers N Earth Scoops N	D. *	232 1,112	6‡ * 760		175 *	2,194

Table 1021.—Machinery (Excluding Electrical) and Vehicles and Parts
Manufactured in N.S.W.—continued.

				Quantity.			Value.	
Item and Unit of Quantit	у.		1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1951-52.	1952–53.	1953-54.
Motor Vehicles and Parts— Bodies Made—						£	thousand	ı.
Passenger Buses		No.	203	139	156	444	359	328
Trailers and Semi-trailers		No.		808	932	614	221	246
Trucks		No.	4,451	1,883	2,466	708	345	333
Utilities		No.	2,643	1,994	*	501	477	*
Vans		No.	381	625	786	180	290	260
Caravans		No.	590	386	532	317	205	271
Other (incl. Cars)		No.	21			16	*	*
Radiator Cores		No.	*	24,071	30,319	•	214	271
Pistons (Auto)		No.		*	*	•	*	
Piston Rings				6,156		317	254	
Axles (Auto)		No.		*		*		l •
Spark Plugs		No.		*	*	*	*	.
Cylinder Sleeves and Liners		No.		88,925	83,076	157	101	99
Tractors		No.		3,213	2,988		*	*
Cycles		No.	28,701	21,766	23,405	*	250	307
Cycle Parts						73	40	49
Hand Trucks (all types)				2,162	3,933	29	14	18
Horse Drawn Vehicles	•••			72	35	3	9	3
Railway Cars and Wagons	•••			1,601	1,701	*	•	
Hydraulic Hoists—for Trucks		No.		*	1,549	•		329

^{*} Not available. † Including engines made for incorporation in further products in the same factory. ‡ Aggregating 9,957 tons.

Table 1022.—Metal Products (Other than Machinery and Vehicles)
Manufactured in N.S.W.

Item and Unit of Iron and Steel— Pig Iron † Steel Ingots † Rails, Bars and Section Structural and Fabricat Pipes and Tubes Pipe Fittings Reinforcing Rods	 3 † ed	thous. thous. thous. thous.	tons	1,234 1,515	1952-53.		1	1952-53,	
Pig Iron † Steel Ingots † Rails, Bars and Sections Structural and Fabricat Pipes and Tubes Pipe Fittings	s † ed	thous. thous. thous.	tons		1 485		1	thousand	l.
Pig Iron † Steel Ingots † Rails, Bars and Sections Structural and Fabricat Pipes and Tubes Pipe Fittings	s † ed	thous. thous. thous.	tons		1 485				
Steel Ingots † Rails, Bars and Section Structural and Fabricat Pipes and Tubes Pipe Fittings	s † ed	thous. thous. thous.	tons			1,625	11,160	16,950	18,551
Rails, Bars and Section Structural and Fabricat Pipes and Tubes Pipe Fittings	ed	thous.			1,800	2,111	18,283	25,655	30,243
Structural and Fabricat Pipes and Tubes Pipe Fittings	ed	thous.			1,480	1,639	30.810	44,481	50,243
Pipes and Tubes Pipe Fittings	···		tone	80	81	85	7,277	8,056	8,939
Pipe Fittings	•••			184	187	215	8,238	9,986	11.566
Dalacensta Total				104	101	210	2,076	2,189	2,144
ECHIOTORIS ROOS		•••	t a m a	5 000	5.111	8,157	2,076	235	366
Safes and Doors	•••	•••	tons	5,228	- ,		201	200	500
	- /35:1-	1\	•••				7.632	6,332	6.777
Cans, Canisters, Container Mattresses—	в (меta	1)	• • • •				7,032	0,332	0,777
****			37.	07.004	00.001	00.070	285	330	970
	•••	•••	No.	67,264	80,961	98,070			376
Inner Spring	- ::-		No.	128,104	148,554	194,596	1,505	1,522	1,758
Furniture (Metal), incl. Of	nce Equ	npment				ا منتنده ا	2,704	2,995	3,523
Wheel Barrows (Metal)	•••	•••	No.	24,999	18,891	25,846	128	85	113
Window Frames (Metal)		•••	•••			ł	856	808	909
Venetian Blinds (Metal)	•••		• • • •				729	1,052	1,374
Garbage and Sanitary Car		•••					238	206	194
Meters, Gas ‡	•••		No.	21,622	16,005	20,295		•	
Perambulators (other than	ı Wicke	r)	No.	55,531	71,039	•	252	267	*
Sinks				l .			ł I		
Stainless Steel	•••		No.	26,349	24,517	39,921	468	439	} 474
Other Metal			No.	44,546	19,264	38,821	129	109	} 474
Baths (all types)			No.	49,719	*		715	•	•
Tools				,					
Engineers', Small							1,116	893	991
Vices	•••				١	l l	46	65	59
Hammers (all types)			doz.	25,620	19,209	19,806	140	89	114
Saws (all types)						l .i. l			324
Spades and Shovels	•••		doz.			"∔			*
Spanners and Wrenches				l			126	84	*
Knives—Guillotine and		orking	doz.	7.128	7,193	7,116	164	146	- 165
Nails, Bolts, etc.—				,	,-	,			
Bolts and Nuts							1.292	1,261	1.159
Nails			tons	10.649	6,544	8,077	618	487	616
Rivets				10,020			122	113	141
Screws							229	189	314
Washers (Metal)				l			66	83	99
	•••	•••	•••				"		

^{*} Not available.

[†]Year ended 31st May.

[‡] Particulars of water meters are not available.

Table 1023.-Rubber, Leather and Plastic Products Manufactured in N.S.W.

				Quantity.	.		Value.	
Item and Unit of Qua	ntity,		1951–52.	1952-53.	1953–54.	1951-52	1952-53.	1953-54
ubber— Tyres—				housands		4	thousand	i .
Motor Car and Motor Cycl Truck and Omnibus Other (incl. Solid) Retreaded and Recapped. Goloshes, Boots and Shoes (a Hose	ii types)	No. No. No. pair lin. ft. lin. ft.		613 173 37 534 2,796 6,346 412	1,129 272 79 619 3,924 6,899 407	5,780 6,330 998 * 2,143 1,043 23	3,405 3,184 530 1,858 652 10	5,115 4,256 912 * 2,478 674
0	:: :::	lb.	100	•	*	**	• 10	• "
Men's and Youths' Women's and Maids' Children's Heels made for Sale		pair pair pair pair pair	2,516 1,475	1,892 2,262 1,458	1,917 2,829 1,719 1,850 2,430	3,564 5,108 1,219	3,554 4,774 1,347	3,525 5,682 1,595 120 403
Sandals † Slippers † Bags of Leather, Fibre, etc. Ladies' Handbags—	:: ::	pair pair	560 2,465	617 2,461	806 2,978	412 1,337	511 1,394	763 1,652
Other (excl. Plastic) School Bags Suiteases and Kithags (inc	 J. Plastic	No. No. No.) No.	143 56 399	580 146 61 388	641 133 59 466	830 161 25 611	1,025 174 28 673	1,145 165 32 842
Dress Gloves		No. No. pair	124 21 	115 43 	166 20 	10 113 24 276 50	133 42 223 50	202 21 251 56
lastic Ladies' Handbags		No.	481	356	298	356 514	230	237
Buckles Tableware	··· ···				:::	408	629 47 556	648 44 449
Handles Hose Synthetic Resins for Plastic Wireless Cabinets	Mouldin	lin. ft g cwt No	:	123	**************************************	208	98	216

^{*} Not available.

Table 1024.—Products of Wood Manufactured in N.S.W.

Thomas A. W. W. of Occasion	_		Quantity	. '	Value.			
Item and Unit of Quanti	ıy.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953–54.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	
Furniture—					1	thousand	 i.	
Wood					9,042	8,312	9,481	
Seagrass and Bamboo			0	- 475-0	155	146	153	
Wireless Cabinets (Wood) Venetian Blinds (Wood)	N	o. 44,132	34,124	54,772	615 297	544 - 145	860 119	
Parambulatore +	3.7	64,033	78,116	96,007	351	357	433	
Handles—Axe, Broom, Tool, etc.		1 '		30,007	306	326	388	
Boats and Ships (Wood)—					000	020	000	
Ower 5 tens mass	ſ N	5. 9	9	6	} 49	00	70	
Over 5 tons gross	\ tor	s 197	423	288	3	82		
Casks and Barrels (New)	N	o. 17,967	10,749	15,101	41	32	44	
Boxes and Cases—								
Fruit Cases (incl. Shooks)	thou	s. 5,981	5,330	6,349	731	724	932	
Other					3,145	2,155	2,136	
Clothes Pegs (incl. Plastic)	gro	ss 34,270	00 557	20 201	14	200	1 970	
Plywood (3/16 inch basis) t Floorboards—	hous, sq. f	t. 31,784	22,557	28,601	1,181	823	1,378	
	ous. sup. f	t. 29,353	25,891	33,783	1,794	1.622	2,212	
	ious, sup. i		1,565	2,047	303	132	172	
,	our, sup, 1	3,500	1,000	2,041		1		

[†] All types, not leather only.

Table 1024.-Products of Wood Manufactured in N.S.W.-continued.

		Quantity.			Value.		
Item and Unit of Quantity.	1951–52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1951-52.	1952–53.	1953-54	
Weatherboards—				£ thousand.			
Australian Timberthous. sup. ft. Imported Timberthous. sup. ft.	8,973 2,198	9,596 926		566 181	59 6 7 4	$\begin{array}{c} 806 \\ 172 \end{array}$	
Dressed Timber, Other (Linings, etc.) thous, sup. ft. Palings and Pickets thous, sup. ft.		$21,704 \\ 6,742$		2,36 6 259	2,248 219	5,2 39 22 4	
Sleepers (Sawn)thous. sup. ft. Sawn Timber ‡	2,227	4,774	1,838	95	227	73	
From Native Logs— Forest Hardwoods‡thous. sup. ft.	310,249	,	(285,452				
Brushwoods and Scrub-	010,210	296, 107	{				
woods thous. sup. ft.	18,414)	19,841		•	*	
Pinesthous. sup. ft.	51,970	51,159	64,987		•	•	
From Imported Logs— Softwood and Hardwoodthous. sup. ft.	8,509	8,336	12,470				
Firewood tons	96,833	102,187	85,930	212	201	177	

^{*} Not available. † Includes t

Table 1025.—Bricks, Tiles, Earthenware, Cement and Glass Manufactured in N.S.W.

74	14 - 0	0				Quantity		Value.		
Item and Un	it of	Quantit	у.		1951–52.	1952–53.	1953-54.	1951–52.	1952–53,	1953–54.
Bricks—				_		thousands		£	thousand	l.
Clay Cement Cement Blocks	···		:::	No.	354,545‡ 7,769	300,328 5,202	375,593 6,154	3,940 107 149	3,821 68 38	4,840 92 68
Firebricks and Bloc				•••	:::			1,916	2,302	2,464
Earthenware— Basins Pans (Pedestal) Sinks	:-: :-:		:::	No. No. No.	21 •	* ¹²	10 *	94 *	* 39 * 6	. 40 *
Other Cement, Portland Gre Concrete, Ready Mixe	·	:::	•••	tons	594 268	671 211	726 387	265 3,676 1,143	306 5,315 997	375 5,423 1,887
Asbestos Cement Build Flat (surface measur Corrugated		heets—	- sq sq		8,955 1,590	7,671 1,713	8,440 1,306	1,454 466	1,397 559	1,673 412
Fibrous Plaster— Sheets Other Goods	:::	:::	sq	. yd.	4,962	4,616 	5,445	1,560 311	1,567 315	1,8 64 351
Pipes— Concrete Earthenware Asbestos Cement						," 		694 1,054	748 1,099	811 1,283
Tiles— Floor & Wall, Glazed					179	175	263	219	238	397
Roofing— Cement Terra Cotta Glass Bottles and Jars Crown Seals (incl. Plas Pottery (Ornamental)	 tic)			No. No.	20,273 22,765 	5,692 28,034 	8,484 30,431 	743 926 3,478 989 261	231 1,273 3,117 717 418	270 1,389 * 1,014 661
Terra Cotta Ware— Building Other	···				:::	:::		107 23	149 31	146 52

^{*} Not available.

[†] Includes types other than wood.

[†] These items relate to undressed timber obtained by treating logs in New South Wales sawmills. They include items of undressed timber appearing elsewhere in the table such as sawn sleepers and box shooks and timber subsequently dressed to make other articles appearing in the table, such as floorboards and weatherboards. They do not, however, include timber reason from timber imported in the sawn state, which forms a high proportion of softwood timber produced; oversea imports of sawn timber into N.S.W. amounted to 139 million super. feet in 1953-54, and most of this would be resawn prior to sale.

[†] Excludes asphalt tiles, particulars of which are not available. ‡ Includes ornamental brickettes.

Table 1026.—Paper, Printing, and Stationery Products Manufactured in N.S.W.

Th		4			Quantity		Value.		
Item and Unit of C	luanti	ty.		1951–52.	1952–53.	1953~54.	1951-52.	1952-53,	1953–54
Bags, etc.— Bags and Packets—							£	thousand	
Of Transparent Film							254	283	491
Multiwall	• •••	• • •	• • • •				. •		1070
Other	•••	•••		•-2		7.300	1,849	₹ 1,454	1,378
Carrier Bags Paper Containers, n.e.i.	•••		thous.	-	-	,	753	592	158
raper containers, n.e.i.		•••	•••	•••	•••		755	002	1
Boxes, Cartons, Tubes, Con Of Paperboard (incl. Stra	tainer	s, etc.	_						
Dutton			No.	*				*	
Other	•••	•••	110.				9,363	8,030	8,983
Of Transparent Film-	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		0,000	0,000	0,000
Toilet Paper						l)	1,262	997	986
Serviettes, Paper	•••	•••	•••	•••			74	82	139
Ink—									
Printing and Lithograph	ic	tho	us. Ib.	10,093	8,881	11,562	940	835	1,112
Writing and Drawing						l l	47	91	89
Books of Account, Register	rs, Ex	ercise	Books	•••			1,170	1,057	1,095
Writing Pads		•••					327	294	345
Greetings Cards	•••	•••	• • • •	•••			469	440	551
Envelopes	•••			•••		•••	819	673	735

^{*} Not available.

Table 1027.—Toilet Articles, Toys, Sporting Material and Fancy Goods
Manufactured in N.S.W.

Thomas a	nd Thit of (Quantity.			Value.		
Item a	nd Unit of (guanui	у.		1951–52.	1952–53.	1953-54.	1951–52.	1952–53.	1953-54.	
Toilet Soap-								£ thousand.			
Washing				cwt.	253.984			2.105			
Shaving Soap Shampoo—				cwt.	6,372	6,662	6,423	283	299	306	
Liquid				cwt.	4,565	4,616	6,309	166	182	315	
Powder		•••		cwt.	194	225	*	11	16	•	
Dentifrices		•••	•••	•••				1,574	1,786	1,928	
Cosmetic Cream	s and Lotion	ns—									
				cwt.	2,129	3,160	2,846	212	276	318	
Hand Creams	and Lotions	3	•••	cwt.	741	2,273	3,522	30	122	184	
Other	,	•••		cwt.	8,590	6,277	7,768	442	373	519	
Hair Preparation		\mathbf{mpoos})	:-	1.050	0.001	0.000	415	501	547	
Face Powder	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••	•••	cwt.	1,950	2,091	2,258	223	236	291	
Lipstick	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	318 76	283 86	360	
Rouge Talcum Powder	•••	•••	· •••	cwt.	19,485	23.655	28,852	665	701	77 915	
Lanoline (Toilet		•••	•••	lb.	35,198	53,204	36,368	18	24	21	
Danonne (Tonec	,	•••	•••	10.	30,130	05,204	30,308	10	44	21	
Brushes											
Hair and Clot	h	• • • •		gross	2,482	2,522	2,529	. 82	72	76	
Nail		• • •	•••	gross	3,899	4,400	4,381	28	29	26	
Shaving		•••		gross	666	*	• •	20	*	•	
Tooth		•••	•••	gross	•	•	•	1 * 1	* 400		
Toys Golf Clubs	•••	•••	•••	4	9,344	7,782	13,698	1,235	$^{1,492}_{257}$	1,755	
GOII CIUDS		•••	•••	doz.	9,344	1,182	19,098	309	257	462	
Tennis Racquet-	_							{			
Frames		•••		doz.		*	*	*	•	•	
Gut (Fiuished)		\dots the	ous. I	lin. ft.	9,451	9,779	9,329	265	240	225	
Picture and Mir		•••	•••					193	249	271	
Badges (Metal)		•••	• • • •					123	121	143	
Baskets		•••	•••	•••				79	62	84	
Games	ont and Co.		•••	•••	•••			51	98	112	
Ornaments (Cen	ient and Co	icrete)	• • • •	•••		•••	•••	14	31	33	

[•] Not available.

Table 1028.—Optical, Surgical and Scientific Instruments and Appliances Manufactured in N.S.W.

Ttom and T		04				Quantity.	'	Value.		
Item and U	ni oi	упаны	ty.		1951–52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54
Optical Appliances Surgical, Medical Ins Surgical Belts Scientific Appliances Scientific Glassware	trumei	nts and	Appli	iances doz.	2,356	 1,301 		1,133 430 52 216 171	thousand 1,173 382 42 214 113	987 451 * 228 162
Photographic Applian Cameras Other Appliances	ices—			No.	*	 	 	* 35	54	44
Cinematograph Appli Cameras Projectors Other Appliances	ances- 	 		No. No. 	 344 	 316 	* 632 	 73 72	 49 99	* 89 84

^{*} Notavailable.

Table 1029.-Drugs, Chemicals and Fertilizers Manufactured in N.S.W.

					Quantity	. ,		Value,	
Item and Unit	oi Quant	ity.		1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1951-52.	1952–53.	1953-54.
					 			£ thousand	d.
	all types)		cwt.	·;·		'∓'	6,295	7,481	8,670
Saline Powder			lb.	905,202	452,089	498,496	132	67	76
Insecticide Concentrate Insecticides and Vermin	Sprays, 1	Dusts,	etc.—				η	63	•
Agricultural and Orci Pastoral (Including 8	sheep and	Cattle	Dips)				} 1,692		929 5 7 9
Other (Including Hou Disinfectants	•	•••			•••		655	474 541	569 608
Wood Willow		•					510	408	730
Acid (100 per cent.)-						_			
Mitria	••		tons tons			*	*	*	*
Culphynia			tons	117,035	124,359	147,777	*	:	:
Cadina Ciliante			tons	13,165	11,394	,,,	231	241	*
Sodium Sulphate .		•••	tons	*	*	*	*	*	*
Stearine (Stearic Acid).		• • •	cwt.	32,639	*	20,995	177	*	131
Zinc Chloride Zinc Oxide			tons	197,490	64,214	120.093	700		*
0.11.64	•• •••	•••	cwt.	43,549	48,078	52,785	799 1,203	332 1,508	618
Manures (excl. Fertilize			cwt.	713,978	681,337	546,720	744	778	$\frac{1,439}{812}$

^{*} Not available.

Table 1030.-Miscellaneous Products Manufactured in New South Wales.

				1		
Item and Unit of Quantity.		Quantity.			Value,	
The same of Quantity,	1951–52.	1952-53.	1953-54,	1951-52.	1952–53.	1953-54.
				£	thousand	·
Electric Light and Power Gas million kWh million cubic ft Coke—Metallurgical thous. tons Gasworks thous. tons Coke Breeze thous. tons	20,537 1,610 633†	4,868 20,216 1,825 641† 101	5,450 20,802 1,987 486 288	23,758 7,594 9,011 2,708† 103	26,459 8,746 11,075 3,195† 71	31,401 8,562 12,083 2,678 432
Tar (made for Sale)—	12,185 82,199 403,237	* 15,342 70,033 367,584	14,715 * 81,442 332,509	354 409 1,167	529 349 1,154	272 * 395 1,068
Wool, Scoured— Produced for Sale or Stocks thous.lb. Produced and used in own works thous.lb.	25,279 5,906	27,570 4,982	30,773 5,839	*	*	*
Wool Tops— Produced for Sale or Stocks thous.lb. Produced and used in own works thous.lb.	4 ,291	* 3,650	4,452 4,346	*	*	3,591
Hides and Skins— Pelts thous. Basils thous.	1,179 845	1,782 746	2,326 574	* 186	* 149	* 139
Sausage Casings— cwt. Beef cwt. Mutton and Lamb cwt. Pig cwt. Bags—Textile, Hessian, etc. thous. Twine (all types) cwt.	8,599 7,208 1,086	4,977 5,219 898 12,561	7,963 5,442 1,109 14,097	85 368 44 *	54 218 38 1,544	86 277 44 1,115
Cotton Waste— Rough Spinning Waste thous.lb, Teased (Engine Cleaning) thous, lb. Adhesives—	1,077 3,567	711 2,927	1,076 2,464	77 441	44 218	48 206
Powdered cwt. Semi-liquid cwt. Liquid (incl. Mucilage, Paste, Glue) cwt. Mattresses—Soft Filled (incl. Kapok) No. No. Umbrellas No.	118,942	$\begin{array}{c} 6,719 \\ 36,468 \\ 49,846 \\ 98,352 \\ 207,161 \\ 112,503 \end{array}$	4,457 46,175 68,862 79,403 272,106 147,326	35 278 255 766 268 529	44 329 272 646 375 365	35 448 377 472 422 527
Brooms— gross Bassine gross Hair and Bristle gross Millet gross Mops, Floor gross Scrubbing Brushes gross	1,903 5,818 4,348	1,561 1,244 4,886 4,683 3,260	1,654 1,046 5,375 6,029 3,492	66 111 311 133 49	52 81 271 133 38	56 73 256 177 45

^{*} Not available. † Includes some coke breeze.

MINING INDUSTRY

New South Wales contains extensive mineral deposits of great value and variety. Coal was discovered as early as 1796 and the announcement in 1851 that gold had been discovered excited world-wide interest, leading to a rapid flow of immigration. Copper and tin deposits were opened up later but these minerals have not been of major importance. Extensive silver-lead-zinc deposits have been mined at Broken Hill since 1883 and soon surpassed gold in the value of their annual yield. In the present century, coal and silver-lead-zinc mining have been the predominant mining industries in the State; in 1954 they employed 89 per cent. of all persons engaged in mining and their output represented 89 per cent. of the value of all minerals produced.

A notable recent development has been the exploitation of the black mineral-bearing sands along the coastal beaches of northern New South Wales and southern Queensland. The extraction of minerals from these sands commenced in 1934 and continued on a small scale until the outbreak of war in 1939 since when, as a result of continuing expansion, Australia has become the world's largest producer of rutile and zircon.

STATISTICS OF THE MINING INDUSTRY.

Statistics of the mining industry in New South Wales as published in Year Book No. 52 and earlier issues were derived mainly from returns collected under the Census Act, 1901; they related to the operations of mining only and excluded all ore dressing and treatment of minerals after they had been brought to the surface. Certain of the data, relating to quantities and values of individual minerals produced, were taken from the records of the Department of Mines.

As from the beginning of 1950, the foregoing statistical series were discontinued in respect of all classes of minerals other than coal and, with few exceptions, have not been repeated in this chapter.

The new statistical series of the mining industry adopted in this State, and shown in the following pages, conform to a plan which was designed to ensure the compilation of statistics on a uniform basis in all Australian States and Territories. Previously, differences in the statistics of the separate States had prevented the assembly of satisfactory and comprehensive statistics of the mining industry in Australia as a whole.

For the purposes of these statistics, the mining industry is defined to include not only the operations of mining and quarrying, but also oredressing and miscellaneous treatment, such as crushing, of non-metallic minerals, where these operations are undertaken in treatment works situated at or near a mine or quarry. The screening and washing of coal are included in mining activity when undertaken at the mine or at plants centrally situated to serve a number of mines in the locality. The mining industry does not include the refining of metals or the processing of raw materials in the manufacture of such products as coke, bricks and portland cement; these are classified as factory activity whether or not the works are situated in the locality of the mine or quarry.

In accordance with this definition of the mining industry, each mineral is recorded in the statistics in the form in which it leaves the mine or adjacent treatment works. Thus, a metallic mineral is recorded as an ore if untreated before despatch, or as a concentrate if ore-dressing operations are undertaken at or about the mine. Similarly, it is valued as an ore or concentrate at the mine or adjacent treatment plant.

Statistics on this basis relating to employment and the quantity and value of individual mineral products were collected by the Department of Mines from the year 1950, and are shown in Table 1032 et seq., but other data as to wages paid, value of plant, materials used, etc., shown in Table 1031 below, are first available for the year 1952.

Mines in the course of development are included throughout.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

The following summary of statistics embraces all classes of mining except the quarrying of clays and construction materials, for which it has not been possible to obtain complete particulars:—

Table 1031.—Summary of Statistics.

(Excluding Clay Pits and Quarries.*)

			(IIACI	uding Clay 110	a and educati	os.)		
Year 5	Operation	Average Number of Persons Employed.	Salaries and Wages Paid. †	Fixed A Additions & Replacements during Year.	Value at end of Year.	Fuel, Power and LightUsed.	Materials and Stores Used.	Value of Output.
	No.	No.	£	£ Coal Mi	£	£	£	£
1953 1	.68 .59 .51	20,151 19,961 19,979	18,087,216 18,282,487 19,233,214	6,259,746 5,653,419 4,469,244	22,129,097 22,408,329 21,901,071	1,634,299 1,645,067 1,703,025	5,781,730 5,828,749 6,149,640	43,283,357 41,629,850 42,762,415
	_			Silver—Lead—	Zine Mines.			•
	$\begin{array}{c} 37 \\ 23 \\ 24 \end{array}$	7,146 6,944 6,618	10,161,496 9,804,126 10,013,899	3,317,250 $2,799,647$ $1,863,306$	12,838,108 14,533,775 15,115,693	1,336,704 1,679,791 1,472,150	3,955,764 4,135,706 3,974,200	$\begin{array}{c} 25,991,633 \\ 22,817,138 \\ 26,671,799 \end{array}$
				Other Metall	ic Mines.			
1953 2	05 28 75	1,305 1,047 813	814,498 592,469 464,974	285,681 298,462 168,364	903.692 1,128,069 1,126,303	204,182 149,298 135,791	477,573 294,812 221,891	2,393,329 1,887,773 1,666,914
			Non-meta	llic Mines. § (I	Excluding Cla	ys.)		
1953 1	15 02 96	786 674 693	523,172 500,963 521,853	$\begin{array}{c c} 2\overline{24,826} \\ 196,674 \\ 194,271 \end{array}$	$902,739 \\ 1,063,555 \\ 1,186,342$	85,586 87,186 110,722	230,223 249,404 260,014	1,148,146 1,202,189 1,323,521
				Total—All Mi	nes. *			
1953 5	$\begin{array}{c c} 25 & \\ 12 & \\ 46 & \end{array}$	29,388 28,626 28,103	29,586,382 29,180,045 30,233,940	10,087,503 8,948,202 6,695,185	36,773,636 39,133,728 39,329,409	$\begin{array}{c} 3,260,771 \\ 3,561,342 \\ 3,421,688 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 10,445,290 \\ 10,508,671 \\ 10,605,745 \end{array}$	72,816,465 67,536,950 72,424,649

^{*} Excluding clay pits and quarries, which in 1954 had an average employment of 496 and 1,234 respectively, and a value of output of £772,825 and £5,035,702 respectively. See page 1132.

Except in coal mining, many of the workings counted as individual mines are small, and in 1954 there were 209, with a total employment of 326, in which the persons employed numbered less than four.

Working proprietors included in "persons employed" numbered 263 at the end of the year, 61 of them being engaged in coal mining and 202 in other mining. Of the salary and wage earners at the end of the year, 1,726 (1,258 in coal and 468 in other mining) were aged under 21 years, and 25,370 (18,228 in coal and 7,142 in other mining) were aged 21 years or over. A dissection of employment in coal mining is shown in Table 1054; in other mining, employees working above ground numbered 3,660 and below ground 3,950.

The salaries and wages shown in the table represent gross amounts before any deduction in respect of explosives bought by employees from proprietors. In 1954, deductions for explosives totalled £209,791, comprising £98,964 in coal and £110,827 in other mining.

The values of fixed assets shown in the table represent the depreciated book values of these items. Of the total value of £39,329,409 at the end of 1954, plant and machinery represented £23,042,566 or 59 per cent., land

[†] Subject to deduction for explosives bought by employees. See below.

[‡] Land, Buildings, Plant and Mine Development. § Includes other Fuel Mines.

and buildings £8,011,278 or 20 per cent., and mine development £8,275,565 or 21 per cent. Capital expenditure on additions and replacements of fixed assets in 1954 totalled £6,695,185, of which £4,976,896 was spent on plant and machinery. Further details of the value of fixed assets in coal mines are shown in Table 1052.

The value of materials and stores used in 1954 included £2,369,581 for mining timber, of which £1,276,365 was used in coal mines, £1,090,046 in silver-lead-zinc mines and £3.170 in all other mines.

Items shown in the table are not a complete record of income or expenditure and, consequently, do not reflect the profits or losses of the mines.

CLASSES OF MINING INDUSTRY.

The following tables summarise the persons engaged in mining and the value of mineral output in New South Wales according to classes of mining industry. In making this classification, each mine or quarry has been assigned to a class of industry according to its principal product and all employment and products of the mine or quarry have been included in that class. Persons employed include working proprietors and all persons engaged in the operations of mining or quarrying and in crushing or ore dressing operations carried out in the locality. Head office staffs are excluded and the number of fossickers—men working intermittently, picking over abandoned workings, and prospecting—as reported by Mining Registrars is shown separately by way of footnote.

The totals in these tables exceed those in Table 1031 to the extent of the particulars relating to quarries producing clays and construction materials; in 1954 the respective totals for employment were 496 and 1,234, and for value of output £772,825 and £5,035,702.

Table 1032.—Principal Classes of Mining Industry—Employment and Value of Output.

Year	Coal Mining.	Silver-Lead- Zinc Mining.	Mineral Sands Mining.	Gold Mining.	Tin Mining.	Limestone Quarrying.	Other Mining & Quarrying.	Total Mining & Quarrying
			Ave	rage Emplo	yment. *			
1950 1951 1952 1953 1954	18,338 18,697 20,151 19,961 19,979	6,244 6,781 7,146 6,944 6,618	176 289 352 379 314	492 415 319 178 161	403 334 288 270 178	410 321 383 395 388	2,383 2,506 2,255 2,037 2,195	28,446 29,343 30,894 30,164 29,833
			Value of	Output. (£ thousand	l.)	,	
1950 1951 1952 1953 1954	22,121 31,466 43,283 41,630 42,762	23,093 33,169 25,992 22,817 26,672	340 853 1,220 1,163 1,021	557 565 401 225 329	320 398 418 303 211	365 471 705 778 817	3,353 4,722 5,146 5,447 6,421	50,149 71,644 77,165 72,363 78,233

^{*} See note * to Table 1033.

In 1954, the coal mining industry employed 19,979 persons or 67 per cent. of the total employment in mining, and the value of coal produced was £42,762,415 or 55 per cent. of the value of all minerals won. The next largest class of industry was silver-lead-zinc, in which the corresponding proportions were 22 per cent. and 34 per cent. respectively. The remaining classes, in the aggregate, employed 3,236 persons or 11 per cent. of the total, and their value of output amounted to £8,798,962 or 11 per cent. of the total.

A comparison of the value of mineral output since 1929, separating coal and silver-lead-zinc but combining all other classes of mining, is shown in Table 1034. Comparable data as to employment for years prior to 1950, however, are available only in respect of coal and silver-lead-zinc. The comparative statistics relating to coal mining are shown in Tables 1051 and 1053, whilst employment in the silver-lead-zinc industry, as recorded by the Department of Mines, was 5,137 in 1939, thence in the successive years 1945 to 1949 numbered 3,929, 4,713, 5,331, 5,873 and 6,052.

Table 1033.—Classes of Mining Industry—Employment and Value of Output.

Class of Industry.		age Num ons Emp		v	alue of Out	out.
cases of Industry.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1952.	1953.	1954.
MINING FOR METALLIC MINERAL	s.			£	£	£
Antimony	24	26	46	15,893	5,313	8,988
Bauxite	6	3	2	4,979	2,290	2,748
G-11	152	178	33 161	179,265 401,452	20,324 225,039	15,902 329,396
T 013-	10	110	3	38,852	18,544	14,343
37	18	19	30	16,134	25,578	16,711
341	352	379	314	1,220,212	1,162,978	1,020,989
Cilere T 1 Zi	7,146	6,944	6,618	25,991,633	22,817,138	26,671,799
	288	270	178	417,982	303,210	211,408
	125	111	33 13	85,880 12,680	96,202	7,478
Other Metallic Minerals	11	10	13	. 12,080	28,295	38,954
Total Metallic Minerals	8,451	7,991	7,431	28,384,962	24,704,911	28,338,713
MINING FOR FUEL MINERALS—	-					
Black Coal	20,151	19,961	19,979	43,283.357	41,629,850	42,762,41
Oil Shale	112			50,902		
Oil (Petroleum)			25			
Total Fuel Minerals	20,263	19,961	20,004	43,334,259	41,629,850	42,762,41
MINING FOR NON-METALLIC						
MINERALS—						
	31	27	26	42,705	55,955	56,678
Barite	7	4	8	1,311	1,632	2,92
(a) Brick and Tile Clay and Shale.	318	329	320	461,645	463,787	548,35
	175	185	176	150,676	239,861	224,47
Diatomite	14	12	16	16,817	13,958	13,640
Dolomite	9	11	12	9,466	7,912	7,15
a ·	28	27	31	21,954 88,257	15,004	38,985
	34	33	38 388	704,770	79,466 777,922	165,579 816,644
Magnesite	76	78	68	128,138	159,422	147,578
Talcs (incl. Steatite and Pyrophyllite).		liĭ	11	5,396	4,664	5,412
Other Non-metallic Minerals	78	76	70	78,430	86,254	68,92
Total Non-metallic Minerals	1,167	1,188	1,164	1,709,565	1,905,837	2,096,346
QUARRYING FOR CONSTRUCTION	N					
MATERIALS—						
Sand and River Gravel—	250	253	305	572,068	661,711	876,921
(a) River Deposits (b) Other Deposits	90	55	50	156,582	163,992	189,317
(b) Other Deposits		33	30	100,004	100,002	100,01
(a) Granite	. 17	13	17	23,179	5,407	10,226
(b) Sandstone	. 134	124	133	155,095	132,916	172,129
(c) Other	17	13	37	22,966	15,453	36,196
Crushed and Broken Stone		566	692	2,806,196	3,142,599	3,750,913
Total Construction Materials	1,013	1,024	1,234	3,736,086	4,122,078	5,035,702

^{*} Average during period of operation, including working proprietors. Excludes fossickers (estimated at 637 in 1952, 425 in 1953 and 339 in 1954), and employees of the Department of Main Roads and Municipal and Shire Councils extracting road materials (estimated at 1,415 in 1952, 1,390 in 1953 and 1,424 in 1954).

MINERALS WON IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

The following table shows the value of minerals produced in New South Wales in each year since 1929, including the value of output of quarries. Figures for 1950 and subsequent years are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years owing to certain changes in basis relating mainly to "Other Minerals". The statement nevertheless affords a useful indication of the steep rise in recent years in the value of the State's mineral output.

Year.	Coal.	Lead and Zinc Concentrates.	Other Minerals.	Total.	Year.	Coal.	Lead and Zinc Concentrates.	Other Minerals.	Total.
		£ thous	and.				£ thou	ısand.	
1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939	6,295 5,493 4,441 4,076 4,107 4,342 4,585 4,921 5,542 5,653 7,027 6,361	3,835 3,075 1,589 1,719 2,062 2,403 3,412 4,014 4,965 3,513 3,792 4,325	2,136 1,514 1,086 1,153 1,474 2,051 2,287 2,381 2,712 2,934 3,096 3,229	12,266 10,082 7,116 6,948 7,643 8,796 10,284 11,316 13,219 12,100 13,915 13,915	1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952	9,739 9,789 9,761 9,452 10,535 12,101 14,938 16,122 22,121 31,466 43,283 41,630	4,733 4,505 5,099 5,678 8,350 12,329 19,257 17,751 22,800 32,773 25,633 22,539	3,953 4,619 3,636 3,104 2,882 3,353 3,977 4,052 5,228 7,405 8,249 8,194	18,425 18,913 18,496 18,234 21,767 27,783 38,172 37,925 50,149 71,644 77,165 72,363

Table 1034.—Value of Minerals Produced in New South Wales.

The value of minerals won declined as prices fell with the onset of the depression in 1930 and did not regain its former level until 1937. After initial increase following the outbreak of war in 1939, prices of the major products remained comparatively steady until 1945. Thereafter, metal prices rose almost continuously, reaching a peak following a steep increase in 1951, then receded sharply in 1952 and 1953.

The very high levels recorded for value of output in recent years, as compared with the pre-war level, are largely due to price variations in coal and the base metals. Thus, while the quantity of lead concentrates produced in 1954 was approximately the same as in 1939, the value had increased from £3.5 million to £22.0 million. Similarly, in the case of coal the quantity produced in 1954 was only 35 per cent. higher than in 1939, whereas the value was more than six times as great.

Detailed statistics of the minerals produced in New South Wales during the past three years are set out in the following table. They are arranged in four groups (Metallic, Fuel and Non-metallic Minerals and Construction Materials), and as indicated at page 1129, the quantity and value of each mineral are recorded in terms of the product as it leaves the mine or quarry or treatment works situated in the locality. Actual production has been recorded except where, as indicated by footnote, sales or despatches have been considered the more appropriate basis.

As well as the quantities and values of the various ores, concentrates, etc., there are shown the gross contents of each as determined by assay. In the case of metallic minerals, all contents which are pay metals have been listed and, in a number of cases, metals which are refiners' prizes have been shown where satisfactory assays are available. These contents have been summarised in Table 1036 to show the total quantity, or "mine production", of each metal or element contained in the various metallic minerals. Contents which are not recoverable or for which penalties are imposed because of difficulties in refining, have been excluded.

Comparable figures are not available in respect of years prior to 1950, but recorded statistics of minerals produced up to 1949 are shown in the Statistical Register for 1950-1951.

The more important of the minerals are reviewed individually on later pages, viz., Metallic Minerals, pages 1139 to 1149; Fuel Minerals, pages 1149 to 1165; Non-Metallic Minerals, pages 1165 to 1167; and Construction Materials on page 1168.

Table 1035.—Minerals Produced—Quantity, Value and Contents.

Mineral.	Unit of		Quantity.			Value.	
Mineral.	Quantity.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1952.	1953.	1954.
ANTIMONY ORE* Antimony Content	ton ton	138·9 67·8	71·3 39·2	Metallic Minera	ls. £	£ 5,313	£ 10,234
Antimony Content	ton ton oz. fine	$25.1 \\ 13.7 \\ 123$	 		4,299		
	ton	4,027 1,292	$^{1,852}_{428}$	2,429 710	4,979	2,290	2,748
	ton	1·0 0·1	0·8 0·1	9·3 1·2	157	80	1,599
BISMUTH CONCENTRATES Bismuth Content	1b 1b	3,942 2,980	$\begin{array}{c} 287 \\ 174 \end{array}$		3,132	50	•••
Bismuth Content	lb lb lb oz. fine oz. fine	3,984 144 2,123 	2,982 147 1,784 		2,476	1,787	
Copper Content Gold Content	ton ton oz. fine oz. fine	61.8 11.9 1 55	$119.9 \\ 21.3 \\ 1 \\ 42$	11·9 2·0 	2,089	3,748	341
Gold Content	ton ton oz. fine oz. fine	9,006 1,589·9 4,623 68,521	4,160 825·0 2,431 61,261	2,032 388·5 910 23,173	398,936	189,707	102,537
COPPER PRECIPITATES*. Copper Content	ton ton	97·1 69·6	95·9 63·9	99·7 64·4	16,111	15,510	15,561
Copper Content Gold Content	ton ton oz. fine oz. fine	 	0·61 0·11 			16	•••
Gold Content Copper Content	ton oz. fine ton oz. fine ton oz. fine ton	2 7 6	 		85		
Gold Content Silver Content	ton oz. fine oz. fine ton ton	151 545 438 0·7	135·6 578 407 1·3	87·4 243 205 0·4	4,716	7,513	2,343
Gold Content	ton oz. fine oz. fine ton	0·8 59 882 0·5	 		1,174		
Gold Content	ton oz. fine ton	7.6 265 59 0.2	 		4,143		
GOLD CLASSIFIER SANDS Gold Content Silver Content	ton oz. fine oz. fine	$\begin{array}{c} \bf 24 \cdot 4 \\ \bf 277 \\ \bf 25 \end{array}$	 	 	3,971		•••
Gold Content Silver Content	oz oz. fine oz. fine	28,827 25,667 789	14,600 13,837 320	23,377 20,852 517	393,843	219,480	315,819

^{*} Despatches from the mine (or sales) as distinct from production.

[†] Alluvial, bullion, retorted gold, etc.

Table 1035.—Minerals Produced—Quantity, Value and Contents—continued.

W1	Unit of		Quantity.			Value.	
Mineral.	Quantity.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1952.	1953.	1954.
			Metallic Miner	als—continued	£	£	£
ILMENITE CONCENTRATES* Ilmenite Content	ton	$\begin{array}{c} 31 \\ 27 \end{array}$	···	466 443	104		2,969
IRON OXIDE FOR GAS PURIFICATION	ton	12,315	4,236	3,426	38,852	18,544	14,343
LEAD CONCENTRATES Lead Content	ton ton oz. fine oz. fine ton ton ton	226,797 165,169 6,229,789 6,048 493.8 1,592.9 45.8 35,103	283,726 209,943 7,387,843 7,403 570·4 2,180·0 60·2 44,434	302,738 224,389 7,893,818 7,469 613·1 2,126·3 66·5 46,336	17,598,714	18,718,471	22,019,837
LEAD CONCENTRATES, FROM SLIME DUMPS* Lead Content	ton ton oz. fine ton ton	$13,570 \\ 4,261 \\ 135,026 \\ 8\cdot 2 \\ 2\cdot 7$	14,100 3,641 157,355 7·1 2·4	$13,917 \\ 1,839 \\ 215,047 \\ 0.7 \\ 0.2$	363,099	310,315	132,594
LEAD-COPPER TRATES Lead Content Silver Content Gold Content Copper Content Sulphur Content	ton ton oz. fine oz. fine ton ton	 	772 123 76,112 278 137·0 225	1,124 199 141,010 405 188-9 328		59,000	62,000
LEAD SLAG* Lead Content Silver Content	ton ton oz. fine	$^{120}_{14}_{800}$	133·6 18 1,059	106-6 17 1,063	1,469	1,240	1,405
MAGNETITE for Coal Washing	ton	469	1,340	1,795	9,380	28,165	37,355
MANGANESE ORE* Battery Grade Manganese Dioxide Content Metallurgical Grade	ton ton ton	573 422 981	1,205 937 1,015	867 644 749	7,177 5,681	15,833 7,735	10,131 6,580
Manganese Content Other Grades Manganese Dioxide Content	ton ton ton	476 470 333	487 223 157	322	3,276	2,010	
MOLYBDENITE CONCENTRATES* Molybdenum Sulphide Content	lb	59 54			11		
Bismuth Content	lb		:::		i E		
MONAZITE CONCENTRATES* Monazite Content	ton ton	88 81	117 106	69 62	8,851	11,644	8,485
PLATINUM CONCENTRATES* Platinum Content Palladium Content Commicdium Content Gold Content	oz oz oz oz. fine	::: ::: :::		32·1 23·0 2 1·9 0·1			894
PYRITE CONCENTRATES Sulphur Content	ton	23,965 11,539	19,114 9,558	10,736 5,334	34,436	65,517	57,529
RUTILE CONCENTRATES Titanium Dioxide Content	ton ton	24,450 23,657	21,915 21,223	22,734 21,872	1,013,248	1,037,187	778,933
SILVER BULLION* Silver Content	oz oz. fine	70 60	158 109	:::	21	39	
SILVER-LEAD ORE* Silver Content Lead Content Gold Content Copper Content	ton oz. fine ton oz. fine ton	5,860 58,731 1,016 12 4.7	882.6 14,784 151 7	1,297·8 22,918 210 5	77,793	13,597	20,309

^{*} Despatches from the mine (or sales), as distinct from production.

Table 1035.—Minerals Produced—Quantity, Value and Contents—continued.

	Unit of		Quantity.			Value.	
Mineral.	Quantity.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1952.	1953.	1954.
			Metallic Miner	als—continued	. £	£	£
SILVER-LEAD SLIMES* Silver Content Lead Content	ton oz. fine ton	•••	$\begin{bmatrix} 48.4 \\ 542 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$	 		160	•••
SILVER ORE* Silver Content Copper Content Gold Content	ton oz. fine ton oz. fine	177 3,337 		 	267		•••
SILVER SLUDGE* Gold Content Silver Content	ton oz. fine oz. fine	$3.5 \\ 1 \\ 6,858$	0.8 1 8,051	 	2,366	2,687	•••
TIN CONCENTRATES* Tin Content	ton ton	547 393	473 339	377 272	416,072	303,210	211,409
IIN-TUNGSTEN CONCENTRATES* Tin Content Tungstic Oxide Content	ton ton lb	$12.7\\3.2\\10,782$	10·4 2·5 9,784	$0.02 \\ 0.01 \\ 12$	15,464	7,731	7
TUNGSTEN CONCENTRATES* Scheelite Concentrates Tungstic Oxide Content Wolfram Concentrates Tungstic Oxide Content	lb, lb, lb, lb,	18,800 13,016 73,718 46,603	12,888 9,273 59,880 38,880	8,034 6,009 7,184 4,827	14,480 53,460	7,252 28,600	2,283 1,574
Wolfram-Scheelite Concen- trates Tungstic Oxide Content	lb lb		98,560 68,023	$^{11,200}_{8,064}$		50,832	2,365
ZINC CONCENTRATES Zinc Content Lead Content Sulphur Content Silver Content Cadmium Content Copper Content Gold Content Cobalt Content Manganese Content	ton ton ton oz. fine ton ton ton ton ton	283,610 147,650 2,973 89,664 250,686 544.4 289.0 1,402 53.9 3,452	364,667 189,526 3,693 115,236 361,125 664-0 395-0 1,925 52-7 4,135-0	390,741 202,646 3,738 122,314 382,353 759-0 411-8 1,488 68-5 4,586	7,670,909	3,450,768	4,273,255
ZINC ORE* Zinc Content	ton ton	10·9 5·0			40	·	
ZIRCON CONCENTRATES Zircon Content	ton ton	17,156* 16,924	15,528* 15,305	27,489 27,037	130,269*	96,707*	199,541
ZIRCON-RUTILE CONCENTRATES* Zireon Content Titanium Dioxide Content	ton ton	16,935 8,467 4,234	4,360 1,968 1,215	7,765 2,718 2,640	67,740	17,440	31,061
Total, Metallic Minerals					28,384,884	24,700,178	28,326,040
			Fuel	Minerals.			
Coal, Black Shale, Oil Bearing	ton	15,022,100 21,661	14,173,831	15,083,260 	43,283,357 50,902	41,629,850	42,762,415
Total, Fuel Minerals					43,334,259	41,629,850	42,762,415

[•] Despatches from the mine (or sales), as distinct from production.

Table 1035.—Minerals Produced—Quantity, Value and Contents—continued.

		Unit	of		Quantity.			Value.	
Mineral.		Quan		1952.	1953.	1954.	1952.	1953.	1954.
	3 233 111				Non-m	etallic Mineral	s.	£	£
ALUNITE		ton		314			2,158		• • • •
SBESTOS— Chrysotile—Fibre Fines		1 4		457 9	554 15	607	42,497 208	55,768 187	56,570 108
BARITE		1		827	1,255	2,000	1,191	1,632	2,92
LAYS-									
Kaolin and Ball Cla For Refractories		. ton		11,252	10,588	11,217	27,197	24,065	28,30
For Pottery For Other Purp	oses	ton ton	···	} 10,291	{ 4,734 7,196	4,820 7,122	32,627	$\left\{\begin{array}{c} 13,312 \\ 29,532 \end{array}\right $	$\frac{12,66}{26,10}$
Other Pottery Clay	and Shal			1,022	788	1,886	1,670	2,075	6,34
Bentonitic Clay Brick Clay and Sha	ale		•••	109 1,286,407	1,382,989	1,604,409	361,016	413 418,793	30, 480,49
Cement Clay and St Fire Clay	nale	. ton		80,358 74,462	105,616 78,971	114,254 60,038	28,297 90,663	29,607 96,188	33,01 68,36
Fuller's Earth		. ton		85	90	73	159	169 926	16 87
Moulder's Clay Stoneware Clay	::	4	:::	162 53,937	156 71,912	134 109,974	974 23,224	30,357	46,09
Terra Cotta Clay— For Roofing Tile For Other Purpo		4	···	$124,276 \\ 7,834$	150,537 8,788	150,184 8,027	44,656 3,095	53,371 3,537	60,67 3,77
DIAMONDS, Industr	rial	. cara	t	49	736	1,564	118*	4,813	12,67
DIATOMITE		. ton		4,655	3,671	3,708	16,817	13,958	13,64
OOLOMITE		. ton		2,959	3,955	3,855	9,297	7,557	6,40
FELSPAR (Includin Stone)	g Cornis	4		6,467	3,349	9,538	21,954	15,004	38,89
SEMS— Opal							515†	204†	66
YPSUM— Washed Unwashed				15,369 73,857	15,221 56,598	65,776 63,014	17,222 71,035	19,003 60,463	84,649 80,93
Total, Gypsum				89,226	71,819	128,790	88,257	79,466	165,57
LIMESTONE;		. ton		1,120,137	1,351,521	1,485,052	610,267	699,555	724,73
OAM, For Foundry	Moulding	g ton		19,879†	18,086	16,351	13,296†	13,311	11,21
fAGNESITE—Crude	e	. ton	•	40,333	45,769	42,825	128,138	159,422	147,57
пса		. ton				7	·		8
IINERAL PIGMEN	TS-	١.							
Brown Umber Red Ochre Yellow Ochre		. ton		12 14 105	16 126 106	₁₂₀	32 37 300	47 352 317	₂₉
EAT, for Fertilizer						372			18
EBBLES, for Grind		4		111	49	119	961	294	58
PHOSPHATE ROCE	c	. ton		10			52		
YROPHYLLITE		. ton		285	129	184	1,199	772	1,13
UARTZ‡ For Ferro Alloys									2,28
For Other Purposes			•••	185	446	652	514	1,501	2,28
QUARTZ CRYSTAL	s	. lb.		14			29		•••

*Estimated.

[†]Incomplete.

[‡] Excludes materials used directly as a building or road material. (See Construction Materials.)

Table 1035.—Minerals Produced—Quantity, Value and Contents—continued.

	Trait of		Quantity.			Value.	
Mineral.	Unit of Quantity.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1952.	1953.	1954.
QUARTZITE‡			Non-metallic l	Minerals—conti	nued. £	£	£
For Ferro Alloys For Silica Bricks For Other Purposes	ton ton	$\begin{array}{c} 10,586 \\ 24,231 \\ 122 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 11,559 \\ 23,123 \\ 137 \end{array}$	9,311 23,394 153	$\begin{array}{r} 9,219 \\ 33,614 \\ 246 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 10,065 \\ 32,169 \\ 650 \end{array}$	8,108 32,833 382
SAND‡—							
Foundry Sand	ton	1,398† 51,560 1,296†	$\begin{array}{c} 861 \\ 63,659 \\ 2,134 \end{array}$	545 61,390 1,680	1,004† 18,911 334†	$\begin{array}{c} 673 \\ 21,363 \\ 1,370 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 695 \\ 20,461 \\ 1,387 \end{array}$
For Foundry Sand	ton ton ton	106 4,223 1,237	50 4,190 1,445	218 3,432 1,256	3,203 3,187	200 2,642 3,267	2,447 2,601 2,327
SEA SHELLS— For Cement For Other Purposes	ton	53,829 5,618†	53,524 5,474	52,819 6,346	57,455 25,946†	51,512 26,975	58,988 33,670
SERPENTINE— For Refractories	ton	175	395	758	131	360	717
SILLIMANITE	ton	869	2,747	1,370	3,825	13,738	6,850
SLATE, For Filler	ton	136	300	204	327	750	612
TALC (Including Steatite)	ton	987	896	932	4,197	3,892	4,273
TRACHYTE, For Grinding Stones	ng ton	12	8	13	63	60	66
Total, Non-metallic Minerals	3		_		1,713,952	1,926,191	2,129,251
CDUCHED AND DROWN	<u> </u>					•	
CRUSHED AND BROKE STONE-				ction Material			
T in and an a	ton ton	1,356,325 $73,493$ $24,585$	1,476,159 43,025 40,388	$\begin{array}{c c} 1,636,901 \\ 41,235 \\ 40,360 \end{array}$	875,016 100,241 46,732	$\begin{array}{c c} 1,195,045 \\ 75,609 \\ 72,525 \end{array}$	1,293,344 $72,594$ $44,396$
Marble	ton ton	451 188,519 18,600	45,342 8,395	10,120 10,894	126,781 126,781 13,105	36,297 3,073	10,565 14,016
DIMENSION STONE-		•		,		,	ŕ
	ton	20,018	12,429	41,425	15,559	15,332	26,756
Marble	ton	17,829 35	1,446 38	7,012 446	16,572 455	2,055 261	6,898 9,586
Unspecified	ton	18,782	3,877 1,321	$26,215 \ 2,140$	24,868	12,556 555	$23,597 \\ 645$
Dressed—Sandstone	ton	14,164	12,685	15,002	119,106	109,910	135,525
MONUMENTAL STONE- Rough-Basalt	ton	55	88	2	293	1,522	6
Granite Sandstone	ton	927 536	642 334	747 543	3,612 2,030	3,279 1,863	3,356 2,233
Dressed—Basalt	ton	61		23	1,461		740
Granite Sandstone	ton	•••		60 80			22 2,650
CURBING AND FLAGGIN		443	28	48	3,174	324	532
Sandstone	ton	3,651	4,194	1,296	7,870	8,214	5,769
RIVER GRAVEL AND GRAVEL BOULDERS	ton	975,615	1,135,264	1,288,332	524,095	639,017	731,200
SAND— River Origin† Other†	ton	475,760 581,139	515,100 630,732	694,035 750,138	140,142 181,277	124,790 180,274	216,424 210,855
OTHER ROAD MATERIA		6,360,829	8,503,397	10,013,317	1,529,343	1,623,956	2,203,761
Total, Construction Ma		, ,	. 0,000,-01	,,	3,731,777	4,106,457	5,015,470
TOTAL, ALL MINING	AND QIIA	RRYING			77,164,872	72,362,676	78,233,176
					,	1.2,552,510	

[•] Decomposed rock, etc. † Incomplete. ‡ Excludes material used directly as a building or road material. (See Construction Materials.)

MINE PRODUCTION OF METALS.

The following table shows the total quantity of the principal metals or elements contained in the metallic ores and concentrates of various kinds listed in Table 1035. The quantity of gold, for example, is the aggregate gold content of all the gold-bearing minerals (gold concentrates, copper concentrates, lead concentrates, etc.). Quantities derived in this way are known as the *mine production* of the respective metals. They represent gross contents as determined by assay, and no allowance has been made for losses in smelting and refining; hence the quantities shown are, in general, greater than those actually recoverable.

Not all of the metallic minerals produced in New South Wales are smelted and refined in Australia, the ores and concentrates in many cases being despatched for sale overseas. The mine production figures for 1954 have been dissected to show "contents available for recovery in Australia" and "contents destined for export in ores, etc.". This dissection is based on preliminary advices furnished by producers, ore buyers, etc., concerning the intended disposition of the mineral.

Table 1036.—Principal Contents of Metallic Minerals Produced in

		Content	s of Metalli	c Minerals I	Produced.	
Year.	Antimony.	Cadmium.	Cobalt.	Copper.	Gold.	Lead.
1950	tons. 591·3	tons. 553.7	tons. 42.5	tons. 3,893·3	oz. fine. 51,350	tons. 175,575
1951	639-2	562.2	42.2	3,678.9	48,910	168,566
1952	583.5	590.2	53.9	3,562.1	39,030	173,433
1953	616.7	724.2	52.7	3,626.0	26,461	217,574
1954— Available for Recovery in Australia Destined for Export in Ores, etc	603·7 93·0	393·6 431·9	26·0 42·5	2,051.5	28, 6 33 2,741	194,853 35,539
Total, 1954	696.7	825.5	68.5	3,182.5	31,374	230,392
	Silver.	Contents	of Metalli	c Minerals P	roduced.	Zinc.
	thousand oz. fine.	tons.	tons.	tons TiO.	lb. WO ₃	tons.
1950	6,848	136,468	482	10,209	17,503	144,225
1951	6,479	131,124	413	22,955	46,758	143,113
1952	6,756	136,306	396	27,891	72,524	147,655
1953	8,069	169,453	342	22,438	127,744	189,526
1954— Available for Recovery in Australia Destined for Export in Ores, etc	7,738 942	96,692 77,620	272 	*	 18,912	85,704 116,942
Total, 1954	8,680	174,312	272	24,512	18,912	202,646

^{*}Dissection not available, but mostly for export.

The composition of these figures is shown in detail in the following paragraphs concerning the various minerals.

ANTIMONY.

There are small deposits of antimony ore in the Hillgrove, Macksville, Kempsey, and Bellingen districts of eastern New South Wales. The more important of these deposits have been largely worked out and output is derived from a few small mines. The total output of antimony ore and concentrates to the end of 1954 was 23,908 tons valued at £559,833. In addition, a considerable quantity of antimony is contained in lead concentrates produced at Broken Hill; this antimony is recovered in the form of antimonial lead during treatment of the concentrates at Port Pirie (South Australia). Mine production of antimony in the last five years was as follows:—

Table	1037Mine	Production	of	Antimony.
-------	----------	------------	----	-----------

Mineral in which contained.	1950.	1951.	1952,	1953.	1954.
Antimony Ore	tons. 90·1	tons.	tons. 67.8	tons. 39·2	tons. 82.9
Antimony—Gold Ore	44.3	29.5	13.7		
Lead Concentrates	456.7	483.5	493.8	570.4	613-1
Lead Concentrates, from Slime Dumps	0.2	4.7	8.2	7.1	0.7
Total—Antimony	591.3	639.2	583.5	616.7	696.7

CADMIUM.

Cadmium occurs in association with lead-zinc ore deposits and is recovered during the treatment of these ores. Metallic cadmium is produced at two Australian refineries—at Risdon, Tasmania, as a by-product of the electrolytic refining of zinc (mainly from Broken Hill zinc concentrates), and at Port Pirie from the treatment of Broken Hill lead concentrates. Mine production of cadmium in New South Wales is shown below, but only part of this output was available for recovery in Australia, as part of the Broken Hill concentrates and all the Captain's Flat zinc concentrates are exported for treatment overseas.

Table 1038.-Mine Production of Cadmium.

Mineral in which contained.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.
Lead Concentrates Zinc Concentrates	tons. 46·3 507·4	tons. 44.7 517.5	tons. 45.8 544.4	tons. 60·2 664·0	tons. 66.5 759.0
Total—Cadmium	553.7	562-2	590-2	724.2	825.5

COPPER

Copper ores occur widely throughout New South Wales, but most deposits are low grade. Exploitation has been handicapped severely in many places by the high cost of transport to market and by widely fluctuating prices, and as a result operations have been intermittent. In recent years, the output has been obtained mainly from copper concentrates produced at Cobar and Captain's Flat, and from lead and lead-copper concentrates produced at Broken Hill. However, the output of copper concentrates declined sharply in 1953 owing to the cessation of mining at Cobar, and production in 1954 was further affected by a prolonged strike during the last six months of the year at Captain's Flat. The Mines Department estimates that total production of copper in New South Wales to the end of 1949 was 306,952 tons valued at £19,062,673. The mine production in subsequent years was as follows:—

Table	1039Mi	ne Production	of	Copper.

Mineral in which contained.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Copper Ore	14.5	18.0	11.9	21.3	2.0
Copper Concentrates	1,828.0	1,718.8	1,589.9	825.0	388.5
Copper Precipitates	169.3	$102 \cdot 1$	$69 \cdot 6$	63.9	64.4
Lead Concentrates	1,589-1	1,526-6	1,592.9	2,180.0	2,126.3
Lead-Copper Concentrates	·	·		137.0	188.9
Zinc Concentrates	288.3	308-1	289.0	395.0	411.8
Other Minerals	4.1	5.3	8.8	3.8	0.6
Total—Copper	3,893.3	3,678-9	3,562·1	3,626.0	3,182.5

GOLD.

The gold in New South Wales is found mainly in alluvium, in auriferous reefs or lodes, and as a by-product of other mining, mainly lead-zine and copper.

Though gold had been discovered in New South Wales in earlier years, its existence in payable quantities was proved by E. H. Hargraves only in 1851. The progress of gold mining in the State since that year has been described in earlier issues of the Year Book. In 1929, gold production was slight, but with increased prices accompanying currency devaluations, there was an expansion in the nineteen-thirties which was maintained until 1940, when the year's yield of 100,255 oz. fine was the greatest since 1916. Subsequently, gold production declined yearly, to 32,009 oz. fine in 1946. In the post-war years, production rose again to 52,164 oz. fine in 1948, but declined each year thereafter to 26,461 oz. fine in 1953, before recovering slightly to 31,374 oz. fine in 1954.

An increase in the Australian official price of gold in September, 1949, from £10 15s. 3d. to £15 9s. 10d. per oz. fine, accompanied by the devaluation of Australian currency in terms of dollars, and on 1st May, 1954, the price was further increased to £15 12s. 6d. per oz. fine, following the re-opening of the London gold market in March, 1954.

The following table shows the quantity of gold won in New South Wales to the end of 1954:—

Period.	Quantity.	Value.	Period.	Quantity.	Value.
851-1900 901-1910 911-1920 921-1925 926-1930 931-1935 936-1940 1941-1945 1946	oz. fine. 11,399,508 2,252,851 1,145,185 133,335 70,287 163,091 405,497 334,858 32,009	£ 48,422,001 9,569,492 4,864,440 506,375 298,557 1,295,098 3,820,282 3,533,616 344,497	1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954	oz. fine. 50,082 52,164 51,793 51,350 48,910 39,030 26,461 31,374	£ 539,008 561,415 638,994 795,412 775,686 641,226 419,672 489,226
2010	02,000	044,437	Total to 1954	16,287,785	77,574,985

Table 1040.-Gold Won in New South Wales.

The State's largest gold mine (at Cobar) ceased operations in October, 1952, and the only important gold-producing centres at present are at Wellington, and at Broken Hill and Captain's Flat, where gold is recovered as a by-product of silver-lead-zinc mining. Details of gold production in the years 1950 to 1954 are as follows:—

Mineral in which contained.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.
	oz. fine.	oz. fine.	oz. fine.	oz. fine.	oz. fine.
Copper Concentrates	5,525	5.094	4,623	2,431	910
Gold Ore	41	127	7		
Gold Concentrates	1.057	821	546	578	243
Gold Matte	23	53	59	i	•••
Gold Slag	272	291	265	•••	
Gold Classifier Sands	•••	24	277		
Gold—Other forms *	35,617	34,898	25,667	13,837	20,852
Lead Concentrates	6,876	5,899	6,048	7,403	7,469
Lead-Copper Concentrates	•••	· · · ·		278	405
Zinc Concentrates	1,695	1,563	1,402	1,925	1,488
Other Minerals	244	140	136	9	7
Total—Gold	51,350	48,910	39,030	26,461	31,374

Table 1041.—Mine Production of Gold.

By proclamation under the Banking Act, 1945, all persons possessing gold are required to deliver it to the Commonwealth Bank or an agent of the Bank, and may not sell gold to any other buyer. This regulation does not apply to gold coins up to £25 in value or to wrought gold. The price of gold is fixed by the Bank on the basis of the price realisable abroad and since December, 1951, the sale of newly-mined gold on premium markets overseas has been permitted under certain conditions (see page 612). In November, 1954, the Commonwealth Parliament passed the Gold-Mining Industry Assistance Act, which provides for a subsidy in respect of gold won in the two years ended June, 1956. Small producers whose annual output does not exceed 500 ounces receive a subsidy of £1 10s. per ounce; the subsidy to larger producers varies according to their production costs, up to a maximum rate of £2 per ounce.

Mine production of fine gold valued at market price, including receipts from premium sales. (See below.)

^{*} Bullion, alluvial, retorted gold, etc.

IRON AND IRON ORES.

Iron ore of good quality occurs in relatively small deposits in many parts of New South Wales. The most extensive deposits are at Cadia, where about 10,000,000 tons may be recovered economically, and at Carcoar, Goulburn, and Queanbeyan, each containing over 1,000,000 tons. At Wingello, there are about 3,000,000 tons of aluminous ore of low grade. It has been estimated that in the known deposits, apart from the Wingello ores, there are over 15,000,000 tons which may be recovered by open-cut mining and that a much greater quantity may be recovered by more costly methods.

The quantity and value of pig iron produced from local ores in New South Wales, as estimated by the Mines Department, are shown in the following table:—

Period.	Quantity.	Value.	Period.	Quantity.	Value.
1907–1920 1921–1929 1930–1940 1941–1945	tons. 716,025 693,703 4,580 644,223	£ 3,290,882 4,202,553 18,320 3,241,554	1941 1942 1943 1944	tons. 63,102 182,118 204,442 151,888	£ 254,000 819,531 1,124,431 835,384
1907-1945	2,058,531	10,753,309	1945	42,673	208,208

Table 1042.—Pig Iron Produced in New South Wales from Local Ores.

Until 1907, the small quantity of iron ore mined was used mostly as a flux in the smelting of other ores, pig iron being obtained principally from scrap iron. After 1907, iron ore was produced more extensively, mainly from the Cadia and Carcoar deposits, for smelting at Eskbank Ironworks, Lithgow, and in the period 1907 to 1929 the output of pig iron obtained from these ores was 1,409,728 tons valued at £7,493,435. In 1928, the Lithgow works were transferred to Port Kembla and production of local iron ore was suspended. The ore used in smelting at Port Kembla and Newcastle is normally imported from South Australia. During the years 1941 to 1945, however, the iron ore deposits of New South Wales were again worked to help maintain the wartime production of iron and steel, and in this period 644,223 tons of pig iron valued at £3,241,554 were produced from New South Wales ores.

Further details of the operations of iron and steel works are given on page 1061.

IRON OXIDE.

Iron oxide, which is used for gas purification purposes, has been produced in the Port Macquarie, Moss Vale, and Goulburn districts, and the total recorded production to the end of 1954 was 214,263 tons valued at £286,421. Production in 1954 was 3,426 tons valued at £14,343, the whole of which was won at Port Macquarie.

MANGANESE.

Deposits of manganese occur in three main regions—the Grenfell-Cootamundra, Barraba-Tamworth, and Rockley-Rylstone districts—but the deposits are small and generally very shallow. Production is limited, although during the war several deposits in the Tamworth district were exploited to meet wartime requirements. Total production to the end

of 1954 was 60,558 tons valued at £265,040. Of the 1,616 tons produced in 1954, 867 tons were used in the manufacture of dry-cell batteries, and 749 tons for metallurgical purposes.

MINERAL SANDS—ZIRCON, RUTILE, ILMENITE, AND MONAZITE.

The mineral sands industry in New South Wales has expanded considerably in post-war years, and since 1952 its value of output has exceeded that of any other class of metallic mining, with the exception of silver-leadzine. The minerals are derived from naturally concentrated sands on the coastal beaches of the State, principally on the far North Coast. The beach sands are fed through separators and, after the minerals have been extracted, the silica sand is returned to the beach. Rutile concentrates, which are a source of the metal titanium, are at present the most valuable of the minerals obtained. Zircon, which is used in the manufacture of ceramics and chemical equipment and as a refractory and insulating agent, is available in large quantities but, owing to a slump in the price of these concentrates, most of the output in 1952 and 1953 was dumped. However, the price recovered in 1954 and production rose substantially.

Ilmenite also occurs in large quantities, but the presence of chromium renders it unsuitable for pigment manufacture, which is its principal use, and sales have been very limited. Monazite occurs in very small quantities only.

The economic treatment of these beach sands commenced at Byron Bay in 1934, but only small quantities were separated before the war. During the war, production increased rapidly, and in recent years value of output has risen from £339,941 in 1950 to £1,162,978 in 1953 and £1,020,989 in 1954. Most of the production is marketed overseas.

SILVER, LEAD AND ZINC.

The silver-lead-zinc mining industry in New South Wales is dominated by the mines of the Broken Hill field. This field, which was discovered in 1883, is 699 miles westerly by rail from Sydney and 256 miles east-north-east of Port Pirie (South Australia), to which most of its products are despatched.

The Broken Hill lode is a massive silver-lead-zinc ore deposit, the nature of which was indicated briefly on page 149 of Year Book No. 51. The average grade of the ore currently mined is about 13 per cent. lead, 5 oz. silver per ton, and 12 per cent. zinc, and from the inception of operations to the end of 1954 over 74 million tons of ore had been extracted. The ore is mined mainly by horizontal cut and fill methods, and square sets are necessary in many of the stopes. Level pillars are extracted by underhand stoping. Classified sands from the concentrating plant residues are used for stope filling.

The sulphide ores and some oxidized ores are concentrated at Broken Hill by gravity and flotation methods, and the lead and zinc concentrates so obtained are despatched to other States or overseas for further treatment.

Part of the zinc concentrate is exported to the United Kingdom and the balance sent to Risdon, Tasmania, for the production of electrolytic zinc. However, most of the concentrates destined for treatment at Risdon are pre-roasted at sulphuric acid plants for the recovery of sulphur dioxide (see page 1147, "Sulphur"). The Risdon plant produces refined zinc, of 99.95 per cent. purity, and cadmium; copper residues and silver-lead residues obtained during refining are despatched to Port Kembla and Port Pirie, respectively, for further treatment.

The lead concentrate is railed from Broken Hill to Port Pirie for sintering, smelting, and refining; the lead finally emerges as a market product assaying 99.99 per cent. lead. During the refining process, the silver and gold contained in the bullion are extracted in a high state of purity; refined cadmium and antimonial lead are also produced, and the copper in the concentrate is recovered in the form of copper matte and speiss, which are despatched to Port Kembla or overseas for further treatment. The zinc in the lead concentrate is not recovered, but passes into the slag dump; this zinc may be recovered at some future date by slag-fuming processes.

Another important producing centre of silver-lead-zinc is at Captain's Flat, which is some 20 miles southerly from Canberra and 204 miles by rail from Sydney. These ore deposits, which are described on page 150 of Year Book No. 51, have been worked for silver-lead-zinc on a relatively large scale since 1938, the grade of ore currently mined averaging about 9.6 per cent. zinc, 5.6 per cent. lead, 0.6 per cent. copper, and 1.1 dwt. gold and 1.2 oz. silver per ton. The lead and zinc concentrates produced are exported to Belgium and the Federal Republic of Germany.

The Yerranderie mines are situated in the Burragorang Valley, 60 miles west-southwest from Sydney. The ore bodies consist of lenses carrying rich silver-bearing galena. Production was fairly consistent from 1900 until the closure of the mines in 1938, and small-scale operations have been resumed in recent years.

Numerous other localities have contributed small and irregular production, the more important being Howell (near Inverell), Kangiara, Emmaville, Sunny Corner (near Lithgow), Cobar, Condobolin, and Drake.

The following table shows the mine production of lead and zinc in New South Wales during the years 1950 to 1954:—

	Lead Contents of-				Zinc Contents of-		
Year.	Lead Concen- trates.	Zinc Concen- trates.	Other Minerals.	Total.	Zinc Concen- trates.	Zinc Ore.	Total.
1950 1951 1952 1953 1954	tons. 170,961 161,241 165,169 209,943 224,389	tons. 3,154 2,780 2,973 3,693 3,738	tons. 1,460 4,545 5,291 3,938 2,265	tons. 175,575 168,566 173,433 217,574 230,392	tons. 144,225 143,086 147,650 189,526 202,646	tons. 27 5	tons, 144,225 143,113 147,655 189,526 202,646

Table 1043.-Mine Production of Lead and Zinc.

The quantity of refined lead produced in Australia exceeds local requirements, and a large proportion is exported. Lead is used mainly in the manufacture of storage batteries, lead sheet and pipe, lead pigments, cable sheathing and alloys, solder and bearing metals.

^{* 26539—5} K 5.279

Mine production of zinc in 1954 was 202,646 tons, of which 116,942 tons, or 58 per cent., was contained in ores and concentrates destined for export, and the balance available for recovery in Australia. Part of the zinc refined in Australia is also exported. Zinc is used mainly in galvanising; other important uses are in the manufacture of brass, solders and other alloys, zinc oxide and other chemicals, zinc strips and sheets, and in die-casting.

Silver is used mainly in coins, photographic materials, electroplating, and surgical equipment, and mine production in New South Wales in the years 1950 to 1954 is shown below. Most of the silver refined in Australia is subsequently exported.

	Table	1044Mine	Production	of	Silver.
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Mineral in which contained.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.
	oz. fine.	oz. fine.	oz. fine.	oz. fine.	oz. fine.
Copper Concentrates	89,760	70,325	68,521	61,261	23,173
Lead Concentrates	6,340,844	5,906,351	6,229,789	7,387,843	7,893,818
Lead Concentrates, from Slime Dumps	8,394	106,577	135,026	157,3 55	215,047
Lead-Copper Concentrates		•••	•••	76,112	141,010
Silver-Lead Ore	80,126	129,263	58,731	14,784	22,918
Zinc Concentrates	296,755	252,949	250,686	361,125	382,353
Other Minerals	31,807	14,028	13,501	10,533	1,795
Total—Silver	6,847,686	6,479,493	6,756,254	8,069,013	8,680,114

Data comparable with the mine production of silver, lead and zinc as shown in the preceding tables from 1950 are not available for earlier years, but the following figures from the records of the Mines Department illustrate trends over the preceding decade. This table shows the quantities of silver, lead and zinc refined in Australia in the years 1939 to 1949 from ores raised in New South Wales; the figures represent actual recoveries and therefore differ in basis from "contents available for recovery in Australia"—the basis used in Table 1044 above. Particulars are also shown of the quantities and principal contents of New South Wales concentrates exported overseas during the same period.

Table	1045.—Silver,	Lead,	and	Zinc—	-Metal	Extracted	from	N.S.W.	Ores-
			1	1939 to	1949.				

	Metal Extract from Ores Rai	ed within Com sed in New So	monwealth outh Wales.	Concentrates from New South Wales Ores Exported Overseas.				
Year.	Silver.	Silver. Lead.		Quantity.	Metallic Contents by average assay.			
					Silver.	Lead.	Zinc.	
1939	oz. fine. 8,910,129	tons. 198,776	tons. 44,965	tons. 201,426	oz. fine. 647,620	tons. 17,636	tons.	
1941	9,192,833	212,665	55,094	130,403	164,001	7,775	62,971	
1942	8,640,871	205,630	55,473	165,319	464,450	17,144	68,387	
1943	7,543,746	179,919	51,266	221,116	286,023	8,024	113,494	
1944	6,592,326	154,281	57,311	182,565	474,302	18,589	67,29	
1945	6,438,608	153,973	65,263	230,005	247,713	7,904	105,400	
1946	5,785,991	136,961	59,309	140,852	171,731	6,858	70,10	
1947	6,034,539	155,631	52,241	186,152	273,818	9,941	80,327	
1948	6,066,008	154,928	62,175	138,893	152,939	6,337	62,417	
1949	5,771,429	148,488	58,460	126,536	102,720	3,099	54,166	

^{*} Actual recoveries-See text above table.

Lead Bonus.

Since 1925, the employees of the Broken Hill mining companies have received a lead bonus in addition to ordinary salaries and wages. In terms of the 1953 agreement between the companies and the employees, bonus is paid at the rate of 6d. per shift for each £A1 rise over £A16 in the average realised price of lead sold during the calendar month next but one preceding the month in which the fortnight ends. The average amounts of lead bonus per week per employee since 1939 are as follows:—

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£	s.	d.
1939	8 11	1947	7 10 10	1951	16	4	4
1944	1 12 11	1948	9 3 11	${\bf 1952}$	15	9	4
1945	2 3 6	1949	10 5 10	1953	11	8	9
1946	3 14 4	1950	9 15 10	1954	12	2	3

SULPHUR.

There are no workable deposits of native sulphur in Australia and the sulphur required for use is obtained as imported native sulphur or from the roasting of locally produced pyrite and zinc concentrates. About one half of the output of zinc concentrates from Broken Hill is roasted for sulphur recovery at plants situated in New South Wales, South Australia and Tasmania, and a pyrite concentrate from Captain's Flat is roasted at Port Kembla. The sulphur dioxide gas given off during this process is used to produce sulphuric acid, most of which is used in making superphosphate. The balance of the lead and zinc concentrates from Broken Hill and Captain's Flat are at present roasted without sulphur recovery or exported overseas unroasted.

Although there was a world shortage of elemental sulphur during the years 1950 to 1952, supplies became more readily available in 1953 and 1954, and Australia currently uses imported sulphur as the raw material for about 60 per cent. of its sulphuric acid production. However, the production of acid from local pyrite concentrates is encouraged by a bounty, and several new acid plants are being erected in Australia for the greater utilisation of local sulphide ores.

TIN.

Tin is restricted in its geographical and geological range and is the rarest of the common industrial metals. There are numerous small alluvial and lode deposits in New South Wales, but production in recent years has declined considerably, owing partly to the depletion of some alluvial sources. The principal areas currently worked are on the western fall of the New England Tableland, with Tingha as the chief centre, and at Kikoira, near West Wyalong. The following table shows the quantity and value of concentrates produced in the years 1950 to 1954, dissected to show the type of deposit. Alluvial deposits are exploited mainly by dredging and sluicing in rivers and creeks (New England area) or by the deep mining of alluvial wash (at Kikoira).

Quantity. Tin Year. Value. Alluvial Deposits. Content. Lode or Reef Total. Deposits. Won by Dredges. Other. tons. tons. tons. tons. £ tons. 319,531 482 1950 297 290 82 669 1951 260 398,347 • • • 225 416,072 1952 280 42 547 393 .. 1953 339 180 237 56 211,408

Table 1046.—Tin Concentrates Produced in New South Wales.

In addition, small quantities of tin were produced in mixed tin-tungsten concentrates, and total mine production of tin in these years is shown in Table 1036.

Figures for earlier years are not available in similar detail, but the decline in tin production since 1939 is illustrated by the following table, which shows the quantity of tin concentrates produced in each year from 1939 to 1949:—

Year.	Quantity.	Year.	Quantity.	Year.	Quantity.
1939 1940 1941 1942	tons. 1,909 1,949 1,997 1,709	1943 1944 1945 1946	tons. 1,461 1,222 1,087 898	1947 1948 1949	tons. 789 688 591

Table 1047.—Production of Tin Concentrates, 1939 to 1949.

TINGSTEN

Small deposits of the tungsten ores, wolfram and scheelite, occur in many localities in New South Wales, generally in association with tin, bismuth, and molybdenite, the principal fields being in the New England and Frogmore districts. The following table shows the mine production of tungsten in the years 1950 to 1954; the sharp decline in output in 1954 was due to a fall in the price of this mineral.

Table 1048.—Mine Production of Tung	nøsten.
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Mineral in which contained.	1950.	1951,	1952.	1953.	1954.
	lb. WO ₃	lb. WO ₃	lb. WO ₃	lb. WO ₃	lb. WO ₃
Bismuth-Wolfram Concentrates	660	2,231	2,123	1,784	
Scheelite Concentrates	14,448	12,777	13,016	9,273	6,009
Wolfram Concentrates	2,395	19,303	46,603	38,880	4,827
Wolfram-Scheelite Concentrates				68,023	8,064
${\bf Tin\text{-}Tungsten\ Concentrates\}$		12,447	10,782	9,784	12
Total Tungsten	17,503	46,758	72,524	127,744	18,912

COAL.

A description of the coal measures of New South Wales was published on pages 669 and 670 of the Year Book for 1937-38.

JOINT COAL BOARD.

Parallel Coal Industry Acts enacted by agreement between the Commonwealth and New South Wales Governments came into operation in New South Wales on 1st March, 1947. Under these Acts, a Joint Coal Board, comprising a chairman and two other members, regulates the coal industry in New South Wales, but in matters of policy the Board is subject to direction by the Prime Minister in agreement with the Premier of New South Wales.

The powers of the Joint Coal Board are very wide. The Board has to ensure that sufficient New South Wales coal of the right quality to meet Australian and export requirements is produced, that coal resources are conserved and developed, and that coal is used economically and distributed to best advantage. It may give directions as to methods of mining (including mechanisation), grading and marketing, and regulate prices of coal and profits in the industry. It has power to regulate employment (with power to exclude unsuitable persons), recruitment and training in the industry, and may take measures to promote the health and welfare of mine-workers and the social and economic advancement of coal-mining communities. Workers' compensation insurance schemes may be established by the Board in which employers may be compelled to insure. The

Board may also undertake research activities, afford technical assistance to the industry, and make advances to assist in the establishment, development, and operation of coal mines and related enterprises. Coal may be acquired, held, and sold by the Board, which also may take control of, or acquire and operate any coal mine, mining plant, etc. It has power to establish new coal mines, land for which it may obtain by purchase, or with the approval of the Prime Minister and the Premier, by appropriation or resumption with compensation.

Administrative costs of the Board are borne equally by the Commonwealth and New South Wales Governments. The State also contributes £70,000 per annum to the total expenditure from the Welfare Fund. The Commonwealth meets the balance of welfare expenditure and other expenses. Provision of funds for advances for capital purposes is the responsibility of the Commonwealth, which also may guarantee loans to the Board from the Commonwealth Bank.

Mines may not be opened or re-opened and operating mines may not be closed without the approval of the Board. Permission to open mines is granted only where the owners can mechanise the mine to the satisfaction of the Board, and construct all required surface facilities before commencing operations, and where the type and quantity of coal to be produced can be successfully marketed.

Colliery proprietors are required to provide at their own expense pit amenities at the basic standards adopted by the Board.

Although the principal function of the Board is to regulate and assist the coal industry within the framework of private enterprise, the Board itself began to undertake colliery operations at a period of acute coal shortage by assuming control and ownership of certain underground mines. These operations are conducted through a group of proprietary companies established and owned by the Board, viz., Newstan Colliery Pty. Ltd., Commonwealth Collieries Pty. Ltd., and Huntley Colliery Pty. Ltd. In addition, a privately-owned mine at South Clifton was controlled by the Board between August, 1948, and February, 1954. The Board also entered the open-cut field and in 1949 formed the N.S.W. Mining Company Pty. Ltd., to take over the Board's open-cut activities, including the operation of railway sidings, loading, screening and washing facilities. The Board also conducts, through its own subsidiary company—Coal Mines Insurance Pty. Ltd.—a scheme of workers' compensation insurance, which is described on page 737.

Since its establishment in 1948 the Board has operated a medical service comprising a Chief Medical Officer and an Assistant Medical Officer stationed in Sydney, together with a Medical Officer resident in each of the four coal-mining districts of the State, who are concerned mainly with the examination of persons seeking employment in the industry, with the periodic examination of personnel in the industry and with research work on all health aspects of the industry, including the incidence of dust and its suppression.

During the year 1953-54, expenditure from the Welfare Fund was £211,037, and the total expenditure approved to 30th June, 1954, amounted to £1,868,304. The funds have been used in the establishment of the medical service and the payment of subsidies for Miners' Co-operative Building Societies, as well as the provision in coalfields communities of

such amenities as public halls, health centres, libraries, outdoor recreational facilities, etc. A system of Grants-in-Aid from these Welfare Funds to coalfields local authorities has been discontinued, and the avenues in which expenditure will be made in future will be the subject of recommendation by a representative District Welfare Committee to the Joint Coal Board.

COAL INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION SYSTEM.

Under the Coal Industry Acts, 1946-1952, industrial matters pertaining to the relations of employers and employees in the coal (including shale) mining industry are dealt with by a Coal Industry Tribunal and its subsidiary Local Coal Authorities and Mine Conciliation Committees. Awards of the Tribunal and the Local Authorities override inconsistent awards or orders of any court or other tribunal with parallel jurisdiction.

The Coal Industry Tribunal comprises a practising barrister or solicitor of not less than five years' standing, who is appointed for a term of seven years, and has all the powers of the Commonwealth Arbitration Court, a Conciliation Commissioner, and the Industrial Commission of New South Wales to consider and determine any industrial dispute or matter in the industry. The Tribunal may make its own rules of procedure, and may appoint two assessors (one each nominated by employers and employees) to advise it in relation to a dispute. Except with leave of the Tribunal (or in its jurisdiction of a local coal authority), counsel, a solicitor, or a paid agent may not appear at hearings. Local matters may be referred by the Tribunal to Local Coal Authorities for settlement.

The Local Coal Authorities are appointed for a term of three years by the Tribunal. They have power to settle local disputes in the industry and may refer disputes to Mine Conciliation Committees for settlement. These Authorities are required to report upon, and if so directed, to settle, any dispute or matter referred by the Tribunal, and, generally, to keep the Tribunal advised of disputes and matters arising or likely to arise. Either party may appeal to the Tribunal, by leave, against a decision of the Local Coal Authority, but leave will be granted only if the Tribunal considers that reasons exist for reviewing the decision in the public interest, including the likelihood of the decision leading to industrial unrest. The Tribunal may re-hear the whole or part of the dispute and may itself determine the dispute or remit it to the Local Coal Authority for determination in accordance with its directions.

One or more Mine Conciliation Committees, comprising equal numbers representing the employers and the members of one or more organisations engaged in the working of the mine, may be appointed for any mine by the Board. They may deal with grievances and matters affecting production at the mine and seek by conciliation to maintain harmonious industrial relations. Where a Committee cannot agree, a dispute is to be referred to the Local Coal Authority and other matters to the Joint Coal Board.

Particulars of industrial disputes in the coal mining industry are shown on page 768.

Long Service Leave.

Long service leave benefits were granted to members of the Miners' Federation by an award of the Coal Industry Tribunal issued on 14th October, 1949, and to members of the craft unions by subsequent awards.

The scheme of benefits provides for leave on full pay to accrue at the rate of one-eighth of a day for each consecutive five shifts worked after 19th June, 1949 (this amounts to 6½ days a year or approximately three months for every ten years of service) and of five days for each year up to thirteen years of service prior to 19th June, 1949 (a maximum of three months' leave in respect of all past service). Leave normally becomes due when 13 weeks have accrued, but employees who, before accumulating this amount of leave, reach the retiring age set by State legislation or whose services in the industry are terminated by employers because of ill-health, receive a lump-sum payment in lieu of any leave standing to their credit. Employees whose services are terminated because of fire, flood, or slackness of trade receive payment for leave due provided the amount accrued is not less than 13 weeks and other suitable employment in the industry is not available. The operation of the scheme is to be automatically suspended until the Tribunal orders otherwise in any district where a strike renders the mines idle.

The scheme is financed by an excise duty levied on all coal mined in Australia, except coal mined by a State and brown coal produced by open-cut methods. The excise duty was levied, initially at a rate of 6d. per ton, from 1st November, 1949; the rate was subsequently increased to $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. from 27th September, 1951, and to 8d. per ton from 30th May, 1952. The proceeds of this excise are paid into a Commonwealth Trust Fund and, although no excise is payable on coal produced at State mines, the State contributes to the Trust Fund an amount equivalent to the excise. Payments are made to the States from this Fund for reimbursement of employers in the industry who, with prior approval, have made payments to employees for long service leave.

The award originally provided that (except in certain limited circumstances) long service leave might not be taken before 1st January, 1954, but in November, 1952, the Coal Industry Tribunal brought forward by twelve months the date of operation of the award. Eligible employees in the industry began taking their leave as from 1st January, 1953, and reimbursements from the Trust Fund to employers in New South Wales totalled £470,783 in 1952-53 and £583,653 in 1953-54.

COMMONWEALTH BOARD OF INQUIRY ON COAL MINING INDUSTRY.

The report of the Board of Inquiry on the Coal Mining Industry, 1946, is summarised on page 680 of Year Book No. 50.

STATE GOVERNMENT COAL MINES.

The New South Wales State Government owns four collieries at Lithgow, Awaba, Liddell and Oakdale, which are operated by the State Mines Control Authority. The Oakdale mine is still in the developmental stage, but coal sales from the three operating mines during 1953-54 amounted to 547,398 tons valued at £1,608,820. At the end of June, 1954, the number of persons employed was 494 at Lithgow, 225 at Awaba, 53 at Liddell and 77 at Oakdale.

PRODUCTION OF COAL.

The following table gives particulars of the quantity and value of coal raised in New South Wales since 1901, showing annual averages for the periods indicated and the yearly production from 1939. Up to 1851, the

recorded production was 583,000 tons valued at £254,000, from 1852 to 1873 it was 11,557,449 tons valued at £5,099,591, and from 1874 to 1900 it totalled 79,336,184 tons valued at £31,962,324. The total production recorded to the end of 1954 was 616,377,524 tons valued at £523,436,050.

Table 1049.-Coal Raised in New South Wales.

	Northern	Southern	Western	Tot	tal, New Sor	ith Wales.	
Period.	District.		Mined Under- ground,	From Open- cuts.	Total Quantity.	Value at Pit-top.	
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	£
			An	nual Averages	3.		
1901–10	4,907,270	1,676,673	570,250	7,154,193		7,154,193	2,494,459
1911-20	6,314,057	2,034,987	1,017,153	9,366,197	•••	9,366,197	4,360,71
192 1- 30	6,434,402	2,000,879	1,629,051	10,064,332		10,064,332	8,435,65
1931–35	4,823,797	1,243,123	1,314,440	7,381,360		7,381,360	4,310,32
1936–40	6,571,323	1,856,625	1,485,621	9,904,646	8,923	9,913,569	5,900,43
L9 41–45	7,625,411	2,086,998	1,620,456	11,155,599	177,266	11,332,865	9,439,82
1946–50	7,699,566	1,977,567	1,947,921	10,441,282	1,183,772	11,625,054	15,163,43
			Annu	al Production			
1939	7,365,981	2,160,717	1,669,134	11,195,832		11,195,832	7,027,03
1940	6,324,504	1,784,418	1,441,176	9,505,485	44,613	9,550,098	6,360,54
1941	7,891,123	2,242,490	1,632,085	11,699,080	66,618	11,765,698	8,458,35
1942	8,301,430	2,261,104	1,643,401	12,149,119	56,816	12,205,935	9,738,75
1943	7,824,286	2,150,588	1,498,625	11,413,335	60,164	11,473,499	9,788,78
1944	7,335,446	2,005,642	1,701,851	10,863,278	179,661	11,042,939	9,761,30
1945	6,774,770	1,775,165	1,626,319	9,653,182	523,072	10,176,254	9,451,93
1946	7,690,101	1,738,058	1,758,224	10,430,007	756,376	11,186,383	10,534,91
1947	7,879,471	1,915,899	1,887,753	10,724,469	958,654	11,683,123	12,101,17
1948	7,781,627	1,922,467	2,017,352	10,466,785	1,254,661	11,721,446	14,938,18
1949	6,820,192	1,908,034	2,007,872	9,388,573	1,347,525	10,736,098	16,121,55
1950	8,326,437	2,403,379	2,068,405	11,196,576	1,601,645	12,798,221	22,121,32
1951	8,557,664	2,508,472	2,447,108	11,224,212	2,289,032	13,513,244	31,466,16
1952	9,626,481	2,775,820	2,619,799	12,491,904	2,530,196	15,022,100	43,283,35
1953	9,042,414	3,008,703	2,122,714	12,451,741	1,722,090	14,173,831	41,629,85
1954	9,546,317	3,366,529	2,170,414	13,703,289	1,379,971	15,083,260	42,762,41

The quantity of coal raised exceeded 10,000,000 tons in 1913, 1914 and each of the years 1920 to 1927, and in three of the years in the lastmentioned period it exceeded 11,000,000 tons. After 1927 the demand for New South Wales coal declined, both in Australia and overseas, and with the spread of the general industrial depression the output in 1931 (6,432,382 tons) was the lowest since 1904. Recovery from this level was gradual and it was not until 1937 that the quantity again rose to 10,000,000 tons. The demand for coal was strengthened by the outbreak of war in 1939, but output declined in 1940 when an industrial dispute closed the mines for ten weeks. Production rose in the next two years to a wartime peak of 12,205,935 tons in 1942, but declined thereafter and did not regain this level until 1950, despite the shortage in coal supplies which became increasingly acute as a result of the rapid post-war industrial expansion. The heavy demand for coal led to the extensive development of open-cut

mining after 1944 and by 1951 the open-cuts accounted for 17 per cent of the State's total production for the year. The output of both underground and open-cut mines then rose to a record level in 1952, and by the end of that year the supply of most grades of coal was in excess of immediate requirements. In view of this surplus production, open-cut mining was restricted in 1953 and 1954 at the direction of the Joint Coal Board; however, underground production increased markedly in 1954 and the total output of 15,083,260 tons in that year was the highest ever recorded.

Approximately two-thirds of the coal raised in New South Wales is obtained from the northern district. In the post-war years, the balance was divided about equally between the southern and western fields, but, with the curtailment of open-cut mining in 1953 and 1954, the production of the southern field was substantially higher than that of the western in these years.

The following table shows the output of coal from underground mines and open-cuts in each district since 1944.

Open-cut mining was first undertaken in the western district in 1940 and in the north in 1944 but has not been developed in the southern field apart from a small output in 1950 and 1951.

	Northern	District.	Southern	District.	Western District.		
Year.	Year. Underground.		Under- ground.	Open-cut.	Under ground.	Open-cut.	
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	
1944	7,324,270	11,176	2,005,642		1,533,366	168,485	
1945	6,440,531	334,239	1,775,165		1,437,486	188,833	
1946	7,176,652	513,44 9	1,738,058		1,515,297	242,927	
1947	7,325,874	553,597	1,915,899		1,482,696	405,057	
1948	7,146,487	635,140	1,922,467		1,397,831	619,521	
1949	6,191,447	628,745	1,908,034		1,289,092	718,780	
1950	7,394,554	931,883	2,395,160	8,219	1,406,862	661,543	
1951	7,313,806	1,243,858	2,505,587	2,885	1,404,819	1,042,289	
1952	8,228,374	1,398,107	2,775,820		1,487,710	1,132,089	
1953	7,955,978	1,086,436	3,008,703	•••	1,487,060	635,654	
1954	8,626,689	919,628	3,366,529		1,710,071	460,343	

Table 1050.—Coal raised in Each District.

SUMMARY OF COAL MINING STATISTICS.

The following summary of statistics, in respect of underground and open-cut mines, illustrates the development of coal mining in New South

Wales since 1927. There are many costs and overheads apart from those in the statement, consequently the items shown cannot be used to indicate the profits or losses of the mines.

	Mines	Persons	Salaries and	Value of Land.	Materials, Fuel, and	Ou	tput.
Year.	operation.	Employed.	Wages Paid.	Buildings, Plant, etc. ‡	Power Used.	Quantity.	Value.
	No.	No.	£	£	£	tons.	£
1927	135	24,483	6,515,487	12,089,512	1,667,034	11,126,114	9,586,693
1931	169	15,522	3,222,379	10,278,874	654,319	6,432,382	4,441,335
1939	172	16,144	4,659,229	9,989,843	959,947	11,195,832	7,027,035
1940	163	16,777	4,047,568	9,985,991	936,218	9,550,098	6,360,541
1941	152	16,812	5,543,745	10,048,285	1,213,869	11,765,698	8,458,352
1942	138	16,634	6,318,215	9,830,388	1,447,827	12,205,935	9,738,756
1943	125	16,808	6,447,726	9,787,915	1,503,323	11,473,499	9,788,787
1944	137	16,839	6,443,890	9,732,660	1,634,621	11,042,939	9,761,304
1945	143	17,020	5,968,680	9,819,502	1,655,406	10,176,254	9,451,930
1946	144	17,008	6,447,927	9,375,190	1,888,982	11,186,383	10,534,914
1947	152	17,204	7,678,237	9,375,960	2,173,242	11,683,123	12,101,178
1948	155	17,757	8,697,729	10,473,353	2,605,910	11,721,446	14,938,182
1949	155	18,245	8,742,988	11,008,742	2,857,967	10,736,098	16,121,554
1950	163	18,338	11,092,410	13,632,660	3,693,226	12,798,221	22,121,326
1951	167	18,697	14,196,478	18,285,124	5,222,913	13,513,244	31,466,163
1952	168	20,151	18,087,216	22,129,097	7,416,029	15,022,100	43,283,357
1953	159	19,961	18,282,487	22,408,329	7,473,816	14,173,831	41,629,850
1954	151	19,979	19,233,214	21,901,071	7,852,665	15,083,260	42,762,41 5
	1	- 1					

Table 1051.—Summary of Coal Mining Operations.

The effects of serious depression in the coal trade between 1927 and 1931 are apparent in the declining employment, wages and output. Employment declined further to 12,788 in 1935, but with improving regularity of work production rose slowly after 1931, although prices remained low. After 1939, the wartime coal requirements of industry were high, but there was little increase in employment and, following initial increases, marked movements in wages and prices during the war and early post-war years were checked by Government control measures. Between 1949 and 1952 wage rates and coal prices rose steeply, and by 1952 employment had reached a post-war peak of 20,151 and coal production a record level of 15 million tons. Prices and wage rates were fairly stable in the next two years whilst employment was slightly below the 1952 level, owing mainly to the curtailment of open-cut mining.

In an effort to improve efficiency and reduce costs in coal mining, the Joint Coal Board has encouraged the increased use of mechanical equipment in underground mines, and the following table shows the substantial capital expenditure on additions and replacements to fixed assets in both underground and open-cut mines in each year from 1949 to 1954. The table also shows the depreciated book values of these assets at the end of each year. Expenditure in developmental mines is included.

^{*} Average during year, including working proprietors.

[†] Subject to deduction for explosives; in 1954 the amount was £98,964.

[‡] Figures for years up to 1948 not strictly comparable with 1949 and later years owing to a change in basis. See also Table 1052.

	Additions	litions and Replacements during Year.				Value at end of Year.*			
Year.	Land and Buildings.	Plant and Machine- ry.	Mine Develop- ment.	Total.	Land and Buildings.	Plant and Machine- ry.	Mine Develop- ment.	Total.	
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	
1949	210	1,178	447	1,835	2,129	7,292	1,588	11,00	
1950	500	1,938	499	2,937	2,510	9,271	1,852	13,63	
1951	844.	2,752	921	4,517	3,113	12,376	2,796	18,28	
1952	953	4,579	728	6,260	3,629	15,295	3,205	22,12	
1953	665	4,387	601	5,653	3,742	15,171	3,495	22,40	
1954	434	3,595	440	4,469	3,915	14,436	3,550	21,90	

Table 1052.—Coal Mines—Value of Land, Buildings, Machinery, etc.

EMPLOYMENT IN COAL MINES.

Over 60 per cent. of all persons engaged in mining and quarrying in New South Wales are employed in coal mines, and the following table shows employment in coal mining in each district since 1939:—

Table 1053.—Coal Mining, Persons Employed.
(Underground and Open-cut Mines.)

Year.		Number at	end of year.		Average number during year,					
Year.	Northern District.	Southern District.	Western District.	Total N.S.W.	Northern District.	Southern District.	Western District.	Total N.S.W.		
1939	10,524	4,042	1,847	16,413	10,242	4,049	1,853	16,144		
1940	11,007	4,150	1,952	17,109	10,718	4,180	1,879	16,777		
1941	11,040	4,207	1,944	17,191	10,804	4,098	1,910	16,812		
1942	10,957	4,055	1,840	16,852	10,801	4,054	1,779	16,634		
1943	11,542	4,037	1,800	17,379	11,074	4,010	1,724	16,808		
1944	11,003	4,191	2,045	17,239	10,930	3,984	1,925	16,839		
1945	11,134	4,097	1,983	17,214	11,040	4,012	1,968	17,020		
1946	11,590	3,866	1,983	17,439	11,283	3,802	1,923	17,008		
1947	11,896	3,698	1,947	17,541	11,670	3,585	1,949	17,204		
1948	12,376	3,516	2,126	18,018	12,099	3,594	2,064	17,757		
1949	12,696	3,413	2,280	18,389	12,572	3,442	2,231	18,245		
1950	12,905	3,334	2,130	18,369	12,786	3,382	2,170	18,338		
1951	13,173	3,407	2,446	19,026	13,029	3,328	2,340	18,697		
1952	13,863	4,071	2,376	20,310	13,837	3,846	2,468	20,151		
1953	13,719	4,095	2,142	19,956	13,670	4,054	2,237	19,961		
1954	13,345	4,103	2,099	19,547	13,649	4,181	2,149	19,979		

^{*} Depreciated book values.

From a peak of 24,483 in 1927, the average number of persons employed in coal mining fell to 15,522 in 1931, as shown in Table 1051, and there was a further decline to 12,788 in 1935, before reversal of the downward trend. At the end of 1939, shortly after the outbreak of war, the number was 16,413, and in the ensuing twelve years to 1951, despite efforts of the industry to recruit manpower, increases were of limited extent. The total increase of 2,613 to the end of 1951 comprised 1,320 in open-cut and 1,293 in underground mining. A sharp increase of 1,421 in employment in underground mines in 1952 was partly the result of some recession in other industries; employment again rose in 1953 to 19,270 at the end of the year, but declined in the latter part of 1954 when certain small underground mines were closed. With the restriction of open-cut mining after 1952, employment in these mines fell from a peak of 1,538 in September, 1952, to only 525 at the end of 1954.

The next table shows employment in each district, in the years 1950 to 1954, dissected into underground and open-cut mines; the figures for underground mines are further dissected to show persons employed below and above ground:—

Table 1054.—Coal Mining, Classification of Persons Employed.

Particulars.		Number	r at end	of year.		A	verage n	umber di	iring yea	ır.
i ai diodiais.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.*	1954.*	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.*	1954.*
			UNDE	RGROU	ND MIN	es.				
Northern District— Below Ground Above Ground Total	8,857 3,530 12,387	8,763 3,765 12,528	9,257 3,879 13,136	9,205 4,056 13,261	8,948 3,998 12,946	8,869 3,443 12,312	8,797 3,644 12,441	9,190 3,869 13,059	9,116 3,975 <i>13,091</i>	9,166 4,048 13,214
Southern District— Below Ground Above Ground Total	2,245 1,083 3,328	2,257 1,150 3,407	2,787 1,284 4,071	2,772 1,323 4,095	2,836 1,267 4,103	2,299 1,080 3,379	2,227 1,100 3,327	2,508 1,238 3,846	2,745 1,309 4,054	2,861 1,320 4,181
Western District— Below Ground Above Ground Total	1,248 472 1,720	1,211 560 1,771	1,286 634 1,920	1,277 637 1,914	1,295 678 1,973	1,282 482 1,764	1,219 526 1,745	1,256 607 1,863	1,300 639 1,939	1,300 658 1,958
Total, N.S.W.— Below Ground Above Ground	12,350 5,085	12,231 5,475	13,330 5,797	13,254 6,016	13,079 5,943	12,450 5,005	12,243 5,270	13,054 5,714	13,161 5,923	13,327 6,026
Total	17,435	17,706	19,127	19,270	19,022	17,455	17,513	18,768	19,084	19,353
			OI	EN-CUI	MINES					
Northern District Southern District	518	645	727	458	399	474	588	778	579	435
Western District Total, N.S.W.	934	1,320	456 1,183	$\frac{228}{686}$	$\frac{126}{525}$	883	595 1,184	1,383	298 877	191 626
	TO	TALU	NDERG:	ROUND	AND O	PEN-CU	r mine	S.	<u> </u>	
Northern District Southern District Western District	12,905 3,334 2,130	13,173 3,407 2,446	13,863 4,071 2,376	13,719 4,095 2,142	13,345 4,103 2,099	12,786 3,382 2,170	13,029 3,328 2,340	13,837 3,846 2,468	13,670 4,054 2,237	13,649 4,181 2,149
Total, N.S.W.	18,369	19,026	20,310	19,956	19,547	18,338	18,697	20,151	19,961	19,979

^{*} Includes employees on Long Service Leave.

MINE DAYS WORKED.

The next table shows, for 1954 and earlier years, the weighted average number of days worked by the coal mines in New South Wales in relation to the maximum possible number of working days. In calculating these averages, each mine has been weighted according to its employment during the year. Mine days possible represents the total number of working days in the year, omitting award holidays; the number of days possible was reduced by award of the Arbitration Court during 1939, then increased temporarily from 1941 when annual holidays were limited as a wartime measure, and again in 1947 and 1948 when alternate Saturdays were worked for a period immediately prior to the Christmas holiday break. Up to 1950 there were small differences in the days possible in each district.

Table	1055Mine	Working	Days.
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	Northern District.	Southern District.	Western District.	No	ew South Wal	les.
Year.	Mine Days Worked.	Mine Days Worked.	Mine Days Worked.	Mine Days Worked.	Maximum Possible Working Days.	Proportion of Days Worked.
						per cent.
1921	221	234	217	223	286	78.0
1925	197	194	257	202	286	70.6
1929*	79	228	244	132	272	48.5
1937	209	220	224	213	274	77.7
1938*	179	196	192	184	274	67.2
1939	205	216	216	209	266	78.6
1940*	166	166	182	168	244	68.9
1941	213	210	208	211	250	84.4
1942	231	227	238	231	255	90.6
1943	221	222	233	223	254	87.8
1944	210	212	231	213	253	84.2
1945*	196	195	214	198	247	80.2
1946	215	203	229	214	248	86.3
1947	214	219	227	216	251	86.1
1948	207	198	216	207	248	83.5
1949*	178	188	191	182	237	76.8
1950	206	215	207	208	242	86.0
1951	206	208	209	207	238	87.0
1952	213	222	207	214	239	89.5
1953	209	214	197	209	240	87.1
1954	217	223	224	219	243	90.1

^{*} Extensive industrial disputes occurred in these years.

Industrial disputes are a chief cause of stoppages in loss of mine working days, although some losses arise from mechanical breakdowns, bad weather, accidents, etc.

Statistics of industrial disputes are shown on page 766.

The following particulars of man-shifts lost, expressed as a percentage of man-shifts possible, were compiled by the Joint Coal Board. Though differing in composition from the preceding table, they illustrate the relative importance of the various causes of coal mine stoppages and the extent of absences on compensation, sick leave, etc.

Table 1056.—Coal Mines—Ratio Per Cent. of Man-shifts Lost to Man-shifts
Possible.

	19	952.	19	953.	19	954.
Cause of Man-shift Losses.	Under- ground Mines.	Open-cut Mines.	Under- ground Mines.	Open-cut Mines.	Under- ground Mines.	Open-cut Mines.
Industrial disputes	5.26	2.40	6.72	1.12	5.04	1.19
Breakdowns, repairs, abnormal weather, etc	0.11	1.46	0.02	0.39	0.02	0.65
Accidents to men	0.02		0.03	0.01	0.01	
Lack of transport or trade	0.13	0.16	0.14	0.10	0.15	0.08
Men on compensation	2.12	0.73	2.03	0.76	2.78	0.85
Sick leave	3.37	2.16	3.47	2.64	3.62	2.93
Other absenteeism	2.88	2.34	2.74	1.31	2.52	0.96
Other causes	0.13	0.12	0.08	0.03	0.11	0.02
Total	14.02	9.37	15.23	6.36	14 25	6.68

COAL OUTPUT PER MAN-SHIFT.

The following statistics of the average output of coal per man-shift worked in underground mines in New South Wales have been taken from records of the Joint Coal Board. They are based on returns collected since 1948 of man-shifts actually worked, hence do not agree exactly with the estimates, given on page 256 of Year Book No. 52, indicating the approximate trend in years prior to 1948.

Table 1057.—Underground Mines-Coal Output per Man-shift Worked.

Year.	Outp	it per man-s coal i		at the	Outp	it per man-s persons e		by all
rear.	Northern District.	Southern District.	Western District.	All Districts.	Northern District.	Southern District.	Western District.	All Districts
1948 1949 1950 1951 1952	tons. 9.38 9.43 9.66 10.08 9.34*	tons. 9.50 10.68 11.95 12.82 12.14*	tons. 10·25 10·71 11·40 12·11 11·30*	tons. 9.51 9.83 10.28 10.82 10.06*	tons. 2-89 2-80 2-77 2-73 2-85	tons. 2.65 2.89 3.24 3.42 3.21	tons. 3.71 3.70 3.68 3.75 3.66	tons. 2.92 2.91 2.95 2.96 3.00
$1953 \\ 1954$	8·80 9·23	12·89 13·34	10·39 10·59	9·72 10·16	2·87 3·01	3·48 3·70	3·68 3·87	3.08

^{*} Figures from 1952 not comparable with previous years—see below.

For the purposes of these statistics, "at the coal face" includes all workers at the coal face and those normally engaged on the roadway within twenty yards of the coal face. After action had been taken in April, 1952, to clarify this definition, there was an appreciable increase in the number of man-shifts returned as having been worked at the coal face, with consequent apparent decrease in the average output per man-shift within the classification.

In open-cut mines, output per man-shift worked by all employees was 8.33 tons in 1950, 8.02 tons in 1951, 7.92 tons in 1952, 8.51 tons in 1953 and 8.97 tons in 1954.

In making these calculations, new underground mines and open-cuts in course of development are excluded until the commencement of coal production.

Coal Cut and Filled by Machinery.

The proportion of the gross output of coal mechanically cut in underground mines declined from 30.4 per cent. in 1911 to 20.7 per cent. in 1926, rose steadily to 41.2 per cent. in 1942, and fell to 36.7 per cent. in 1949. Thereafter, the proportion increased rapidly to 55.6 per cent. in 1953 and 57.6 per cent. in 1954. Electricity has almost completely displaced other power in the operation of coal-cutting machinery.

Machinery for filling coal in underground mines was first used in 1935. The proportion of the gross output of coal machine-filled increased from 3.0 per cent. in 1937 and 9.8 per cent. in 1939 to 32.9 per cent. in 1949, 57.5 per cent. in 1953 and 61.6 per cent. in 1954.

The Southern District is more highly mechanised than the others, and in 1954 the proportions of gross output mechanically cut and mechanically loaded were 75.4 per cent. and 76.1 per cent., respectively. In the Northern District, 52.8 per cent. of coal was mechanically cut and 55.8 per cent. mechanically loaded, while in the Western District the proportions were 46.4 per cent. and 62.0 per cent., respectively.

Table 1058,-Underground Mines-Coal Cut and Filled by Machinery.

		Coal Cut by	Coal Filled by Mechanical Means.			
Year.	Operated by Electricity.	Operated by Compressed Air.	Total.	Proportion of Gross Output.	Total.	Proportion of Gross Output.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	per cent.	tons.	per cent.
1911	2,075,000	563,000	2,638,000	30.4		
1926	1,201,000	1,056,000	2,257,000	20.7		···
1931	842,000	536,000	1,378,000	21.4		ļ
1939	2,887,000	707,000	3,594,000	$32 \cdot 1$	1,101,400	9.8
1940	3,319,000	373,000	3,692,000	38.8	1,332,100	14.0
1941	4,014,490	697,859	4,712,349	40.3	2,142,400	18.3
1942	4,260,090	744,921	5,005,011	41.2	2,585,000	21.3
1943	3,965,020	452,842	4,417,862	38.7	2,514,114	22.0
1944	3,645,491	453,736	4,099,227	37.7	2,329,899	21.4
1945	3,171,778	388,940	3,560,718	36.9	2,168,184	22.5
1946	3,463,519	355,195	3,818,714	36.6	2,494,785	23.9
1947	3,780,190	369,593	4,149,783	38.7	3,283,125	30.6
1948 *	3,520,085	320,644	3,840,729	36.7	3,261,240	31.2
1949 *	3,215,338	233,046	3,448,384	36.7	3,088,924	32.9
1950 *	4,216,813	258,026	4,474,839	40.0	4,412,120	39.4
1951 * 1952 *	4,875,519	215,885	5,091,404	45.4	5,103,095	45·5 52·1
1952 + 1953	6,194,101	206,828	6,400,929	51.2	6,509,187	57·5
$1953 \\ 1954$	6,702,665 7,809,673	$222,839 \\ 81,504$	6,925,504 7,891,177	55·6 57.6	7,165,373 8,436,582	61.6

^{*} Revised.

DISPOSAL AND CONSUMPTION OF NEW SOUTH WALES COAL.

In the following summary of the disposal of New South Wales coal in various years since 1921, the quantity shown as disposed of in New South Wales up to 1950 is a balancing item consisting of the difference between coal exported and the total quantity produced. After 1950, there were large increases in the quantity of coal stocks held at collieries and these increases have been deducted from production to show approximately the total quantity of coal disposals in the year.

		In Australia.				Proporti	on of Total I	isposals.
Year.	In	To Other	Total.	To Oversea Countries.	Total Disposals.	Retained	Exported.	
	N.S.W.	Australian States*	10001.			in N.S.W.	Interstate.	Oversea.
		the	ousand tons	i.			per cent.	
1921	5,268	2,753	8,021	2,772	10,793	48.8	25.5	25.7
1926	6,348	2,741	9,089	1,797	10,886	58.3	25.2	16.5
1931	4,091	1,540	5,631	801	6,432	63.6	23.9	12.5
1939	7,633.	2,690	10,323	873	11,196	68.2	24.0	7.8
1944	7,582	3,157	10,739	304	11,043	68-6	28.6	2.8
1945	6,978	2,900	9,878	298	10,176	68-6	28.5	2.9
1946	7,944	2,935	10,879	307	11,186	71.0	26.3	2.7
1947	8,584	2,773	11,357	326	11,683	73.5	23.7	2.8
1948	8,607	2,858	11,465	256	11,721	73.4	24.4	$2 \cdot 2$
1949	8,135	2,322	10,457	279	10,736	75.9	21.6	2.5
1950	10,209	2,359	12,568	230	12,798	79-7	18.4	1.9
1951	10,619	2,385	13,004	220	13,224†	80.2	18.0	1.8
1952	11,162	2,837	13,999	223	14,222†	78.7	19.9	1.4
1953	11,172	2,487	13,659	411	14,070†	79.4	17.7	2.9
1954	12,165	2,524	14,689	396	15,085†	80.7	16.7	2.6

Table 1059.—Disposal of N.S.W. Coal.

Overseas exports (cargo and bunker) for many years provided an important outlet for New South Wales coal, but they declined between 1921 and 1927 by 1,000,000 tons, and there were further decreases of approximately 500,000 tons in each of the years 1928 and 1929.

After 1928 the largest quantity exported in any one year was 911,000 tons in 1938, and during the war exports were restricted because of local coal shortages, the proportion of the total output exported then declining to less than 3 per cent. Exports in 1953 and 1954 were higher than in any year since 1942, owing mainly to shipments to Korea and New Caledonia, but were still well below pre-war levels.

New South Wales is the main source of black coal supplies to Victoria and South Australia, and exports small quantities to other Australian States. The exports interstate, including bunker coal, though varying since 1927, between 1,540,000 tons in 1931 and 3,157,000 tons in 1944, maintained a fairly constant relationship (between 22 and 29 per cent.) to the total State output. The ratio declined after 1948, and in the years

^{*} Exports (cargo and bunker).

[†] Total production for year up to 1950; thereafter, total production less variations in stocks held at collierles. See text above table.

1949 to 1952 substantial quantities of overseas coal were imported into Victoria and South Australia to supplement the limited supplies available from New South Wales. Particulars of exports of coal from New South Wales are shown below:—

Table 1060.—Exports of Coal from New South Wales, Interstate and Overseas.

Expor	ted to	o—-	 	1939.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.
Interstate—Cargo—							thousa	ind ton	s.		
Victoria South Australia Queensland Western Australi Tasmania Northern Territo			 	1,351 689 33 86 81	1,459 882 20 118 58	1,191 719 13 108 52 1	1,167 788 17 90 51	1,259 749 11 86 55	1,489 1,001 14 76 40	1,264 895 11 66 29	1,267 944 12 69 35
-Bunker			 	2,240 450	2,537 321	2,084 238	2,113 246	2,160 225	2,620 217	2,265 222	2,327 197
Total, Interstate			 	2,690	2,858	2,322	2,359	2,385	2,837	2,487	2,524
Overseas—Cargo—									•		
New Caledonia Fiji Japan Korea Other			 :::	:	16 20 3	42 11 3	51 9 1	77 18 3	129 20 4	138 23 54 125 13	163 22 169 4
—Bunker			 	345 528	39 217	56 223	61 169	98 122	153 70	353 58	358 38
Total, Overseas			 	873	256	279	230	220	223	411	396

^{*} Not available.

At the end of 1954, stocks of coal held at collieries in New South Wales totalled 1,328,000 tons, mainly comprising stockpiles financed by the Commonwealth Government during a period of excess production in the latter part of 1952. Stocks held at collieries increased by 104,000 tons in 1953, but decreased by 2,000 tons in 1954; these variations have been deducted from total output to show in Table 1059 total disposals of New South Wales coal as 14,070,000 tons and 15,085,000 tons, respectively, in 1953 and 1954. Disposals within New South Wales totalled 11,172,000 tons and 12,165,000 tons in these years; however, stocks in the hands of consumers decreased by 35,000 tons in 1953, then increased substantially by 275,000 tons in 1954, so that actual consumption of coal in these years appears to have been 11,207,000 tons and 11,890,000 tons, respectively.

Particulars in the following table relate to financial years ended 30th June and not to calendar years ended 31st December as in the previous tables. They show for 1938-39 and yearly from 1947-48 the consumption in New South Wales of black coal in factories, including electricity works, and for railway locomotive purposes, which together absorb approximately 95 per cent. of the total quantity of coal consumed in the State. In 1953-54,

the largest items of consumption were coal used as fuel in electricity works, approximately 31 per cent. of the total shown; in the production of metal-lurgical coke, 29 per cent.; for railway locomotion, 13 per cent.; and in the manufacture of gas, 9 per cent.

Table 1061.—Principal Uses of Black Coal in New South Wales.

Purpose.	1938- 39.	1947– 48.	1948- 49.	1949– 50.	1950- 51.	1951- 52.	1952~ 53.	1953- 54.
Used in Factories— As Raw Material in—				thousar	nd tons.			
Gas Works	578	887	900	870	878	929	945	945
Metallurgical Coke	1,662	2,078	1,824	1,943	2,581	2,791	3,021	3,211
	2,240	2,965	2,724	2,813	3,459	3,720	3,966	4,156
As Fuel in—								
Electricity Works	1,165	2,166	2,376	2,262	2,695	2,956	2,954	3,434
Treatment of Non-metallic Minerals*	. 235	240	256	279	298	320	369	366
Bricks, Pottery, Glass	. 301	323	333	336	386	415	377	432
Industrial Metals, Machines, Convey ances	1 400	360	329	336	419	450	480	455
Food, Drink, Tobacco	. 215	295	295	307	332	313	313	326
Other	. 194	375	382	371	439	460	395	444
	2,510	3,759	3,971	3,891	4,569	4,914	4,888	5,457
Total, Factories ·	4,750	6,724	6,695	6,704	8,028	8,634	8,854	9,613
Used for Railway Locomotives†	. 994	1,366	1,430	1,319	1,427	1,448	1,388	1,478
Total, Factories and Railway Locomotives	5,744	8,090	8,125	8,023	9,455	10,082	10,242	11,091

^{*} Principally manufacture of portland cement.

PRICES OF COAL.

Movements in the prices of coal from 1916 to 1929 and a broad indication of their trends in the following ten years were illustrated on page 588 of the Year Book, 1941-42 and 1942-43. The quotations were given on the basis of best large coal at the principal points of shipment from the three coal-mining districts in New South Wales, viz., Northern and Southern coal f.o.b., Newcastle and Port Kembla, respectively, and Western coal f.o.r., Lithgow. The prices therefore included certain handling and transport charges.

The trend in coal prices from 1939 to 1954 is illustrated by the following statistics, which have been derived from annual returns of coal mining operations. These figures represent the average value per ton at the pit-top, or at the screens where these are situated at a distance from the mines, of "saleable coal" produced. This excludes miners' coal and coal consumed at the colliery and, from 1951, also excludes saleable coal stacked at grass

[†] Government railways only; excludes small quantity used by private railways.

by the Commonwealth Government. The values include Commonwealth Government prices stabilisation subsidy payable in respect of coal during the war and early post-war years.

Year.	Northern District.	Southern District.	Western District.	All Districts.	Year.	Northern District.	Southern District.	Western District.	All Districts.
1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946	15 11	s. d. po 14 5 15 0 16 7 18 8 20 1 21 2 21 11 23 1	er ton. 10 8 11 6 12 0 13 6 14 9 15 0 15 4 15 7	12 8 13 6 14 7 16 1 17 2 17 10 18 7 18 10	1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954	31 8 36 5 51 5 62 3 62 1	s. d. pe 23 11 29 11 34 10 39 1 50 8 60 3 61 0 59 0	r ton. 16 10 20 6 22 6 22 4 42 0 56 7 56 9 57 1	20 9 25 8 30 3 35 10 49 8 61 2 61 1 59 3

Table 1062.—Average Value of Coal at Pit-top.

Coal prices were controlled after the outbreak of war but tended to rise, as costs of production increased, until the introduction of the Commonwealth prices stabilisation plan in April, 1943. Prices were then pegged, further increases in costs being met by the payment of subsidy by the Commonwealth Government. From November, 1947, price increases were sanctioned, as subsidies were gradually withdrawn, and costs of production rose.

The amount of coal subsidy paid by the Commonwealth to mines in New South Wales is shown below, together with amounts recovered from public instrumentalities (e.g., railways) buying coal at subsidised prices.

Year.		Gross Subsidy.	Subsidy Recovered from State Instrumentalities.	Net Subsidy.
•		£	£	£
l942–43	•••	636	•••••	636
l943–44		152,403	52,727	99,676
l944–45		252,366	102,091	150,275
l945–46		572,115	165,507	406,608
l946–47		826,715	279,078	547,637
1947–48		2,105,512	174,569	1,930,943
1948–49		622,162	143,484	478,678
1949-50		10,907	2,904	8,003
1950–51		1,168	1,823	(Cr.) 655
Total	[-	4,543,984	922.183	3,621,801

Table 1063.—Coal Prices—Subsidies Paid to N.S.W. Collieries by the Commonwealth Government.

OIL SHALE.

Oil-bearing mineral known as oil shale (a variety of torbanite or cannel coal) has been found in many localities in New South Wales, the most important deposits being in the Capertee and Wolgan Valleys.

The production of oil shale from the opening of the mines in 1865 to the end of 1952 amounted to 3,311,583 tons valued at £4,618,530. During the years 1925 to 1938, operations were intermittent and the output was only

5,904 tons, valued at £4,748. Production increased rapidly during the war and exceeded 100,000 tons in each of the years 1941 to 1949, but thereafter declined gradually until the cessation of mining operations on 30th May, 1952. Particulars are given in the following table:—

Period.		Quantity.	Value.	Period.		Quantity.	Value.
		tons.	£			tons.	£
1865 to 1924	•••	1,919,685	2,690,710	1946	•••	121,654	139,902
1925 to 1938		5,904	4,748	1947	•••	138,487	193,798
1939	•••	7,683	13,322	1948		136,352	204,528
1940	•••	43,805	43,805	1949		120,956	181,437
1941	•••	123,578	96,671	1950	•••	98,487	185,084
1942	•••	117,324	142,343	1951	•••	78,564	181,132
1943	•••	116,875	160,215	1952	•••	21,661	50,902
1944	•••	137,458	165,285			-	
1945	•••	123,170	164,648	Total to 1952	•••	3,311,643	4,618,530

Table 1064.—Oil Shale Mined in New South Wales.

The expansion of oil shale production after 1939 was due mainly to the operations of National Oil Pty. Ltd. The formation of this company in 1937 with Commonwealth and State Government assistance, to develop the Newnes-Capertee field, and its purchase by the Commonwealth in August, 1949, were described in Year Book No. 52. Production of refined petrol from the oil shale reached a maximum of 4,064,000 gallons in 1947, then declined to 2,758,000 gallons in 1949 and 2,345,000 in 1950. Losses incurred yearly aggregated £3,961,000 between 1942 and 1951 and, following a decision by the Commonwealth in 1950 to terminate production at the works, mining for shale ceased on 30th May, 1952, and the extraction of crude oil on 30th June, 1952.

NON-METALLIC MINERALS.

ALUNITE.

High grade alunite deposits occur at Bulahdelah, about 44 miles north-north-west of Newcastle, but the ore reserves of commercial value are believed to be small. These deposits have been worked almost continuously since 1890, and production of alunite to the end of 1952 was 69,201 tons valued at £240,046. Mining operations ceased during 1952.

ASBESTOS.

Relatively small deposits of both chrysotile and amphibole asbestos occur in several localities in the State. The main deposits of chrysotile asbestos are at Baryulgil on the North Coast, at Wood's Reef near Barraba, and at Broken Hill, but the latter deposits have been worked only intermittently, and at present Baryulgil is the only producing centre.

CLAYS.

In 1954, recorded production of clays was 2,072,201 tons. Of this total, brick clay and shale amounted to 1,604,409 tons, won mainly in the Sydney, East Maitland and Illawarra districts, and 158,211 tons of terra cotta clay were won for use in the manufacture of roofing tiles and other terra cotta ware. Stoneware pipe clay, clay for use in cement manufacture, and fireclay were also produced. White kaolin and ball clays used for refractories, for pottery and for other industrial purposes (e.g., as a filler in paper manufacture) were won at Coorabin (near Urana), Home Rule and Puggoon (near Gulgong), and at other small deposits.

DIAMONDS.

Diamonds have been recovered, though in small quantities only, from several localities in New South Wales, generally during the course of dredging in rivers for gold or tin. The stones won in this State are particularly hard and have been used mainly for industrial purposes. Records show that up to the end of 1905, the output of diamonds was 154,309 carats valued at £101,969. Progressively fewer diamonds were obtained in later years and total recorded production to the end of 1954 was 209,524 carats valued at £168,794. However, this figure is known to be incomplete and the unrecorded output was probably considerably higher.

DIATOMITE.

There are numerous deposits of diatomite (commonly called diatomaceous earth) in New South Wales. The principal deposits are in the Coonabarabran, Barraba, and Ballina-Lismore districts and have been worked fairly extensively for many years, largely by open-cut methods. Small deposits of commercial importance occur near Orange and Cooma. The diatomite recovered is especially suitable for the manufacture of insulating products.

DOLOMITE.

The exploitation of the dolomite deposits of New South Wales is dependent on their accessibility and the means of transport available. Thus the largest known deposits, at Cudgegong, 14 miles from the railway, have not been exploited. The principal deposits worked in recent years are at Mount Fairy near Bungendore and at Mount Knowles near Mudgee, but production from both these areas ceased in 1951, and the only production at present is from Cow Flat, near Rockley.

FELSPAR.

The principal centres of felspar production are the Broken Hill district (producing mainly potash felspar) and Eden district (mainly soda felspar). Potash felspar has also been produced intermittently from the Lithgow, Bathurst, and Nambucca districts. The output of felspar has been governed by local requirements.

GEMS-OPAL

The most important deposits of precious opal are at White Cliffs and Lightning Ridge, gems from the latter field being remarkable for colour, fire and brilliancy. Opals are also obtained at Tintenbar (North Coast) and these resemble the Mexican gems. The recorded value of precious opal won in New South Wales to the end of 1954 is £1,647,698, but this figure is considered to be incomplete.

Gypsum.

Gypsum deposits are widely distributed throughout the State, but many are too low in grade or too remote for economic exploitation. The Ivanhoe-Trida and Griffith districts are the major producing centres, and the gypsum produced is used mainly in the local plaster and cement industries.

LIMESTONE AND SEA SHELLS.

Immense reserves of limestone are distributed widely throughout the State, but the commercial value of the deposits depends mainly on their accessibility and proximity to market. The bulk of the limestone output is used for the manufacture of cement in localities where coal is readily available. Total production in 1954 was 1,485,052 tons valued at £724,735, of which 1,000,500 tons were used for cement manufacture, 332,347 tons for flux, 59,952 tons for dead burnt lime, 54,372 tons crushed for agricultural use, and 3,086 tons for chemical industries. The main producing centres were Portland, Marulan, Kandos and Attunga.

In addition, 52,819 tons of sea shells for use in place of limestone in cement manufacture were dredged from the Hunter River estuary.

MAGNESITE.

Deposits of magnesite are distributed widely throughout the State, but their exploitation depends largely on their location in relation to transport and centres of consumption. The principal deposits of economic size occur in the Attunga, Barraba, Bingara, Thuddungra, and Fifield districts, Fifield and Thuddungra being at present the major producing centres. The magnesite is won generally by shallow quarrying methods, but power ploughing and scooping are used in working large widely-spread deposits. Most of the magnesite produced is used for refractory purposes in the Newcastle and Kembla steelworks.

MINERAL PIGMENTS.

Mineral pigments are mined in New South Wales mainly by open cutting and by small-scale producers. The more important producing centres are Dubbo (yellow ochre), Glen Innes (red oxide), and Gulgong (yellow ochre, red oxides and umber); deposits in other districts have been worked very sporadically.

TALC, STEATITE, AND PYROPHYLLITE.

The most important deposits of tale, steatite, and pyrophyllite in New South Wales are at Wallendbeen (steatite), Gundagai and Cow Flat (tale), and Mudgee, Cobargo, and Pambula (pyrophyllite). Production of these

minerals during 1954 amounted to 1,116 tons valued at £5,412, compared with 602 tons (£833) during 1939. Reserves, though of low grade, are adequate for requirements.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS.

The Hawkesbury formation in the central coastal area provides excellent sandstone for architectural use. The supply is very extensive, and the stone is finely grained, durable, and easily worked. Desert sandstone in the north-western portion of the State and freestone in the northern coal districts also provide good building stone.

Deposits of trachyte, granite, and marble, which are eminently suitable for use as building and monumental stone, also occur in many districts of New South Wales. Considerable quantities of crushed basalt (blue metal, used for ballast and for making concrete) are quarried in the Kiama, Blacktown, and Penrith areas and several large producers dredge river gravel from the Nepean River near Penrith.

PRICES OF METALS.

Except where subject to governmental control, the prices of the principal metals produced in Australia fluctuate in accordance with market conditions overseas. The following table shows the average prices on the London market of copper, silver, lead, zinc and tin since 1939. Prices are quoted in sterling.

Year.	Copper (Electrolytic).	Silver. oz. fine.	Lead. ton.	Zinc. ton.	Tin. ton.
1939	£stg. s. d. 49 16 10	s, d. I 10·20	£stg. s. d. 15 13 2	£stg. s. d.	fstg. s. d. 126 5 8
1944	62 0 0	2 1.38	25 0 0	25 15 0	300 0 0
1945	62 0 0	2 6.51	27 15 11	28 16 7	300 0 0
1946	77 2 4	4 0.70	48 1 0	43 0 11	349 5 3
1947	130 12 5	3 8.44	85 1 7	70 0 0	425 18 7
1948	134 0 0	3 9.00	95 10 0	80 0 10	548 1 11
1949	133 1 11	4 1.24	103 3 11	87 8 6	599 16 1
1950	178 17 1	5 4.80	106 8 2	119 4 3	745 16 9
1951	220 7 1	6 5.86	161 19 10	171 12 3	1,079 16 0
1952	258 19 6	6 2.36	135 0 0	149 10 2	964 12 1
1953	253 6 9	6 1.95	91 7 2	75 1 3	730 14 11
1954	248 11 9	6 1.48	96 7 1	78 4 8	718 18 3

In December, 1939, London prices of copper, lead and zinc were fixed by the Ministry of Supply at levels sufficient to encourage production, and tin prices were subjected to a form of control from December, 1941. Prices of these metals remained fairly steady during the war years but increased during the post-war period. With the outbreak of the Korean war in 1950, prices of the base metals rose sharply, and tin, which had been decontrolled in November, 1949, reached a peak of £stg,1,615 per ton in February, 1951. Lead and zinc reached their maxima of £stg.180 and £stg.190 repectively in July, 1951, while copper continued to rise, reaching a peak of £stg.287 in July, 1952. Thereafter, prices declined steadily until free trading in lead (on 1st October, 1952) zinc (on 1st January, 1953) and copper (on 5th August, 1953) was resumed. Prices dropped sharply in 1953, the lowest being recorded in April for lead and zinc (£stg.74 and £stg.63 respectively), in July for tin (£stg.568), and in August for copper (£stg.215). Thereafter, prices gradually recovered and in June, 1955, they were £stg.343, £stg.103, £stg.91, and £stg.724 for copper, lead, zinc and tin, respectively.

Restricted market trading in gold was restored in March, 1954, and by June, 1955, the buying price had risen to £stg.12 11s. 2d. per fine oz. compared with the previous official Bank of England buying price of £stg.12 8s. per fine oz.

The price index numbers given below summarise the trend in the level of the export prices in Australia of gold and other metals (silver, lead, zinc, tin, and copper) since 1938-39. The prices of the metals other than gold are weighted in accordance with their exports from Australia during the period 1933-34 to 1935-36; the base selected is the average price during the three years ended June, 1939.

Table 1066.—Index of Export Prices of Metals, Australia.

Base: Average 3 years ended 30th June, 1939 = 100

Period	Gold.	Other Metals.*	Period.	Gold.	Other Metals.*	Period.	Gold.	Other Metals.*
1938-39	103	84	1944-45	120	129	1950–51	176	689
1939-40	118	92	1945-46	122	196	1951–52	184	811
1940-41	121	95	1946-47	122	308	1952-53	186	504
1941-42	120	101	1947–48	122	372	1953-54	179	450
1942-43	119	100	1948-49	122	478	1954–55	178	511
1943-44	119	113	1949-50	164	421			

* Silver, lead, zinc, copper and tin.

During the war years, the export prices of Australian lead and zinc were governed principally by the terms of contracts for sale to the United Kingdom. For copper and tin they were governed by prices in London as determined by the United Kingdom Ministry of Supply. Since August, 1945, export prices have accorded with values ruling in world markets.

Prices of metals for use in Australia were controlled from the outbreak of war in 1939 under Commonwealth and later State prices legislation. The low home market prices were made effective by the requirements of a licence to export these metals. The following table shows the home consumption prices of copper, lead, zinc and tin at the end of each year from 1939 to 1954. The price of silver in Australia was not controlled and was based throughout on London quotations.

~				
At 31st Dec.	Copper* (Electrolytic). ton.	Lead.†	Zine† (Electrolytic). ton.	Tin.* ton.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1939	63 17 6	20 17 6	20 2 6	299 0 0
1944	105 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	376 0 O
1945	100 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	376 0 0
1946	95 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	383 0 0
1947	140 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	515 0 0
1948	140 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	620 0 0
1949	170 0 0	35 0 0	40 0 0	620 0 0°
1950	230 0 0	65 0 0	65 0 0	800 0 0
1951	285 0 0	65 0 0	65 0 0	1,150 0 0
1952	350 0 0	95 0 0	95 0 0	1,150 0 0
1953	300 0 0	106 17 6	90 0 0	817 0 0
1954	350 0 0	126 17 6	105 17 6	884 0 0
		I	1	

Table 1067.-Prices of Metals in Australia.

Controls were removed from lead, zinc, and tin in April, 1953, and from copper in October, 1954; the home prices for these metals now vary with everseas quotations. The Australian official buying price of gold was raised to £15 12s. 6d. per fine ounce on 1st May, 1954, and was unchanged at June, 1955.

ADMINISTRATION OF MINING LAWS.

The general supervision of the mining industry in the State and the administration of the enactments relating to mining are shared by the Mines Department, the Joint Coal Board, and the State Mines Control Authority.

OCCUPATION OF LAND FOR MINING.

The occupation of land for the purpose of mining is subject to the Mining Act of 1906 and its amendments. Any person not less than 16 years of

age may obtain a miner's right which entitles the holder, under prescribed conditions, to conduct mining operations on Crown land not otherwise exempted, and to occupy a small residence area. A holder of a miner's right may take possession of more than one tenement, but is required to hold an additional miner's right in respect of each tenement after the first of the same class. A holder may apply also for an authority to prospect on or to occupy exempted Crown lands.

Such authority may be granted for any period not exceeding twelve months, but the term may be extended upon application to two years to enable completion of prospecting operations. In the event of the discovery of any mineral, he may be required to apply for a lease of the land to conduct mining operations.

A business licence entitles the holder to occupy a limited area within a gold or mineral field for the purpose of carrying on any business except mining, and confers the right to only one holding at a time.

The term of a miner's right or business licence is not less than six months and not more than twenty years, renewable upon application and transferable by endorsement and registration. The fee for a miner's right is at the rate of 5s. per annum and for a business licence £1 per annum.

Crown lands may be granted as mining leases, authorising mining on the land, and also as leases for mining purposes, authorising the use of the land for conserving water, constructing drains and railways, etc., erecting buildings and machinery and dwellings for miners, generating electricity, dumping residues and for other works in connection with mining. Except in the case of special leases, which may be granted in certain cases, the maximum area of a mining lease varies according to the mineral sought, viz., opal, ½ acre; gold, 25 acres; coal, shale, mineral oils, petroleum, or natural gas, 640 acres; other minerals, 80 acres.

Private lands are open to mining, subject to the payment of rent and compensation and to other conditions as prescribed. The mining wardens may grant to the holders of miner's rights authority to enter private lands, but, except with the consent of the owner, the authority does not extend to land on which certain improvements have been effected, e.g., cultivation, or the erection of substantial buildings. An authority may be granted for any period not exceeding twelve months, but the term may be extended on application to two years; during its currency the holder may apply for a mining lease of the land.

Licences to prospect may also be granted, permitting the holder to prospect on any private lands within a Mining Division. The licence is granted for periods up to six months and permits the removal of minerals for sampling purposes only. Specific areas (prescribed for the various minerals) may be marked out and held for a period of up to thirty days.

Leases of private lands may be granted for mining, and also for "mining purposes" (see above) irrespective of whether the minerals are reserved to the Crown or privately owned, the maximum areas that may be leased being the same as in the case of leases from the Crown. Where the minerals are not, reserved to the Crown, owners of private lands may mine, or authorise any other person to mine, without obtaining a title under the Act.

Dredging leases may be granted in respect of Crown and private lands, including the beds of rivers, lakes, etc., and land under tidal waters.

Mining leases and permits contain conditions as to the minimum number of men to be employed. Labour conditions in respect of mining and dredging leases of Crown Lands and of leases or agreements to mine or dredge on private lands may be suspended in cases where low prices for the products or other adverse circumstances affect the working of a mine, but usually are as follows:—

Coal, shale, mineral oils, petroleum, and natural gas.—First year of term: 2 men to 320 acres. Thereafter: 4 men to 320 acres.

Gold.—Throughout full term: 1 man to 10 acres.

Other minerals.—First year of term: 1 man to 20 acres. Thereafter: 1 man to 10 acres.

Dredging leases.—Seven men to 100 acres.

Suits relating to the right of occupation of land for mining and other matters in regard to mining operations are determined by Wardens' Courts under the sole jurisdiction of the Warden in each mining district. Provision is made for appeals to District and Supreme Courts.

The annual rent for mining leases of Crown lands is 2s. per acre and of private lands 20s. per acre in respect of the surface actually occupied. The rent for dredging leases is 2s. 6d. per acre in respect of Crown lands, and it is assessed by the wardens in open court in respect of private lands. Rentals received by the State from mining leases amounted to £19,480 in 1952-53, £19,756 in 1953-54 and £19,477 in 1954-55.

MINING ROYALTIES.

Royalties are payable to the Crown in respect of the minerals won from all mining leases of Crown lands and of private lands where the minerals are reserved to the Crown. In the case of private lands held without reservation of minerals to the Crown, a royalty is collected by the Department of Mines on behalf of the owner and a small collection fee is charged. The royalty on gold is payable to the Crown in all cases.

Under the Mining Amendment Act, 1952, rates of royalty payable in respect of new leases may be prescribed by the Governor on the basis of either quantity or value of minerals won. In respect of minerals reserved to the Crown, the rates shall not exceed 1½ per cent. if payable on a value basis, or shall be not less than 3d. nor more than 1s. per ton if payable on a tonnage basis. A maximum rate of 9d. per ton is prescribed in the case of coal and shale. Similar rates of royalty apply in respect of minerals not reserved to the Crown, except that the maximum rate payable on a value basis is 1¾ per cent.

Upon renewal of leases, royalty rates are reviewed and are usually increased progressively with the length of tenure.

Except in the case of private land containing Crown mineral, rent paid during the year may be deducted from the amount of royalty payable for that year.

Particulars of royalty collected in 1938-39 and recent years are shown in the next table. The amount of royalty payable reflects variation in the volume and value of mineral production and, in some cases, in mining profits. The royalty in respect of the silver-lead-zine group of minerals is derived largely from Broken Hill mining companies, whose leases have

been held for many years and renewed from time to time. Royalty is now paid by these companies at a graduated percentage on profits earned and the rate is therefore almost wholly dependent on the prices of these minerals.

	_										
Mineral.		Year ended 30th June—									
Minoral,		1939.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.			
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£			
Coal	•••	159,613	258,251	308,344	325,460	389,690	390,172	435,61			
Silver-lead-zine		70,411	1,048,167	925,556	2,973,116	2,055,522	462,753	1,137,095			
Other		17,439	11,405	17,071	29,142	33,606	34,224	45,619			
Total Royalty		247,463	1,317,823	1,250,971	3,327,718	2,478,818	887,149	1,618,326			

Table 1068 .- Royalty on Minerals.

CONTROL OF MINERALS AND METALS.

In terms of the Atomic Energy (Control of Materials) Act, 1946, the Commonwealth is empowered to control the mining and extraction of, and to acquire, substances which could be used in producing atomic energy. The discovery of any mineral containing such substances must be reported to the Minister

The export of certain minerals and metals produced in Australia is controlled under the Customs Act because of the need to conserve resources (e.g., iron ore, manganese), the inadequacy of local production to satisfy demand (e.g., manganese ores, iron and steel, copper), or their strategic importance (e.g., beryllium, monazite, tantalite).

The measures by which the export of gold is controlled are described on pages 608, 612 and 1142.

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO MINING.

The State Mines Department renders scientific and technical assistance, including a free assay service, to the mining industry. In addition, certain mechanical equipment may be hired at nominal rates by prospectors and small mine operators in the New England and Broken Hill Districts.

Financial assistance also is provided from the State revenues to encourage prospecting for minerals. Grants are made to miners who satisfy a Prospecting Board that the locality to be prospected and the methods to be used are likely to yield the mineral sought. The grants are refundable only in the event of payable mineral being discovered.

The following table summarises for the various minerals the grants allotted and the amounts actually paid to prospectors since 1931. From 1931 to 1935, sustenance payments amounting to £46,966 were made to unemployed persons engaged in prospecting, but these have not been included as grants. In addition, advances are made at varying rates of

interest to prospectors for the purchase of plant and machinery; in 1952-53, advances amounting to £550 were approved, but there were no such advances in 1953-54 or 1954-55.

Period (Years							
ended 30th June.)	Gold.	Silver- Lead.	Copper.	Tin.	Other.	Total.	Amount Actually Paid.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1931-1935	94,459	1,405	17	3,031	2,486	101,398	61,472
1936-1940	79,983	5,030	257	10,755	7,793	103,818	46,016
1941–1945	7,972	473	2,606	5,998	7,288	24,337	21,869
1946	1,593	200	30	2,485	412	4,720	3,951
1947	1,944	128	333	1,719	487	4,611	2,520
1948	1,482	137	335	2,127	821	4,902	3,523
1949	976	65	321	806	280	2,448	2,126
1950	892	239	70	321	543	2,065	990
1951	501	13	97	137	131	879	892
1952	85	638	50	1,010	112	1,895	1,122
1953	375	52	l i	327	100	854	1,061
1954	160	665		95	618	1,538	529
1955	461	146	169		678	1,454	886

Table 1069.—Grants to Prospectors.

The Commonwealth Government assists the mining industry in part financially and in part through the activities of the Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology, and Geophysics, the Joint Coal Board (jointly with the State Government—see page 1149), and the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (see page 1019).

The Bureau of Mineral Resources sponsors the industry in the procurement of mining equipment and materials, and provides technical and scientific assistance in the fields of geology, geophysics, technology, mining engineering, and mineral economics.

Financial assistance by the Commonwealth is directed to the immediate rehabilitation of the mining industry and the encouragement of projects of importance to the national economic welfare and development. To encourage the search for uranium ore, the Commonwealth grants rewards for the discovery of deposits situated more than fifteen miles from any recorded deposit, the rewards ranging according to the economic importance of the deposit up to a maximum of £25,000.

Inspection of Mines.

The inspection of mines for the safeguarding of the health and safety of miners is conducted by officers of the Department of Mines in terms of the Coal Mines Regulation Acts, which apply to coal and shale mines, and the Mines Inspection Acts, which apply to other mines. Certain provisions of the latter Acts were extended to quarries and dredges in 1945.

The Coal Mines Regulation Acts prescribe that every coal mine must be controlled and directed by a qualified manager and be personally supervised by him or by a qualified under-manager. In mines where safety-lamps are used, a competent deputy must carry out duties for the safety of the mine, with particular regard to gas, ventilation, the state of the roof and sides, and shot-firing.

The Acts contain general rules for the working of coal mines in regard to such matters as ventilation, sanitation, the inspection and safeguarding of machinery, safety lamps, explosives, security of shafts, etc. It is provided that persons employed at the face of the workings of a mine must have had two years' experience or must work in company with an experienced miner. Special rules are established in each mine for the safety, convenience, and discipline of the employees.

The Governor may appoint a District Court judge, a stipendiary or police magistrate, or a mining warden to sit as a Court of Coal Mines Regulations to determine matters relating to the safe working of the coal mines. Courts have been proclaimed at East Maitland, Newcastle, Muswellbrook, Gunnedah, Sydney, Wollongong, Lithgow, and Mudgee.

The Mines Rescue Act makes provision for rescue operations in coal and shale mines by the establishment of rescue stations, rescue corps, and rescue brigades. In four districts, viz., the Western, Southern, Newcastle, and South Maitland, central rescue stations have been established, and the mine owners in each district are required to contribute to a fund for their upkeep. The rates of contribution for the year 1954 were as follows:—Western, 1.4d.; Southern, 1d.; Newcastle, 0.98d.; and South Maitland, 0.9d. per ton of coal raised during the preceding year.

A Royal Commission appointed in August, 1938, to inquire into matters relating to the safety and health of workers in coal mines reported that the fatality rate in coal mines was not higher than in other mines in New South Wales and less than in Great Britain or the United States of America. About 50 per cent. of the serious accidents in New South Wales had been caused by falls of roof and sides and $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the fatal accidents were connected with haulage. After this inquiry, the Coal Mines Regulation Act was amended in 1941 to require improved standards of ventilation and equipment, methods of safe working, and control of dust. The Act was further amended in 1947.

In the mines to which the Mines Inspection Acts relate, a qualified manager, exercising daily personal supervision, must be appointed if more than ten persons are employed below ground, and the machinery must be in charge of a competent engine-driver. General rules are contained in the Act, and the inspectors may require special rules to be constituted for certain mines. Additional requirements to increase the efficacy of these measures were imposed by the amending Act of 1945.

Certificates of competency to act in mines as managers, under-managers, deputies, engine-drivers, and electricians are issued in accordance with the Acts relating to inspection.

The records of the Department of Mines show the following particulars regarding persons killed or reported as seriously injured in accidents in mining and quarrying in 1945 and later years, together with the average for the years 1935 to 1939. The accident rates are based on the total number of persons who are subject to the provisions of the Mining Act,

including persons engaged in connection with treatment plant at the mines and in quarries. In calculating the rates, no allowance is made for variations in the average number of days worked in each year; particulars of the average time worked in collieries are shown in Table 1055.

Table	1070.—Mining	Accidents	in	New	South	Wales.
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		Number o	f Persons.		Rate per 1,000 Employees.				
Year.		Coal and Shale Other Miners Coal and Shale Miners. Miners.					Other Miners and Quarrymen.		
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.*	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.*	
Average 1935–39 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951	15 14 13 16 13 24 15	67 82 97 82 80 75 88 82	15 7 6 8 7 11 4 8	210 112 163 78 53 52 76 42	1·01 0·79 0·74 0·89 0·69 1·28 0·81 0·74	4·46 4·64 5·50 4·60 4·24 4·00 4·72 4·26	1.00 0.83 0.62 0.81 0.68 1.06 0.40 0.76	14·03 13·29 16·73 7·86 5·17 5·01 7·66 4·00	
1952 1953 1954	13 15 15	93 79 88	3 3 4	271† 240† 280†	0.63 0.76 0.75	4·53 3·98 4·42	0·28 0·29 0·41	25·49† 23·52† 28·41†	

^{*} Incapacity over 28 days.

Allowances paid to beneficiaries under the provisions of the Miners' Accident Relief Act relate to accidents which occurred prior to 1st July, 1917. Compensation in respect of accidents which occurred after June, 1917, and compensation for miners and quarrymen who contract industrial diseases such as silicosis or lead poisoning are payable under the Workers' Compensation Act and other Acts, particulars of which are shown in the chapter "Employment".

 $[\]dagger$ Incapacity over 14 days. Comparable figures for 1951 were—Persons injured, 253; Rate per 1,000 employees, 24·10.

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